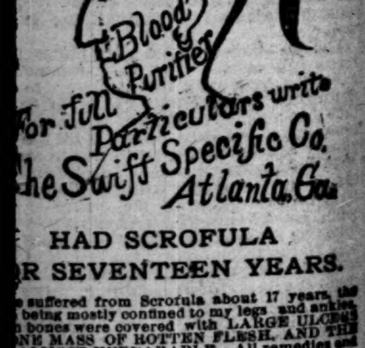
EATRE.
Evening, and Wednesda
atinee,
" "FRONT."
"Sparks,"
r, The Hotel.
OYT.)
picture ever witnessed. Thre
only.
efit to Willie Edouin.
Rose Michel.

EXPOSITION BUILDING.
ATIONAL EXPOSITION
OF
AILWAY
APPLIANCES.
FIRST EVER GIVEN.
ens Thursday,
May 24.
wonderful collection of
class Machinery, Cars,
omotives, and Railway
liances generally.
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Locomotive ever built,
"Puffing Billy," scarcely
aged, both from England.
four of the oldest Loco-
ives in America.
opical Plants from lines
Southern Railways, and
ng Fish from Northern
ways.
e most attractive and in-
ctive Exposition ever or-
zed.
E. H. TALBOTT, Secretary.
J. McGREGOR ADAMS, Treas.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
Monroe and Dearborn-sts.
AVERLY............Proprietor and Manager
eatre is now brilliantly illuminated through-
ut with the Edison Incandescent Light.
AVERLY'S.
Evening this week and Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
THE McCAULL
ERA COMIQUE CO.
Johann Strauss' New Spectacular Opera Comique.
Queen's Lace Handkerchief.
The Company comprises
Mathilde Cottrelly, Miss Lillie Post,
nges Perring, Miss Virginia Fairfax,
ose Beaudet, Signor Perugini,
ancis Wilson, Mr. Ellis Ryse,
rry Standish, and Mr. Jay Taylor,
T. Carleton
Specially Engaged.
CHORUS OF 70 VOICES!
REASED ORCHESTRA OF 30 MUSICIANS.
ved Seats now on sale at the box-office. No
e in prices.

HERSHEY MUSIC-HALL.
r. H. Clarence Eddy
Will give a series of
ve Organ Recitals!
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May 26th. Subscription Ticket, $2.

LYCEUM THEATRE,
esplaines-st., near Madison, West Side.
ago's Prettiest and Popular Family Resort.
reat Jackley Wonders,
urray & Murphy, The Howland Sisters,
Mason & Ralston, and many others.
ngs and Sunday matinee, 15, 25, 35, and 50c.
ay and Friday matinees, 15, 25, and 35c.



HAD SCROFULA
R SEVENTEEN YEARS.
suffered from Scrofula about 17 years, the being mostly confined to my legs and ankles bones were covered with LARGE ULCERS NE MASS OF ROTTEN FLESH, AND THE ALMOST UNBEARABLE. All remedies and nts which I tried failed to do me any good. I began taking S. S. S., continuing for about onths, and I AM CERTAINLY WELL. I S. S. under the supervision of a physician of -six years' active practice, by your order. Pre- o taking S. S. S. I at times could scarcely walk. CAN WALK ALL DAY, AND I HAVE TO K S. S. S., AND IT ONLY, FOR MY CURE.
THOS. McFARLAND,
54 Foundry-st., Atlanta, Ga.

ECZEMA.
taken with great benefit S. S. S. for a slight f Eczema. The eruption has entirely disap- and I am well. W. J. ROBINSON,
Member N. Ga. Conference, Atlanta, Ga.

u doubt, come to see us, and we will CURE r charge nothing! Write for the little book. Ask any druggist as to our standing.

THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD will be any Chemist who will find on analysis of 100 S. S. S. one particle of Mercury, Iodide Po- n, or other mineral substance.
THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Proprietors, Atlanta, Ga.
f Small Size, $1.00. Large Size, $1.75.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

To Contractors!
Trustees of the First Presbyterian Church of on, Illinois, are authorized to construct a new hurch edifice. Size to be 48x84 feet. s and specifications for said structure are now for inspection at the store of Brown Bro.'s in on. Builders and contractors are invited to t bids for the contemplated work on or before st. Address
O. H. BROWN,
A. H. MARTIN,
B. S. W. ELY,
Committee.
rison, May 10th, 1883.

CHICAGO SCALE CO.
2 TON WAGON SCALE, $40. 3 TON, $50.
4 Ton $60. Beam Box Included.
240 lb. FARMER'S SCALE, $5.
The "Little Detective," ¼ oz. to 25 lb. $3.
300 OTHER SIZES. Reduced PRICE LIST FREE.
FORGES, TOOLS, &c.
BEST FORGE MADE FOR LIGHT WORK, $10.
40 lb. Anvil and Kit of Tools, $10.
Farmers save time and money doing odd jobs.
Blowers, Anvils, Vices & Other Articles
AT LOWEST PRICES, WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLII. MONDAY, MAY 21, 1883—TEN PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

A SILK SALE
OF
STARTLING
PROMINENCE.

TODAY
We shall make IRRESISTIBLE SACRIFICES in
BLACK SILKS
OF
Renowned Makes!

PRICES for TRIED and TESTED Silks that MUST be an INDUCEMENT to buyers.

150 Pieces
Antoine Guinet et Cie.'s
Absolutely Perfect Black Silks,
At $1.25 and $1.50 per Yard.

An Importation of 200 Pieces
Elegant Rhadames Silks
At $1.20! At $1.20!
Cannot be duplicated from manufacturer at anything like these figures.

Mail orders have immediate and careful attention.

121 & 123 State-st.
Wabash-av. & Twenty-second-st.

TO HOTEL MEN!
The large Five-Story Solid Brick Hotel now nearly completed, on the corner of Portage-av. and Donald-st., in the City of Winnipeg, Manitoba, which without exception is the best Hotel City in the Northwest, will shortly be ready for occupation. To a desirable Tenant, this house, built in the most substantial manner and Furnished with all the Latest Modern Improvements, including Steam Heating, Gas, Water, Fire-Escapes, etc., etc., is most conveniently arranged, the plans on which it was built having been especially prepared by one of the leading architects of Chicago.
The rooms, about 140 in number, are very spacious, lofty ceilings, well lighted and ventilated, and the furnishings excel those of any other Hotel in the Northwest.
The house is centrally located on one of the leading thoroughfares of the city, and would at once command a very large patronage, both local and transient.
To an Experienced Hotelkeeper, one accustomed to first-class hotel management, this gives an opportunity seldom offered.
None but principals and men of experience treated with.
Apply to
FRED. McKENZIE, Barrister,
WINNIPEG.

SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of shareholders of the Chicago & Springfield Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company, Room 25, No. 78 Michigan-av., Chicago, on Wednesday, the 30th day of May instant, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon.
JOHN DUNN,
Chicago, May 17, 1883. Secretary.

SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of shareholders of the Kankakee & Southwestern Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company, Room 25, No. 78 Michigan-av., Chicago, on Wednesday, the 30th day of May instant, at 11:15 o'clock in the forenoon.
WM. J. MAURIAC,
Chicago, May 17, 1883. Secretary.

SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of shareholders of the South Chicago Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company, Room 25, No. 78 Michigan-av., Chicago, on Wednesday, the 30th day of May instant, at 11:45 o'clock noon.
JOHN DUNN,
Chicago, May 17, 1883. Secretary.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.
NEW YORK, May 17, 1883.
The annual meeting of stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business will be held on Wednesday, the 30th day of May, 1883, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the company in the City of Chicago.
The stock transfer books will be closed from the afternoon of the 11th of May until the morning of the 1st of June.
L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

THE BEST HOMES
For 10 Million People are in
MINNESOTA, DAKOTA, MONTANA, WASHINGTON AND OREGON,
Along the Line of the
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD,
Which traverses the Great Wheat-raising Belt of America.
THE LAND OF No. 1 HARD WHEAT.
40 MILLION Acres of the best agricultural, mineral, forest and grazing lands now open for settlement.
20 Million acres of railroad land for sale at $2.60 to $4.00 per acre, on five years' time if desired.
20 Million acres of Government lands open to settlers FREE.
For maps and pamphlets address
CHAS. B. LAMBORN,
Land Com'r N. P. R. R., St. Paul, Minn.

Mme. Rudersdorff's Method.
MISS A. E. PLUMER,
the successor of the late Mme. Rudersdorff, receives pupils for the summer at her residence in Swampscott, Mass., June 1. Two vacancies for boarding pupils now open. Address
HOTEL BOYLESTON, BOSTON, MASS.

WELLS COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES.
AURORA, CAYUGA LAKE, N. Y.
Full Collegiate Course. Music and Art. Location beautiful and healthful. Session begins Sept. 12, 1883. Send for catalogue. E. S. FRISBEE, D. D., President.



COMPETITION
NOW OPEN!
NATIONAL EXPOSITION
OF
RAILWAY APPLIANCES!
The Ohio Central R. R. & Coal Co.
Mine-Owners and Direct Shippers of the Celebrated
Ohio Hocking Coal!
Are the *Successful* bidders against all competitors for the Fuel supplied during *Exhibition* for the motive power.
Especial attention asked of *R. R. MANAGERS* and those interested in *Economical* fuel for *Locomotives*, and all
STEAM PRODUCERS
To our exhibit of HOCKING COAL. We hope to advertise ourselves the winners of the
SILVER MEDAL
To be awarded for best Locomotive Coal. Among our patrons are the following Railroads:
Pennsylvania, Mich. Southern, "Nickel Plate," Baltimore & Ohio, Wabash, Flint & Pere Marquette, Detroit, Mackinaw & Marquette, Northern Pacific, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba, Wisconsin Central, Milwaukee & Northern, St. Paul Eastern, Grand Trunk.
All can *testify to the value of our Coal.*

DOMESTIC TRADE!
We continue to deliver to all parts of Chicago at
$4.50 PER TON.
So you may know what to use next Winter! Ask your dealer for it.
DOCKS—Toledo, Chicago, Milwaukee, Escanaba, Houghton, and Duluth.
Cargo, Train Lots, or Car-Load Shipments to any part of the country by quick order.
Owning our own Locomotives, 5,000 Coal Cars, Fleet of Vessels and Barges, we reach any point through all seasons.
Wire, Mail, or Telephone your wants. Telephone No. 1,321.
WALTER C. WYMAN, General Western Agent,
158 Dearborn-st., First Nat'l Bank Building, Bank Floor.
CHICAGO YARDS, - - { *SOUTH SIDE*—Sherman and Stowell-sts. *NORTH SIDE*—East End Chicago-av. Bridge.

PROPOSALS—MICHIGAN-AV. BOULEVARD.
Sealed proposals will be received by the South Park Commissioners at their office, No. 91 Fifth-av., until 12 o'clock m. of Wednesday, June 13, 1883, for the furnishing and delivery of materials and the performance of work in the improvement at Michigan-av. Boulevard from Jackson-st. to Lake Park-place, in accordance with the specifications on file in this office.
The approximate estimate of the quantities is as follows:

Blast furnace cinders	7,600 cubic yards
Crushed limestone	1,200 cubic yards
Crushed granite	2,100 cubic yards
Bank gravel	750 cubic yards
Black earth and clay	3,220 cubic yards
Sand filling	4,650 cubic yards
Sodding	8,700 square yards
Lamp-posts	77
Trees	300
Catch-basins	39
Curbing	7,350 lineal feet
Granite crosswalks	3,800 square feet
Stone flag walks, 12 feet wide	44,4[illegible]6 square feet
Stone flag walks, 8 feet wide	20,300 square feet
Granite block pavement	3,000 square yards

A proposal will also be received for the purchase of the old curbing now in the street, being about 4,100 lineal feet.
Proposals must be accompanied by a certified check, as provided in the specifications.
Samples of materials must accompany each bid.
The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.
The work will commence as soon as the contracts can be closed.
Proposals should be addressed to the South Park Commissioners, and indorsed "Proposal Michigan-av. Boulevard."
For further information apply at the Park office.
H. W. HARMON, Secretary.

Proposals for Cooked Rations.
CAVALRY RECRUITING RENDEZVOUS, 18 SOUTH CLARK-ST., CHICAGO, Ill., May 21, 1883.
Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon on the 1st day of June, 1883, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing cooked rations in such quantity as may be necessary for the subsistence of the recruiting party and recruits at a place convenient to this rendezvous during the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1883, and ending June 30, 1884.
The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.
Blank proposals and full information as to manner of bidding, conditions to be observed by bidders, and terms of contract and payment, will be furnished on application at this office.
Envelopes containing proposals should be marked: "Proposals for cooked rations," and addressed to the undersigned.
JOHN Q. ADAMS,
First Lieut. First Cav., R. O.

FOR RENT.
Store and basement No. 1482 Wabash-av.
The entire fifth floor of the Dickey Building, southwest corner Lake and Dearborn-sts.; freight elevator.
Third floor 118 Randolph-st.
Store and basement, 251 Wabash-av., opposite Matteson House.
Flats in the Hotel Albany.
To private families only, southwest corner of Clark and Indiana-sts., now completed. These flats are heated by steam and contain all modern conveniences and improvements, including new Crane water elevator, gas fixtures, wood mantels, and sideboards, etc. Plans may be seen at my office.
JAMES M. GAMBLE,
40 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

MONTAGUE & CO.
COAL
BY CAR LOTS.
Send postal to 68 State-st. and our agent will call.

NOTICE
Is hereby given there will be a meeting of the Stockholders of the Hurlbut-Conrad Live Stock Company at their office in Chicago on the 21st day of May next, at 10 a. m., to consider the matter of increasing the capital stock of said company to two hundred thousand dollars.
J. H. HURLBUT.
S. E. HURLBUT.
CHAS. A. WEARE.

REMOVAL.
C. H. THAYER, Dentist,
Has removed from Twenty-second-st. and Wabash-av. to Office 21 Central Music-Hall, corner State and Randolph-sts.

Extraordinary Specialty!
We have just purchased FOR CASH from an overstocked Eastern Importer A MOST MAGNIFICENT LINE OF
WOOLENS,
From which we are enabled to
MAKE TO MEASURE
Gentlemen's Fine Suits
AT
$30 and $35,
$40 and $45,
And save you from 10 to 20 per cent.
INSPECTION INVITED.
GATZERT'S
POPULAR TAILORING HOUSE,
179 & 181 Clark-st.,
Corner Monroe.

Apollinaris
"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."
British Medical Journal.
THE PRIMEVAL CHAMPAGNE.
"Of great value to the cause of temperance and good health."
Dr. Norman Kerr, F. L. S. London, Eng.
ANNUAL SALE, 10 MILLIONS.
Of all Grocers, Druggists, & Min. Wat. Dealers.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

BOARD OF TRADE.
SPECIAL ELECTION.
There will be a Special Election held at the Exchange Room of the Board of Trade on Tuesday, May 22d, inst., to elect one Director of the Board, to serve until January, 1885, to fill a vacancy occasioned by resignation. Polls open from 10 o'clock a. m. until 1 o'clock p. m.
CHAS. RANDOLPH, Secretary.
Chicago, May 18, 1883.

HATS.—Spring Styles Gentlemen's Silk, Cassimere, Stiff and Soft Hats, finest qualities, lowest prices, at BARNES' Hat Store, 86 Madison-st. (Tribune Building).

WASHINGTON.

New York to Secure the Commissionership of Internal Revenue.

This Move Interpreted as a Confirmation of Arthur's Political Expectations.

The President Alleged to Have Slighted the Veterans of the Potomac.

Official Reports on the Recent Illegal Land Entries in the Denver District.

THE VACANT BUREAU.
NEW YORK TO HAVE THE OFFICE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 20.—[Special.]—The period during which Mr. Knox, the Controller of the Currency, can act as Commissioner of Internal Revenue will expire at midnight Monday. It is expected, therefore, that the President will not nominate the successor of Gen. Raum until Monday afternoon, or possibly until Tuesday morning. Gen. Arthur does not like to be hurried about anything, and will avail himself of the last legal opportunity for making this appointment. There is no longer any question among those likely to know the most about the names which are under consideration that the new Commissioner is to come from New York State. The applicants from all other States except Pennsylvania have practically abandoned the contest. The choice is believed to lie between Silas B. Dutcher, Mr. Blake, and Anson G. McCook. The politicians say that the selection of this officer from New York State will be as strong an indication as need to be given that Gen. Arthur has decided to be himself a candidate for nomination to the Presidency. Those who know both of these candidates well say that Mr. Dutcher is a shrewd, indefatigable, and experienced politician. Mr. Blake is a politician also, of lighter weight and less resources than Mr. Dutcher, but zealous and active. Both are what is known as "machine men." Both are also men of character, whose official record is without a stain, and who, whatever they did in politics, would insist on practically efficient service in the bureau of internal revenue and its dependent offices. But, this once obtained, either of them would be expected by those who know them best to "work" the office "for all it is worth" in the interest of the President. Both men have their friends here. There are a few Stalwart visitors here from New York, and they are divided in their opinions. Some of them think and talk as if the appointment of Mr. Dutcher would be an act of uncalled-for magnanimity on the President's part toward a Cornell man of the strongest type. They recall the fact that Mr. Dutcher was one of the most effective of Cornell's friends in the last fall campaign, and seem to forget that he was also one of the most efficient of all the Conkling workers, although still a friend of Cornell in the memorable contest of 1881 at Albany. They are not at all warm toward Blake, who is regarded as being too strictly a business man, political prowess being a desirable recommendation in the eyes of these critics. There is no doubt tonight, among those who have means of ascertaining the situation, that the appointment will go to either Dutcher or Blake, and the chances are greatly in favor of the former. The political power in the department is so great that political experience and wisdom will scarcely be overlooked in estimating the qualifications of a candidate. The district of which Blake is Collector is one of those set down to be consolidated out of existence. He has been a Collector ever since the Internal-Revenue Bureau was organized, except a few months during the Johnson Administration. He is a Stalwart, a personal friend of the President, and on the inside of New York politics. If he is selected it will be a notice that Mr. Arthur intends to keep under his own immediate control the immense patronage of the internal-revenue service, and that it will not be used for any one else in the preliminary moves of next year's Presidential campaign. This consideration gives Blake's appearance as a candidate a meaning which attaches to no one else who has been named, unless it be Silas B. Dutcher, of New York, who is not allied so closely to the President.

THE VETERANS.
AN ALLEGED SLIGHT BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 20.—[Special.]—The soldiers of the Army of the Potomac are not pleased that the President, after having accepted an invitation to be present at the banquet and at the general meetings of the society, should have taken no further part in the reunion than to review the procession from the grand stand, and to have gone down the Potomac on a moonlight excursion instead of attending the banquet. The *Sunday Herald*, which represents the army and navy, says: "We have not heard any reason assigned for this neglect on the part of the President, and are confident that it cannot be attributed to that conventional excuse, 'important public duties.' In a company composed of so many distinguished and historical men as gathered at the National Capital Wednesday last, the presence of even the President of the United States could have added little of interest and nothing in merit, but it was due to the office Mr. Arthur holds that he should have fulfilled his promise to be present at the reunion of an army so closely identified with the Capital, and which contained within its various corps men from nearly every State which sent troops to the defense of the Government against rebellion. He could not keep an engagement to show himself at a meeting of men whose services to the country demand respect even from the President and his Ministers, because it was his humor to enjoy a moonlight sail on the Potomac that night."

LAND ENTRIES.
REPORTS ON THE FRAUDS IN THE DENVER DISTRICT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19.—March 1 Secretary Teller directed the Commissioner-General of the Land-Office to investigate certain alleged fraudulent preëmption cash entries of land in the Denver district, Colorado, and H. C. St. John was detailed to perform the service. From his report it appears that a careful examination of the lands fails to disclose any evidence of improvement or residence; that the preëmptors immediately after the entry conveyed their lands to Gideon Taylor, reputed to be a wealthy cattle owner and dealer; that the lands embraced in the entries are not suitable as a whole for farming purposes, but chiefly for their water privileges. The Commissioner-General of the Land-Office, in transmitting the report of the investigation to the Secretary of the Interior, says: "It seems evident from the report and other papers that all the said entries are fraudulent and illegal, and made for speculative purposes." The Secretary, concurring in the view of the Commissioner, has transmitted copies of the papers in the case to Attorney-General Brewster, recommending that criminal proceedings be instituted against Elijah Lattram, Philip L. Murray, James R. Weldon, Samuel Snyder, Samuel Hawley, Isaac N. Gamble, Henry Brown, and James Wilson; and that suits be instituted to vacate the patents for the lands issued them, if in his (the Attorney-General's) judgment such proceedings and suits can be maintained.

CAPITAL NOTES.
CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

The health of Montgomery Blair gives his friends much concern.

The report that ex-Senator Gordon has lost the fortune which he made is said by his friends not to be true.

The issue of standard silver dollars for the week ending today was $155,998, and for the corresponding period last year $141,500.

M. De Galliffet, who, it is said, is to come to Washington as the successor of Roustan, once fought a duel with Charles Astor Bristed.

Jack Cole, the seaman who returned from the Arctic expedition insane, is to be sent on a sea-voyage, in hopes that he may be benefited, and New York friends are raising money to defray the expenses.

Representative Phil Thompson, of Kentucky, has arrived in Washington. He shows no traces of emotional insanity, and is the last man in the world that any one would think had been twice tried for murder. Mr. Thompson is very modest in his appearance and shuns publicity.

There is a curious quarrel over the little frame church in which Gen. Garfield used to worship, which is to be removed because a substantial brick edifice has been erected on its site. A congregation of colored Methodists have purchased the building and desire to remove it to a fashionable locality. The aristocratic residents of that neighborhood object to this, and will endeavor to take advantage of an ordinance relative to frame structures to prevent it. The law gives the Commissioners certain discretion, and they now feel that they are placed between the devil and the deep sea.

The recent exhibition of anti-Chinese feeling in New York City has attracted attention at the Chinese Legation here, and the Embassador has decided to establish a Consulate in that city, in order to provide better protection for Chinese subjects. A Consulate will be established at once. One of attachés of the Legation here will be placed in temporary charge of it.

Lieut. Garlington, who will command the relief expedition to Lady Franklin Bay, will leave New York with his party on the Alhambra June 7 for St. Johns, N. F. The mail for Lieut. Greeley and his men and contributions of reading matter for the expedition should be sent to the care of the Chief Signal Officer in time to reach Washington not later than June 1.

The quarrel among the colored men as to the holding of a National Convention here has not ended, and is likely to result in a permanent split. The opponents of the convention characterize it as an empty-stomach meeting. The advocates of it charge that the Administration is urging those who are opposing it, as they do not want any political embarrassments to grow out of it.

The opponents of ex-Representative Dezendorf, of the Norfolk (Va.) district, have averred that the straight Republican county ticket that he is supporting is composed of Bourbon Democrats. This statement, Mr. Dezendorf says, is untrue. The candidate for Sheriff on the straight Republican ticket is John L. Isner, who was a Union soldier during the War, is a Republican, and has filled the office of Sheriff during the last twelve years to the satisfaction of both parties. The candidates for Commissioners of Revenue, L. C. Newby and John Moore, are each well-known Republicans. Newby is a colored man, a graduate of Hampton University, and a capable man. Moore is well known, Mr. Dezendorf says, as a straight-out Republican.

The status of the attempt of the Southern Pacific Company to obtain the land-grant of the Texas Pacific, on the ground that it is the assignee of the latter road, is this: "The Southern Pacific Company, by its attorney, has filed in the Interior Department a claim to the land-grant, rights, and franchises of the Texas Pacific by virtue of the assignment from the Texas Pacific to the Southern Pacific, and the paper making the assignment accompanies and is made a part of this claim. This application was filed with Secretary Teller, who indorsed upon it that he considered that it was not within the province of the department to take any action, but it was for Congress to determine the matter. The Southern Pacific relies upon the precedent in the case of the New Orleans Pacific to secure the grant. The Interior Department lawyers claim that there are marked differences in the two cases, but they do not point out, at least to private persons who make inquiry of them, in what these differences consist. There does not now seem to be any probability that Secretary Teller will act favorably upon this application.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Immigration of Russian Jews—Census Figures—Arctic Exploration—A Brutal Murder.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 20.—[Special.]—A return presented to Parliament shows that the Government spent $650 upon Russian Jewish refugees to come to Canada last summer, and proceeded to Winnipeg. The Jewish committee formed in London, England, for the relief of the Russian fugitives, offered in February last to place $10,000 at the disposal of Sir Alexander Galt for the settlement on land in the Northwest of the refugees at Winnipeg, but the Minister of Agriculture having cabled the High Commissioner that the agent at Winnipeg reported the Jews totally unsuited to farming, and the cost of settling them would be $600 a family, the London committee decided to postpone action until after Sir Alexander Galt's return to Canada and a report by him on the subject.

The third volume of the census reports shows that in 1880 the number of owners of movable property in Canada was 588,973; acres of land owned, 76,615,162; houses, 71,249; warehouses, factories, stores, and shops, 110,176; barns and stables, 860,985; steam vessels with a tonnage of 200,023, 721; sea-going vessels, 3,909; other craft, 1,728; occupiers of land, 464,025; owners of land, 403,491; horses, cattle, swine, sheep, etc., 8,839,-643; acres of wheat under cultivation, 2,366,094; capital invested in various industrial establishments, $165,302,623, giving employment to 254,935 hands. The annual products are valued at $309,-676,068. Within the last ten years the capital invested in industrial enterprises has been more than doubled.

TORONTO, Ont., May 20.—[Special.]—At a meeting of Commander Cheney's Toronto Arctic Committee Commander Cheney was present and explained what was being done by committees in other parts of the country. A discussion took place relative to the question as to whether the enterprise should be undertaken by the Dominion Government alone or by the Dominion and the States conjointly, and it was decided that, as the States are sending out an expedition this year to Lady Franklin's Bay, it will be desirable to bring about the organization of the Anglo-American expedition so that it may follow on in the summer of 1884, and thus realize the expressed wish of the committee of the United States expedition that Capt. Cheney should join them. It was next resolved that a letter should be written to each committee in the Dominion and in the United States requesting that negotiations should be established between them with a view to forming an expedition next year to follow up that which is being prepared in the States.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 20.—William McDonald, aged 27, and Charles Hughes, aged 40, wharf laborers, tonight beat and kicked James Kennedy, aged 67, a tavernkeeper, because he refused them liquor, causing his death in ten minutes. Both were arrested.

LATE RAILWAY NEWS.

Tracklaying under Difficulties.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 20.—[Special.]—The *Pioneer-Press'* special from Chippewa Falls says: During the day the Omaha Company ironed their grade to a connection with their Chippewa Falls & Northern from a point near the south end of the railroad bridge and backed down a big tie-train until the last car stood almost against the obstruction-train placed across their grade by the Central Company. Then the Omaha attorneys (Spooner & Bailey) notified the Sheriff, who has been on the ground since yesterday, that they should tear these cars that stood in the way to pieces and remove them, and that he would interfere at his peril. Sheriff Everett was on the ground under orders from Judge Clough to suppress anything that tended to violence, and he stood his ground after telephoning over to the city. Twenty deputies were sworn in, and, fully armed with Winchester rifles and revolvers, were immediately dispatched to the scene of the riot. Had the Omaha persisted more blood would have been shed without a doubt. On the arrival of the force an arrangement was entered into between the two companies to desist from further work until the injunction placed on the Omaha by the Central Company yesterday could be argued. At this hour all is quiet, and both forces are on their guard against a surprise. It is thought that the Omaha will make a coup d'etat before morning and finish their line down to a point opposit the depot. An inquest on the remains of the Finlander killed yesterday will be held in the morning. The engineer and officials of the Central who backed the train over the men cannot be found. The Omaha have several hundred men on the ground awaiting orders.

Construction Contracts Awarded.

ASHLAND, Wis., May 20.—[Special.]—W. D. Holbrook, Engineer in charge of the Wisconsin Division of the Northern Pacific Railroad, is spending a few days in consultation with Engineer Hastings, who has charge of the construction of the line from Ashland west. The entire section from Ashland to Superior, some sixty-two miles, has been put under contract, the lucky bidders being Richards & Danbey, of Jackson, Mich. These gentlemen are to have the entire line ready for the running of trains within two years from the 15th of April. Mr. Danbey will make his headquarters at Superior and Mr. Richards will locate here. Work is to be pushed from both ends of the road, and will be commenced at this end in a week or two. The Wisconsin Central Railroad dock is soon to be put in readiness to receive fifteen miles of steel rails, which will arrive here during the coming month. The engineers have already erected camps along the survey for their men.

COWHIDING AT MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 19.—[Special.]—Marcellus D. Claverie this afternoon at 6 o'clock cowhided Mark W. Lupp in front of the Southern Express office. The two were formerly employed in the post-office. The cause is said to have been disparaging remarks made by Lupp against Claverie. Both are young men, well known in the community.

CROP PROSPECTS.

An Elaborate Summary of the Present Condition of the Various Crops.

Cold, Wet Weather and the Late Spring Have Interfered with Planting.

Indications that Farmers in Western Central Illinois Will Harvest a Good Crop.

Encouraging News from Mississippi—Increase in the New York Hop Yield.

Condition of the Crops Throughout the United States.

NEW YORK, May 20.—[Special.]—The *Times* tomorrow will publish an elaborate review of the present condition of the crops and the outlook for the coming harvest in the United States. In summarizing its telegraphic returns from the various States, the *Times* says:

"Looking at the probable results of the harvest of 1883, as they show themselves after most of the seed is in the ground, the prospect is not as satisfactory to either producer or consumer as it was in the spring of 1882. The *Times* presents to its readers this morning accurate reports from all the crop-producing States and Territories of the West and South. From 129 different points in these thirty divisions careful, intelligent men have gone forth, each one visiting from ten to fifty farming districts or centres of information, and ascertained on the ground the actual condition of the crops, and sent it Saturday and yesterday by telegraph to the *Times*. The reports here given show, therefore, the exact condition Saturday of the crops throughout the country, not as they may have been any time within the last two weeks. Many causes have combined to discourage the farmer.

The severity of the last winter has killed much of the wheat. The alternate cold and warm weather of the spring has retarded growth or rotted the seed placed early in the ground. Frequent rains have been in the way of replanting seed which proved to be poor. High water has caused injury in some sections, and in others cyclones have destroyed the farmers' work. Insects, fortunately, have been less injurious than in some seasons. Within the last few days there has been promise of better weather, and with it renewed work and efforts to recover the lost ground, and in many cases with a fair expectation of success, if no unfavorable weather comes between now and harvest-time. Wheat has suffered from winter-killing, bad weather, and, later, though in few sections, from the fly. Indiana promises only half and Illinois only three-quarters of last year's crop. Missouri loses nearly as much as Illinois. Ohio and Tennessee will fall short, the former 15 or 20 per cent. In the other States east of the Mississippi and on its western bank the crop, altogether, will be about an average one. Other great wheat regions—Colorado, Dakota, Kansas, Utah, Oregon, Washington, and California—will give large crops and have a surplus to help make up the loss further east—with the inevitable proviso, if no disaster happens.

"Corn gives a better promise, but there will be about two weeks yet of planting, which has been delayed by the bad weather. Some early-sown seed rotted in the ground, and some seed proved bad, making replanting necessary. The acreage has been increased nearly everywhere, some killed wheat-fields being added to the corn area. But the trouble appears chiefly in the delay, and, with favorable weather henceforth, farmers everywhere appear hopeful of a large crop, at least equal to that of last year.

"Small grains generally promise well, oats especially. An increased acreage over 1882 is generally reported of this cereal, and a corresponding increase in yield is expected. Only from Mississippi and North Carolina is injury reported. Rye is generally in good condition, and promises an average crop. Barley, with increased area, is doing well everywhere except in California, where only two-thirds the average crop is expected.

"Cotton promises an average crop. It is yet very backward. Taking the whole region there is no increase in acreage, perhaps a falling off, but the more extensive use of fertilizers is expected to make up the deficiency which might thus arise.

"Tobacco makes a poor showing. In North Carolina and Tennessee the bugs have destroyed the plants, and other States promise little more than an average crop, with a slightly increased acreage in Kentucky and Louisiana. Wisconsin is going into the cultivation.

"Florida and Louisiana have a slight increase in sugar-cane area, and expect an average crop. Rice promises a good average crop. A noticeable feature in the South is the growing truck-farm industry, which in Georgia, Florida, and Alabama is assuming large proportions and raising large supplies of vegetables for home and Northern markets. Florida expects to have 80 per cent more oranges this year than last. Fruits generally are promised in abundance.

"There appears to be little danger of disaster to the potato-crop where largely grown. Hay is promised abundantly everywhere except in California, where alfalfa supplies the deficiency.

"Dakota, Minnesota, and Wisconsin are drifting toward dairy-farming and cattle-raising, and Virginia seems to have a leaning that way. The great cattle herds of the West went through the winter well with small loss, and Wyoming alone will send 200,000 head to market this year. Wyoming lost, however, 25 per cent of its sheep during the winter. California reports a heavy wool clip."

The Outlook in Minnesota, Iowa, Dakota, and the Far Northwest.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 19.—[Special.]—The chief feature in the crop prospect in the Northwest is the cold, wet, late spring, which has delayed seeding and impeded the outlook for the wheat growth and for corn-planting. There will be no accurate reports as to the acreage until the Assessor's reports are made in June; but there is reason to believe that there will be a notable falling-off in the wheat acreage in Southern Minnesota and a corresponding increase in corn, oats, and grazing-lands, balanced by the addition of the newly-broken land in the north. With about the same acreage as last year and the present prospects for the yield it is reasonable to expect an aggregate wheat production of 30,000,000 to 35,000,000 bushels, or something less than last year. Corn and other crops will show an increase if disaster is avoided later.

There will be an enormous increase of acreage in Dakota on account of new immigration, and the wheat crop next year is estimated at 20,000,-000 bushels. The most satisfactory reports of the crop outlook come from the railroad offices. From the Northern Pacific advices were received of at least 10 per cent increased acreage, in addition to which much new ground has been reported. Seeding has been generally completed in the Red River Valley, and along the main line and branches of the Manitoba the crops promise to be much larger than they have ever been before. Seeding has been completed, and some wheat sown before the last snow has already made its appearance. From the Omaha reports of extended rains have been received, which have proved a great impediment to farm labor, yet not sufficient to warrant the conclusion that the crops will be lighter this year than last.

The *Pioneer Press* has the following crop-reports:

MINNESOTA.

Winona—After an unusually backward spring, the farmers have finished seeding. There is a material decrease, both in the adjacent country in Wisconsin and Minnesota. In wheat it is estimated that the decreased acreage is at least 10 per cent as compared with last year. Barley and oats may show a slight increase. Early-sown wheat has come on finely, and many fields already look green. Stock interests are receiving more attention. Old observers predict a good year for wheat, with the cool weather now prevailing.

Shakopee—The new wheat-fields look fair, in spite of the backwardness of the season. Farmers are nearly ready with the corn ground, and some in the more favorable locations are planting now. The difficulty in obtaining good seed-corn is not as general as at first supposed. Many farmers are offering and warranting their seed.

Belle Plain—Wheat has been making a good growth the last few days, and now the fields are looking quite green. Farmers are busy planting corn.

Ada, Norman County—The weather for three weeks has been fine, and farmers are practically through seeding. The indications are that the crop this year will be large. It is expected that upward of 600,000 bushels will be marketed in Ada this fall. The total acreage in wheat this year is 45,000.

Willmar—Wheat, oats, and barley look promising. Farmer are busy planting corn and potatoes.

Bird Island—All parts of Renville County report wheat and other grain all up and growing finely. The prospects could not be better. The cold, rainy weather of the last two weeks has put a stop to corn-planting. The ground is about all plowed and ready for planting, and now that warm weather has set in the farmers will rush things. The bulk of the corn will be planted this week.

Rustin—A heavy southeast rain fell here all day, making corn-planting and corn already planted quite uncertain.

Winona—A hot, strong wind today seriously damaged young vegetation and fruit-buds. One market-gardener placed his damage at $300. Corn-planting, which has been delayed by backward weather, has been quite generally begun in this section.

IOWA.

Northwood—Corn-planting is quite generally begun, some having finished before the rain of last week. Great difficulty has been experienced in obtaining good seed, and quite a quantity has been shipped in from Nebraska. Some fears are entertained that it comes from too far South to ripen well in this latitude, unless we have an exceptional season. The acreage exceeds last year from about 15 to 20 per cent. The weather is fine.

Cedar Rapids—The almost constant rainfall of the last week has put farmers back considerably with their work, but they are not at all discouraged, though they fear the corn crop will be short. Some of that planted ten days ago has commenced to rot, while in other places there is considerable that will not grow because of poor seed; but a little that was sown is doing quite well. Oats are coming on nicely, and promise a great crop.

Forest City—We are having too much rain for corn; also too much cold weather. Oats, barley, and all small grains bid fair to be a good crop, but more dry weather would brighten prospects.

Garner—Small grain is loooking well. An increased acreage was sown. Corn-planting is fairly under way, but somewhat behindhand, on account of wet weather.

Algona—This has been a wet and cold week; good for small grain, but it has retarded corn-planting. On low and flat land some are fearing the rotting of corn planted.

DAVENPORT, Ia., May 19.—[Special.]—A careful examination has been made by your correspondent of the crop reports throughout Eastern Central Iowa. At this time of year the outlook was never, on the whole, more favorable. In exceptional cases the cold weather and heavy rains have done damage by delaying planting, but on the whole this is not in any way alarming. The acreage of winter wheat is small, though the crop looks very well. Within a radius of fifty miles of this point there is not one acre of winter wheat where there are 100 acres of spring wheat. The spring grain never looked better than it does today. The acreage is fully 12½ per cent larger than it was one year ago, and the 19th of May never saw this grain in so fine condition as it is today. The stand is even; it is well stooled. Most of the spring wheat was put in the ground in March. Of barley, one of the staple crops here, the acreage is about the same as last year and 1881. The defeat of the prohibitory amendment in January through the decision of the Supreme Court, induced a large planting where otherwise the crop would have been very short. The barley stands five to six inches high in the fields, and it is even and strong. The oats crop is magnificent; the increase in the acreage being from 15 to 25 per cent above last year. Bad seed corn induced hundreds of farmers to plant oats rather than to take any risk on the great Iowa staple. The crop was all put in the ground in fine condition in March. Spring rye averages about the same as a year ago and looks promising. Flax has been planted to a limited extent and promises a good yield. At this date corn is only about half planted, some few fields planted early are out of the ground, but the larger half is yet to be put in. A good deal of the seed-corn has failed to sprout, owing to deep planting, cold weather, and much rain, the seed rotting in the ground. Kansas and Nebraska have furnished most of the seed, and with the warmer weather and more shallow planting it is expected to sprout well. There is time enough, with a good season, for corn to yield handsomely, though the acreage will be smaller than for three years.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 20.—[Special.]—Advices from Stuart, Atlantic, and other points west are to the effect that the sky has cleared and that a hard frost is a certainty. It will do great damage to fruit and to the few fields of corn that are up.

DAKOTA.

Columbia, Brown County—Grain is up and looking thick. We have had rain enough, and there is a prospect of more. Grass is about ten days late, but breaking is well under way.

Grand Forks—Seeding is nearly all finished. Grain is above ground on the highlands. The weather has been too cold, but a change for the better commenced this week. The acreage is large, and but very few pieces have been put in.

Fargo—A slight rain has been falling at intervals during the last two days, and is pronounced a great help to the growing grain. Seeding is pretty well completed, and careful estimates place the increased acreage over last year at 30 per cent. Indications point to an unusually good year.

BISMARK, Dak., May 19.—[Special.]—A generous rain set in yesterday, and yet continues with occasional intermissions. The benefit to the growing crops will prove of inestimable value. The reports show an increase of 25 per cent in acreage this season over last, and the crop will be a larger one.

FARGO, Dak., May 20.—[Special.]—Reports from North Dakota and both sides of the valley indicate one and a half million acres have been seeded to wheat. At an average of only eighteen bushels per acre this would indicate a yield of 28,000,000 bushels. A splendid rain fell Friday and Saturday. Last night the clouds broke away, and today is warm and clear, with indications of fine weather for some time. Much of the wheat is up and looking finely. Prospects appear good for a heavy yield.

Conflicting Reports from Illinois and Indiana.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., May 19.—[Special.]—A general view of the growing crops in Western Central Illinois affords much encouragement, and the outlook as a whole may be put down as much more promising than it was at this date a year ago, though the acreage of the different staple crops is widely different. The leading grain is corn, which is very backward. The early planting which was done the last week in April during the fine weather then prevalent, will for the most part have to be repeated. The ground was cold, and the seed corn being poor it rotted. During the last ten days thousands of acres of corn have been put into the ground, and examinations made during the last day or two show that it is growing finely. The planting season will last two weeks longer, and with warm, growing weather in June and July it is expected to gain the lost ground. The frequent rains during the last week have made farmers very apprehensive. The prospect for oats was never so good as it is now. An acreage from 25 to 40 per cent, as a low estimate, in excess of last year has been sown. This grain was put under ground mainly from April 10 to 20, and it has grown excellently, the rains having been beneficial rather than otherwise. Spring wheat cuts a very small figure hereabout. Rye does not promise so well as it did either one or two years ago—much of it was winter-killed. The sowing last fall was late owing to the condition of the ground which could not be seasonably plowed. All kinds of grass, notably millet and timothy, are growing wonderfully.

METAMORA, Ill., May 19.—[Special.]—The winter wheat crop in this section is very promising. The oat crop will be good if it receives no serious backset. Rye promises to be a fair crop. It is hard to predict what kind of a corn crop we shall have, as a great deal of it must be planted over. Farmers are feeling very apprehensive.

MORRIS, Ill., May 19.—[Special.]—The Farmers in this vicinity are very blue; hardly a day has passed for two weeks without rain. The ground is so wet that corn formerly planted has rotted in the field, and it will be impossible for farmers to get upon their lands for a week unless it be of pleasant weather, of which there is no prospect. Very much of last year's corn has rotted in the cribs.

ROCKFORD, Ill., May 19.—[Special.]—Reports from all over the county show that the trees, grass, and new-planted fields, especially corn, are badly damaged by the deluge of rain.

PANA, Ill., May 20.—[Special.]—Heavy rains Friday night and Saturday have brightened the crop prospects in this vicinity very much, especially for wheat, which has been suffering from cool dry weather. The oats and the meadows are growing nicely. Corn is about all planted, and some of it is up, but there is a poor stand in most fields, caused by the weather and poor seed. The average is large.

MOUNT VERNON, Ill., May 20.—[Special.]—The prospect here for winter wheat is very unfavorable, that in the timber-land looking much better than that in the prairie-lands. Many farmers are plowing up their wheat preparatory to planting corn instead. Oats are looking fine. The fruit crop promises a large yield.

DELPHI, Ind., May 19.—[Special.]—Carroll has hardly one average field of wheat in ten. The fields standing are invariably spotted and short. The weather for a week has not been propitious. The prospect is on the downward grade, and there will not be over 50 per cent of last year. The peach crop which was so grand last year will be a total failure this season. The cold and continuous rains are sadly interfering with the planted corn and delaying that yet to be planted.

MADISON, Ind., May 19.—[Special.]—The present growing crops will be about an average, not quite so good as last year, that being an unusually good crop year for everything but fruit.

but where wheat was put in the ground in good time and proper manner the wheat looks full up to the average. Where it was slovenly put in and late in the season the crop will be poor, as it most always is. Grass is not looking very well. Oats are small. Rain will make a fair crop of both. The acreage is fully up to the average. The corn crop is mostly in and in good season and the ground in good condition. The fruit prospects is mostly good.

A Cheerful State of Things in Mississippi.

JACKSON, Miss., May 19.—[Special.]—The corn crop of this year is about 10 per cent larger than last, the oat crop 20 per cent larger, and the cotton crop is not done planting yet. The acreage is about the same as last year, or probably a little less, on account of the larger acreage in corn. The wheat crop is 10 per cent larger than last year, but the dry weather of the latter part of April and the first part of May has injured it to some extent—very little, however. There is a very large increase of vegetables, and fruits, and strawberries. The latter has proved to be a very valuable crop to some of our planters along the line of the railroad especially. Shipments in large quantities of nearly all kinds of vegetables and berries are made daily. The whole crop, as compared to that of 1880 and 1881 is increased very decidedly, though there is a smaller acreage in cotton, but by the aid of fertilizers, it is judged from present indications that the yield will be greater than any preceding year.

Stock-raising is becoming more popular daily with our farmers, and is steadily increasing. The need and utility of the different farm grasses and hay is being felt, and many are beginning to cut and ship large quantities of the latter, which commands a good price and finds a ready sale. The statistics above will apply with minor exceptions to the State at large, and are gathered by letters from farmers and planters in the different parts of the State.

Summary of Crop Returns from Every County in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 20.—The *Courier-Journal* tomorrow will publish crop returns from every county in Kentucky—117 in number. Summarized it is as follows: Wheat acreage—Compared with last year, 41 counties report more, 50 report same, and balance less. Condition of the crop—46 good, 53 fair, balance poor. Corn—Acreage, 27 counties report more, 75 same, balance less; condition, 70 good, 27 fair, balance poor. Oats—Acreage, 12 counties report more, 65 same, balance less; condition, 54 good, 51 fair, balance poor. Tobacco—Acreage, 27 counties report more, 30 same, 15 less; condition, 22 good, 80 fair, 3 poor. Fruit prospects—All report good except four.

The New York Hop Crop.

TROY, N. Y., May 19.—Reports from Montgomery County say that the acreage of the hop crop will be slightly increased over last year. The outlook is bad. Late frosts cut down the vines, and hills that promised early are now too weak to bear. Some new yards look well. Indications point to a good price next fall.

OBITUARY.

Death of a Prominent New Orleans Physician—A College Professor Gone—An Old Member of the Sons of Liberty.

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 20.—At 7 o'clock this morning Dr. J. Dickson Bruns, one of the most eminent of our physicians, died in this city. He was a native of Charleston, S. C. He was born in 1836, and graduated in medical colleges at Charleston and Philadelphia. During the War he was chief surgeon of the military hospital at Charleston. After several years' travel and study in Europe he located in this city, where, in company with Drs. Brickell, Chapin, and Beard he organized the famous Orleans Infirmary. Of this famous group Dr. Beard is the only survivor. He was quite distinguished as a contributor to the medical literature and belles lettres of the South.

UTICA, N. Y., May 20.—[Special.]—Prof. Charles Avery, of Hamilton College, died this evening.

SALEM, Ind., May 20.—At 10 o'clock today Horace Heffron, aged about 60 years, died. He was only a prominent politician of this State, and during the War was brought into prominence as an alleged leader of the Sons of Liberty, resulting in his imprisonment. He was a member of the General Assembly at the time of his death, and last winter had a heated discussion with the Indianapolis *Journal*, growing out of the renewal of the old Sons of Liberty charges against him.

THE LIQUOR QUESTION.

Position of the Traffic Before the Law.

ENGLEWOOD, Ill., May 17.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In an editorial in your issue of the 17th you fitly characterize as ridiculous the theory developed by the opposition to high license in the Legislature that the State will exceed its authority in charging a special tax for the privilege of selling liquor. As some pretend to think that the liquor traffic occupies before the law the same plane as other lawful businesses—dealing in lumber or milk, for instance—and many dealers in intoxicating liquors have pathetically inquired during the discussions of this question pending high license, "if it is not a legitimate and respectable business," and even the venerable Thomas Hoyne, lawyer as he is, remarked in the Commercial Club, while the subject was being debated, that "it (the liquor traffic) already paid its legitimate share of taxes on the assessment of stock on hand," would it not be well to settle the question by publishing the decision thereon of the court of last resort in this country—the Supreme Court of the United States?

Of course this would be unnecessary, so far as the Legislature is concerned, if the average legislator of today filled Quintilian's definition of what a legislator should be—viz.: (1) "One who knows what the laws now are. (2) Wherein they are deficient. (3) How best to remedy them." In the license cases there, reported in 5 Howard, at page 504, the question of the constitutionality of such laws was completely and forever settled, after one of the greatest legal battles ever fought, wherein the liquor interest employed the ablest counsel in matters of constitutional law this country or perhaps the world has ever seen—Webster and Choate—to conduct their cases for them, but even their great talent and ability could not secure success for the wrong against the right, and their clients met with total and disastrous defeat. Taking advantage of the comparatively new and anomalous conditions of the General Government and local State Governments—operating upon the same subject-matter in different ways at different times and for divers purposes—the liquor interest undertook to say it was unconstitutional for the States to limit, restrict, or prohibit the sale of liquors that had been imported under the laws of the General Government, and which had paid duty under those laws.

In deciding these license cases, which went up from the States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and New Hampshire, Chief-Justice Taney, he of the Dred Scott decision, said: "If any State deems the retail and internal traffic in ardent spirits injurious to the citizens or calculated to produce idleness, vice, or debauchery, I see nothing in the Constitution of the United States to prevent it from regulating or restraining the traffic or from prohibiting it altogether if it sees proper."

Justice Catron went even further into the logic of the question, and stated what is now no longer controverted among legal minds that license and prohibition rest on precisely the same ground of authority so far as constitutional right is concerned. He said: "I admit as inevitable that if the State has the power of restraint by license to any extent she has the discretionary power to judge of its limit, and may go the length of prohibiting sales altogether."

Justice Grier said, "I take this occasion to remark that the true question presented by these cases, and one which I am not disposed to evade is, Whether the States have a right to prohibit the sale and consumption of an article of commerce which they believe to be pernicious in its effects and the cause of disease, pauperism, and crime. It has been frequently decided by this court that the powers which relate to merely municipal regulations or what may more properly be called 'internal police,' are not surrendered by the States or restrained by the Constitution of the United States, and that consequently in relation to these the authority of a State is complete, 'unqualified, and conclusive. Without attempting to define what are the peculiar subjects or limits of this power, it may safely be affirmed that every law for the restraint and punishment of crime—for the preservation of the public peace, health, and morals—must come within this category. As subjects of legislation they are from their very nature of primary importance. They lie at the foundation of social existence. They are for the protection of life and liberty, and necessarily compel all laws on subjects of secondary importance which relate only to property, convenience, or luxury to recede when they come in conflict or collision—'Salus populi suprema lex.' It is not necessary for the sake of justifying the State legislation now under discussion to array the appalling statistics of misery, pauperism, and crime, which have their origin in the use or abuse of ardent spirits. The police-power which is exclusively in the States is alone competent to the correction of these great evils, and all measures of restraint or prohibition necessary to effect the purpose are within the scope of that authority. There is no conflict of power or of legislation as between the States and the United States. Each is acting within its sphere and for the public good, and if a loss of revenue should accrue from a diminished consumption of ardent spirits she will be the gainer a thousand-fold in the health, wealth, and happiness of her people."

I submit that no word needs to be added.

LEX.

CALIFORNIA IMMIGRATION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 19.—The California Immigration Society reports the arrival on the overland routes of 1,737 immigrants for the week ending today.

The published reports today show that more freight was handled for the East by the Southern Pacific than the Central for the first four months of the year, the difference in favor of the Southern route being over 1,000 tons.

SPURGEON.

An Eloquent Discourse in the London Tabernacle by the Great Preacher.

The Glories of the Hereafter Which the Heart of Man Cannot Understand.

Eternal Happiness the Destiny of the Saved—Of What It Will Consist.

David's Recollection of Enoch's Translation and His Expectation of Heavenly Bliss.

Man's Relationship to the King of Kings the Brightest Jewel in His Crown.

LONDON, May 20.—[Special.]—There was a large assemblage of people at the Tabernacle this morning to hear Mr. Spurgeon. For an hour previous to the opening of the service the omnibuses and tram-car lines which centre at the famous Elephant and Castle, in a stone's throw of Mr. Spurgeon's church, emptied crowds of people near the Tabernacle's doors. The members and those who had tickets were at once admitted, but the great body of the crowd stood outside until 10:30 o'clock when they were all admitted. Mr. Spurgeon appeared promptly in the pulpit, and, after an invocation, gave out the hymn, which was sung in the hearty way of the Tabernacle congregation. Then, amidst a profound silence, the great preacher made a long and fervent prayer. The following was the text upon which the sermon was based: But the God of all grace, who hath called us into His eternal glory by Christ Jesus, after that ye have suffered a while, make you perfect, establish, strengthen, settle you.—*I. Peter, v., 10.*

Mr. Spurgeon spoke as follows:

THE DISCOURSE.

"A fortnight ago, when I was only able to preach in front of this platform, I spoke to you about our prospects as to our body. We know that were this earthly house of our tabernacle dissolved, we have a habitation of God, a house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens. But the next Sabbath day I went a step further, and we did not preach so much about the prospects of the resurrection as about the hope of glory, and our text last Sunday was, you remember, Christ in you, the hope of glory. It seems to me as if we had come into the outer courts and then had advanced into the holy places, and now nothing remains for us but to enter within the veil, and to say a little, but oh how little it will have to be, about that glory of which we have a hope—that glory which is made for us in Christ Jesus, and of which Jesus Christ is our hope. I pray that our eyes may be strengthened, that we may go into the glory now. As for myself, I cannot say that I will speak about it.

ONLY A STAMMER.

I can only say that I will stammer about it, for the highest language man can reach must be mere stammers when speaking of this glory. Paul did but see a little of it for a short time, but he says that he heard things which it was not lawful for man to utter, and I doubt not that he felt thoroughly nonplused. This great master of language felt silenced by the grandeur. As for us, what can we do when even Paul breaks down? I pray the Lord that the spirit may rest upon you and open your eyes to see as much as can be seen of the glory of the saints. You have been told that eyes have not seen and ears have not heard, neither has it entered into the heart of man to conceive the treasures that God has prepared for those that love Him. But the eye has seen wonderful things—sunrises and sunsets, and other marvels of Nature, that will cling to our memory through life. Even Nature, though, cannot give us an idea of the supernatural glories God has prepared for His people.

FAILURE OF IMAGINATION.

"The order has been sounded," the preacher continued. "Have we not heard the music that charms? Have we not listened to the speeches—which is enough to make our heart leap out of our body? Yet no music, be it the strains of the harp or the voice of the orator, has given us any idea of the glory God has laid up for his people. As to the hearts of men, what strange things have entered into them! Imagination has created lands of gold, islands of pearl, seas of milk, rivers of delight; but imagination has never been able to open the gate of pearl which shuts in the city of glory now. It has not yet entered any heart of man, but the text goes on to say: 'He hath revealed it by His Spirit,' so that Heaven is not thoroughly unknown. It is not altogether a land of darkness, but a land of brightness. Between it and us there is a film of darkness which we cannot see through. It is revealed, but mark you, though it be revealed of the spirit, yet it is put among the marvels. The only reason why the Spirit of God reveals it is because spirits show all things, even the deep things of God, so it is clear that the glory that awaits the saved is ranked among the deep things, and he that would step after God's ways and not according to man's fancy had need be taught of God and helped of God, and pray for such teaching and help while we dwell on this earth.

THREE QUESTIONS.

"There are three questions we will answer. One is, What is the destiny of the saved? Eternal glory. Secondly, Wherein does this glory consist? I cannot answer that one, but we must try our best. Thirdly, What shall be the influence of this prospect upon our hearts? What manner of people ought we to be whose destiny is eternal glory, who have to live forever in the glory of the Most High? First, what is the destiny of the saved? Our text tells us that God has called us into this eternal glory. Glory! Does not the very word astound you? Glory belongs to God. Glory be to God alone, and yet it says that glory is for us—glory for us who deserve eternal shame, glory for us poor creatures that are often ashamed of ourselves even now. Glory—nothing else than that. Now, since this seems so amazing and so astonishing a thing, yet there is not a relic of incredulity in the hearts of God's people, I will ask you to follow me, while I look through the Bible. What says David in the seventy-second psalm twenty-fourth verse: 'Thou shalt guide me with thy counsel and afterward receive me to glory,' and in the original Hebrew there is a trace of David's recollection of Enoch's translation, though he did not expect to be caught away without dying. But he did expect that there would be a Great Father who would come and take his child up to Him with himself forever. He expected to be received into glory, even in those dim days, when as yet the light of the Gospel was in the dawn. Yet this prophet and King was able to say, "Receive me into glory." Did he not mean the same thing when in another psalm he said: 'The Lord will give you grace and glory. No good thing will be withheld from them that walk uprightly.' Not only no good thing under the name of grace, but under the name of glory.

HEAVEN ALL FOR THE SAVED.

There is not anything in Heaven that shall be kept from the saved, not even the throne of God. To him that overcometh will He give leave to sit with Him on the throne forever and ever. No good thing, not even among the good things of Heaven, will God withhold from them that walk uprightly. If David had this persuasion, how much more may we, who have seen Christ suffer, and have heard Him say that we shall be with Him where He is? It is to this glory that we have been called. You know that we, who are God's people, have been called with an effectual call—called so that we have heard the call and have run after him that called us. Our text says that He has called us into His eternal glory. By Christ Jesus we are called to repentance, to faith, to holiness, to perseverance, then to inherit glory. So clear is this that we have another passage in I. Thessalonians, second chapter, third verse, 'Who hath called you into His kingdom and glory?'

CALLED TO BE KINGS.

"Called us into His kingdom to be Kings, to be crowned with the crown of the life that fadeth not away, and called us into His glory. If He did not mean us to have it He would not have called us to it. He would never, by His spirit, have accepted us into the glory of His kingdom if He did not mean to persevere and bring us there. So are we called to it. Think not, I pray you, or question the certainty of that to which God has called you. Moreover, whom he did predestinate them he called, and whom he called them he also justified, and whom he justified them he also glorified. These various mercies are tied together like pearls on a string. They are put in their position by God Himself, and kept there by His eternal and irreversible decree. If you are justified by Christ you shall be glorified by God Himself. Do you not remember how salvation is bound up with that? They are riveted together to this. Are we being prepared every day? For in IX. Romans where he speaks of God's predestinating will he says in the twenty-third verse: The vessels of mercy which He had afore prepared unto glory. And this is the process which is going on and in use every day in the work of sanctification. We cannot be glorified as long as we are in sin. Sin must first be pardoned. We cannot be glorified as long as sin has any power over us.

SIN MUST BE SLAIN.

"It must therefore be slain, and we must by sanctification be altogether delivered from its defiling power which is going on. Every moment it brings us nearer to glory, and the process of time is making us more ready for it by the action of the Holy Spirit.

"It is wonderful how by God's wisdom everything is made and works its way. Those are blessed words in II. Corinthians, fourth chapter, seventeenth verse, where Paul says, 'For our light affliction, which is but for a moment, worketh for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory!' Then he represents all we suffer of body and mind as producing for us such a mass of glory that he is quite unable to describe it, so he uses hyperbolical language and says: 'A far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory.' O, blessed man! whose very losses are your gains, whose sorrows produce your joys, well may we be content to suffer if so it be that all things are working together for the hope of the Lord to make us ready to partake of the glory of the same. Thus it seems we are called to it and are being prepared for it.

A SWEET THOUGHT.

"Is it not a sweet thought—that of our fellowship with Christ? And if we are in fellowship with Him, He is securing this for us. In VIII. Romans, 17th verse, Paul says: 'If so be that we suffer with him, we may also be glorified together.' If going to prison with Christ will take us to the palace of Christ; if being ridiculed, slandered, despised for Christ's sake, will bring us to be partakers of His honor, glory, and immortality, who would not be with Him in His humiliation, if it be guaranteed that we shall be with Him in His glory? So the Scripture tells us, and so must it be. Let us shoulder the cross, for it will give us the crown; but he that takes up the cross and follows Christ shall sit upon His throne with Him. I have not done yet. There is another text—Hebrews, second chapter, tenth verse—that is well worthy of observation. There it is said of our Lord, for it became Him, for whom are all things and by whom are all things, in bringing many sons into glory, to make their salvation perfect through sufferings. We are called to it. We are being prepared, and we shall be brought to it. We might despair of ever getting into the land, for the road is rough, but there is a Captain of our salvation better than "Great Heart" in the "Pilgrim's Progress," who is conducting the band through the treacherous ways, and will bring it safe to glory. Glory, glory, shall surely be the end of the pathway of grace, for Christ the Lord, who has entered into glory, has entered into a covenant engaging that He will bring the sinners there. Mark this, and then I will quote no more Scripture. The glory will be for our entire manhood, for our body as well as our soul. In I. Corinthians, fifteenth chapter, forty-third verse, it is said: 'It is sown in dishonor, it is raised in glory; it is sown in weakness, it is raised in power.' Then, in the last verse of the third chapter of I. Philippians, 'Who shall change our vile body that it may be fashioned like unto His glorious body, according to the working whereby He is able even to subdue all things unto Himself?' What a wonderful change that will be for this vile body. Yet, in some things, it is not vile, but, inasmuch as it tempers our spiritual nature and life, and, by its pains and infirmities, breaks it down, it may be called a vile body. It is an unhandy body for the spirit. It fits the soul well enough, but the spirit wants something more eternal, the spirit wants more power and life than this flesh, and blood, and bone can give. What change will it undergo? The body of a child will not be a child's body in heaven. It will be fully developed. The blind shall not be blind, nor shall the deaf lack hearing, nor the dumb be without tongue to sing God's praises in Heaven. We shall none of us carry our infirmities there. It shall be a perfect body, a body incapable of any kind of suffering. No palpitating heart, no sinking of spirits, no sot of pain. No! We shall be perfectly delivered from every curse of the kind, and it shall be an immortal body which shall not know decay. 'Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord;' for they shall rise and shall never die again. Their bodies shall be incorruptible. No smell nor taint of corruption shall be upon them. They shall be increased in power. It is sown in weakness, but raised in power. I suppose there will be a wonderful agility about that body. Perhaps it will be able to move as swift as the lightning flash, for so do angels pass from place to place, and we shall in this, as in many things else, be as angels of God. Anyhow, it will be a glorious body, and it will be raised in glory, so that the whole of our manhood shall participate in this wonderful thing, which shall be summed up in the word 'Glory.' Thus, I think, I have proved it from the word of God. Secondly, may I have your best attention, and may God give me help to the end of our hesitating and stammering to show you what glory means. Now, if I get on that subject you may know how much I may be expected to do, when you remember what God did for Moses. Moses said, 'I beseech Thee show me Thy glory,' and the Lord said, 'Thou shalt see my back part, but my face cannot be seen.' All that I can hope to speak of is the skirts of the robe, for the face of that glory shall not be seen by any of us here, but by and by we shall see it. If one who had seen it could come down from Heaven and occupy this place, what he had to communicate would be impossible for him to do, because of the lack of language to describe what he had seen. What does glory mean among the sons of men—fame, a great repute, the clamor of trumpets and the voice of our name spoken of with applause in the Senate and in crowded assemblies? The Queen of Sheeba came from afar because she had heard of the glory of Solomon. What is glory? We learn a little of that from Solomon. It was the glory of his wisdom. It was the glory of his riches. He had become a great and ostentatious Prince. His court was celebrated for its splendor, though the Lord says of that glory that the lily far excelled it. 'Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these,' yet that is what men mean by glory—rank, position, power, conquest. But all this is but the dim shadow of what God means by glory. Get out of the shadow and we may get a little inkling of what the substance must be, because people shall be wise and shall be favored and shall shine as the stars forever and forever.

"God's people shall be great. God's people shall be singular. There shall be a glory about them because of that singularity. I reckon that glory to a saint in days of old meant, first of all, approved character. The highest glory that really can come to any man is the glory of character. This to us is God's glory. His kingdom, His mercy, His justice, His truth. Oh! shall such poor creatures as we have perfect characters? Yes, we shall have them one day, perfectly whole. God's Holy Spirit will leave us no tendency to sin. No temptation will be so great as to touch us.

"I was going to say that that is all the glory I want—the glory of character—never to sin, never to be unjust, never to have evil thought, never wandering away from God, never vexed with an enemy. One day we shall be guileless, because the Devil himself shall not be able to find fault with us. Such shall their character be that they shall be fit to consort with God Himself, to be in the presence of that holy Being before whom angels veil their face.

"Next, I understand by glory our perfect manhood. When God made Adam, who was a far superior being to what we are, He made him to have dominion over all works of His hands. He gave him dominion over fowls of the air, fish of the sea, and whatever passeth through the path of the sea. Man was made a little lower than the angels, but crowned with glory and honor. He was monarch of all he surveyed, and from the lion down to the smallest insect all things were willing to obey their lord.

"It does not appear what we shall be, but we know that when He appears we shall be like unto Him, for we shall see Him as He is. We read of Solomon that God gave him largeness of heart as the sands of the sea. God will give His people more, which will include largeness of heart, and then shall we know even as we are known by God. Now we see, but through a glass, darkly, but then we shall see face to face. You have sometimes seen men of intellect and looked up to them, but I tell you that the smallest babe in Heaven shall have a larger mind than the greatest philosopher in this world. We shall not be cooped and kept within bounds because of our little knowledge. That shall all be altered.

"What a man shall become I cannot tell. Only think what Christ is, and it is to His image that you conform. Our body is to be developed into something brighter—something better than the body of men below: and as to the soul, you cannot guess what it shall be.

"That shall be glory—the full bringing out of all God's intent in making that wonderful creature which He called man, which He has made for higher purposes than man has ever yet understood. Further, by glory, God's glory, I think we ought to understand complete victory. When Paul was writing to the Philippians, perhaps they said: 'What does Paul mean by glory?' And I dare say the Roman soldiers said of glory: 'You know it is called glory when great conquerors come home and ride through the streets of Rome.' But I seem to hate the word glory when it is linked with war, with stains of blood and garments rolled in dust. There is a glory, though, in fighting for the Lord. If we fight valiantly and rout every sin, and are found faithful unto death, then we shall enter into glory. We shall have the reward of men who have fought the good fight and have kept the faith and wear a crown of life which fadeth not away.

"If I only put part of these things together we find approved character, perfected nature, and completed victory; but there comes above this divine approval, which is above men's approbation. Men's glory alone was to be honored by the Queen and have a medal affixed to their breast, to be mentioned in Parliament, to be honored for what they had done. This is fame and glory. But one word of approbation from God has more glory in it than a sea full of medals or praise. The Lord will say to us: 'Well done, good and faithful servant,' and Christ will say: 'Come ye blessed of my Father.' Oh, what glory that will be. They were despised and rejected of man, and wandered about in sheepskins and goatskins, but now God has proved them, and they take their seats in the house of Heaven and are made noble by the approbation of the Lord and Judge of all. That is glory. One glance from the eye of Christ is glory enough for any one of us.

"This is not all. The children of God will have the glory of the reflecting glory of God. I believe you and I in Heaven will spend much time in painting the disposition of the saints. We shall be made into mirrors reflecting God's glory to unknown beings, and there may be myriads of races of whom we have never heard. When they come there they will hunt up a saint, and take one home, and say: 'Come and tell us what God has done for you.' What stories they will tell. How we shall like to hear of the love of God, of what blessed spirits stood beside us in the days of our sin, and brought us to the cross and renewed us in the spirit of our mind and made us to be sons of God.

"Ah, brothers and sisters, this shall be our glory, God shall shine through us to the astonishment of all. I think glory lies in something more than that seems. A man's glory lies in his relationship. If any one were to come in here belonging to the royal family, somebody would point him out and say that is Prince so-and-so; but that is a poor thing compared to being descended from the King of Kings. There are the angels; they are the servants of God; but we shall be the sons of God. There will be awe of angels at the sight of man. We shall not be proud, but we shall not hang our heads. We shall know our royal pedigree and realize that we shall be sons of God—sons of the highest. We shall be connected with Christ in everything.

"But it was because of our fall that Christ came here to save men. When Christ died it was all for us; when He rose again it was all for us; and, what is more, we live in Him and die in Him, and are glorified in Him, and shall rise up to Heaven with Him and be one with Him. The creatures God has made, when they shall come to the New Jerusalem, will stand and look at us and say these are the men that were of the nature which Christ assumed; these are the men He has brought up. They will open their eyes, look at us, see what we must be that He should shed His blood for us. 'And there are they that are married to Christ,' one will say, 'That is His bride, the Lamb's wife,' and they will marvel that Christ should come here to be married unto us.

"Glory to Emanuel the lamb. Now we are getting near the heart of it. I felt, like Moses, that I ought to put shoes from off my feet, because the place whereon we stand is holy ground, for we are getting to see the bush of flames with the soul of God; but when in heaven we shall dwell in the immediate presence of God—dwell in Him and with him. The felicity of the Most High will be our felicity; the blessedness of Jehovah will be our blessedness. The text says that He called us into glory. No, He called us into His glory. This caps everything. The glory which the saints will have is the same glory that God, and such as He alone can give.

"Listen to these words: 'When He justified them He also glorified.' He glorifies us. We know what it is to glorify God, but we cannot give Him much glory, what must it be when He glorifies us? The glory you are to have forever is the glory God puts on you. Peter, as a Hebrew, very likely used the word glory as meaning the greatest glory. The trees of God were the greatest trees, the mountains of God were the greatest mountains. In Hebrew the word would imply weight.

"Take the glories of the world. I could blow them away like chaff, but God's glory is a weight—solid—true—and he that gets it has got the best glory. It will be the glory of God. How shall I describe it? You remember Mordecai, when Haman was sent to him and said: 'Mordecai, here is a robe; put it on.' Mordecai said: 'I must not. It is the King's.' The reply was: 'You have got to wear it,' and Haman then gave him a ring, and Mordecai said: 'It is the King's ring'; then Haman said: 'Now bring forth the King's seat'; and Mordecai sat upon that. We are to have the best robe, the best of everything; we shall be robed like God Himself, and then the glory will be God. We shall have no glory but His, we shall have a joy in God. 'The Lord is my portion,' said my soul. 'Who have I in Heaven but Thee? There is none on earth I desire but Thee.' This shall be our glory. This is our glory.

"There is another word I have left out: His eternal glory. That is the gem of the ring. The glory God will give us all will never come to an end. We shall be always in glory and stay with it forever and ever; never die and leave it; it will be always glory; but it will never grow still. We shall never get tired of it. Ten thousand millions of years in Heaven, and we shall be as fresh then as when we began eternal glory, which cannot fade or corrupt.

ETERNITY.

"Can you imagine a man being born when Adam was created, living up to thousands of years and having all he desired; but if at the end of 10,000 years the man died, what does it profit him? It is all over now. But you and I, when we get our glory, shall get what we shall never part with, that will never be taken away—eternity, eternity. Take your harps down from the walls and sing, if you never sang before. God has called us to His glory for ever and ever.

"What influence shall this have upon our hearts? It ought to excite desires in some who are present that they might get the glory at the last. Satan, when he took our Lord up to the top of the mountain, tempted him to worship him by offering him all the kingdoms of the world. Satan was clever, and I will take a leaf out of his book and use it aright.

A FINAL APPEAL.

"Will you not worship God when He can give you all the kingdoms of the earth? If there is a reason for Satan falling down and worshiping Christ, how much more reason is there for you when He offers you the Kingdom of Heaven? I pray the Holy Ghost to drop desire into the sinner's breast this morning. Say 'If there is any glory to have I will repent and I will have it.' This ought to move us to a feeling of fear. Let us tremble lest we come short of it. It is a glorious thing. O, my dear hearers, especially you who are my fellow-members, church officers, and others associated with me, what a thing it will be if we go through all this!

"If there is no Hell it is bad enough to miss Heaven; if there is no pit that is bottomless or fire unquenchable, it is terrible to have a shadow of a fear of not reaching this glory. God grant that you may be found right at last, and that we are to have His eternal glory. What ought we to have if we had our deserts? Why, shame and everlasting condemnation. If we received our merits we should be driven from His presence. He has not dealt with us after our sins, nor rewarded us after our iniquities, for with all our transgressions He has given us His glory. It should move us to dauntless courage if there is this glory to be had. Do you not feel like Bunyan's pilgrim when he saw people walking in a palace clothed in light, singing. Foemen held the gates and kept them in, but one brave man came and said; 'Set down my name,' and straingtway drew his sword and fought and cut his way to the door, and they were heard singing: 'Come in, come in, eternal glory waits within.'

"Do you draw your swords and fight, that you may win a share in His glory? Let us begin to feel that we must have glory. The glory I have described to you is a glory which begins here, a glory of character, a glory of relationship to God and communion with Christ. Oh, to question some of them today, to have an earnest interview with the spirit of God. Let us go on sailing and sailing until we reach the place where His eternal glory dwells. Amen."

WATERY GRAVES.

A Man and Wife Drowned in Lake Pepin—Several Deaths from Drowning in the East.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 20.—[Special.]—The *Pioneer-Press* special from Lake City says: John Matter and wife, who were married only three months ago, and Otto Marks came over together in a sailboat from Pepin, Wis., this morning. They started back at 4 o'clock this afternoon. When they were about a mile on the return trip their boat was capsized by a gust of wind and Matter and his wife was drowned, going down in each other's arms. Marks clung to the boat, and was rescued by parties who witnessed the accident from the shore. The first to reach Marks was Mr. Sweet, closely followed by Peter Giudiand and Frank Schindler. Matter was 28 years old, and formerly lived in this city, but has of late been conducting a harness shop in Pepin.

ERIE, Pa., May 20.—[Special.]—The drowning season opened today with probably three victims. A party of men with pistols for hunting and beer for drinking engaged in an altercation on the bay, resulting in the boat being capsized and the drowning of Michael O'Brien. John Murphy was rescued, and is still unconscious. At another part of the bay three young men were upset while changing seats. Joseph Schoen was drowned and Frank Koen and Emil O'Both were gallantly rescued by two little boys.

VALUABLE CATTLE LOST AT SEA.

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 20.—[Special.]—The British steamship Counselor, Capt. Neville, from Liverpool, with a general cargo and a number of valuable cattle, arrived at her wharf yesterday. She encountered a succession of strong gales and tremendous seas. After leaving the Mersey the heavy seas destroyed the pens of the cattle which were on deck. A number of them were washed overboard, and others were drowned on the deck of the vessel by the continuous shipping of heavy seas. Of sixty head there re[illegible] saved and brought into port. One heifer, valued at $500, had her leg broken and was shot. The cattle were fine Alderney stock, and were shipped to R. R. Foster & Co., of St. Louis. What is left of the cattle will be transferred to a barge of the Mississippi Valley Line and conveyed to St. Louis, when the Collector of the Port there will see that they are isolated on a farm outside the city and thereon quarantined as the law requires.

MARINE NEWS.

A Violent Northwest Gale Creating Numerous Disasters Among Shipping.

Vessels Hurled Against the Breakwater at the Entrance to the Harbor.

Owing to the Darkness the Details Not Obtainable—The Lights on the New Breakwater Extinguished.

A New Steamboat Completed—Craft Arriving Uninjured—General Telegraphic News.

Lake Disaster—A Violent Gale Sweeps Over Lake Michigan.

Mariners have been congratulating themselves on their lucky escape from the frightful devastation caused by the storm which swept over the Northwest Friday night; but last night a gale of almost unequaled proportions has put an end to their rejoicing. All day yesterday the wind blew stiffly from the northwest, and as night approached gained in velocity until it became a perfect hurricane. Rumors of disasters all along the shore were reported on the docks and about half-past 9 o'clock last night word was telephoned from the Life-Saving Station that a schooner had been dashed against the breakwater. Immediately every tug that was not already at the mouth of the harbor steamed down the river to lend whatever aid they could to vessels arriving in distress. One of these tugs a TRIBUNE reporter boarded, and on arriving at the entrance to the basin the storm was found to be far more violent than anticipated. The waves were running mountains high, and huge breakers were dashing over the piers, completely hiding them from view. The night was dark and murky, but through the gloom could be seen a number of vessels bounding up and down upon the furious billows, utterly unable to get in the harbor. Out at the detached breakwater a large-sized schooner was pounding against the piles and looked as if she would be dashed to pieces. A tug went to her rescue and succeeded in taking her in tow and getting her away from her perilous position. Her name was not learned, but it was reported that her side was badly stove in and her davits and small boat carried away.

About a half hour later the schooner Persia made an attempt to sail inside, but a furious blast struck her broadsides and carried her over against the breakwater, but as she fortunately struck against several spring piles she was not stove in. The Captain jumped on to the breakwater and succeeded in making a line fast. This held her for a time, when the line suddenly parted, and she commenced to drift to the southward. The life-saving crew pulled to her assistance with a new line, which was made fast to the tug Hackley and the unfortunate schooner taken in tow. Scarcely had the tug got under way, however, when the tow-line snapped like a piece of twine, and the Persia was again at the mercy of the elements. An effort was made to prevent her drifting by dropping the anchor, but she slipped her cable just as she was caught the second time by the Hackley, which brought her safely into the harbor. She sustained but little damage beyond losing her headgear and jibs.

A short time afterwards the schooner R. P. Mason, laden with cedar posts, struck the new exterior breakwater now in course of construction, and every one who heard the crash that followed expected that she would immediately sink from view. Three of her crew managed to jump off on the breakwater just as the schooner bounded away and was lost in the darkness. A tug went to the assistance of the men and found them clinging to piles and almost drowned. They were taken to the Life-Saving Station, where restoratives were given them, and at 1 o'clock this morning were fully recovered. They stated that they were trying to sail into the harbor unaided, as they could get no tug. They had a jib, staysail, and a closely-reefed foresail up, but it was almost impossible to make her obey her helm. The wind tossed them around like a feather and the heavy sea dashed over the deck, carrying away a large portion of her deckload. All of a sudden they were impelled forward by a frightful gust of wind, and the bow of the schooner struck the breakwater with a tremendous force, and bounding back she again struck broadsides, and the men say that from the crash that followed she must have been smashed in. They thought she was about to sink, and jumped for their lives, but narrowly escaped drowning. There were three others of the crew, including the Captain, left on the boat. At 2 o'clock this morning it was reported that the Mason was anchored inside the harbor, but she could not be seen from the Life-Saving Station. A careful search was made for the lights that are supposed to be placed on the new breakwater, but no signs of them could be found. The Captain of the life-saving crew says that he could distinguish them early in the evening, but that they had gone out when the storm became so high. The rescued crew of the Mason say that they did not see any lights at all. This is certainly a gross piece of negligence for which the Government officials having charge of the construction of the breakwater are responsible, and it is a disgrace that the entrance to the largest port on the lakes is not better protected. The new breakwater is one of the most dangerous obstructions for navigation that navigators have to contend with.

The lake was running higher at Evanston last night than it has been for six years. The wind was east of north, blowing almost a gale, and vessels were making for this port under full sail.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 20.—[Special.]—The wind got around to the northeast about noon today, and tonight is blowing a gale from that quarter with a heavy sea, but up to a late hour tonight no vessels have sought shelter here. The fleet began to arrive this evening and a large number of vessels are expected before morning. The steam-barges Oceanica and R. A. Packer, and schooners Porter, Moonlight, Marengo, and Joseph Paige, coal-laden, arrived from below. As yet no disasters have been reported at this port as occurring during the storm of Friday night.

STURGEON BAY, Wis., May 20.—[Special.]—The scow Speed ran into the sheet-piling at the canal this morning with all sail set, and cut a big hole in her port side forward. She at once filled, but the cedar with which she is loaded keeps her up. The fleet that has been windbound in the canal for several days left last night. The schooner Lamie A. Burton got stuck in a sand dump near the head of the bay today, and was detained several hours before being pulled off by a tug. A heavy northwest wind is blowing. The schooners Lettie May and Celia are windbound here.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., May 20.—[Special.]—The schooner J. I. Case lost her canvas last Friday and will be towed to Chicago by the tug Winslow. The schooner Barbarian made port this morning with her jib-boom and bowsprit gone, the result of a collision last night in the straits. She will be repaired here. Weather heavy; northwest wind, accompanied with snow.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 20.—[Special.]—At 2 o'clock this morning the wind is blowing a terrible gale, accompanied by brief showers of sleet and rain. It is expected that many disasters have occurred on the lakes. It has just been reported that a large three-masted schooner whose name is unknown has been driven ashore a few miles from here. Parties have gone to the rescue.

2:30 a. m.—The wind here continued to gain in force during the night and a terrible sea is running. Shortly after 9 o'clock last evening the three-masted schooner Laurie McDonald, lumber, from Manistee, entered the bay and signaled for a tug. The tug Stark Bros. put out, but before she could make fast to the schooner the latter had driven below the pier and in a few minutes struck on the island, where the life-saving crew is stationed. The life-saving crew have taken off all the men in safety. If the wind should shift soon, it is probable that the schooner may be hauled off in the morning, but is impossible it now to learn how much injury has been done.

At midnight the lights of a propeller headed north were seen apparently about four miles below here near to the shore. A few minutes later the lights could not be seen, and it is supposed the propeller was driven ashore. The lights of six vessels at anchor in the bay can now be seen, but it is impossible to learn what they are.

The New Steamer United Empire.

The new screw steamer recently built at Sarnia by Parry & Dyble for James H. Beatty has arrived at Detroit, and will there be fitted out. She is attracting considerable attention in marine circles, and is said to be a model of perfection. She is peculiar in many respects, and is thought to be the strongest wooden vessel ever built for lake navigation. Her dimensions are as follows: Length of keel, 245 feet; length over all, 260 feet; breadth of beam, 35 feet; depth of hold, 15 feet; carrying capacity, 1,200 tons on a draft of twelve feet of water. Her frames are made from six-inch flitch and extend upward above the promenade deck on each side to carry two double steel arches. These arches are composed of steel plates brought from England for the purpose. The plates are placed on each side of the frames, joined together by steel butt-straps and riveted with steel rivets. An angle iron riveted to the arch extends over the tops of the frames so as to take the pressure from the bolts. The whole is fastened together by bolts passing through the inside plate, through the frame, through the inside plate, and riveted. These arches extend the entire length of the ship and are not quite as high amidship as the cabin roof. The arches are three feet six inches in width. She has also a double steel arch amidships in her hold. The most novel feature in the steamer is her steel ceiling. She is ceiled from the keelson past the turn of the bilge in the usual way with oak. At this point her steel ceiling commences and extends upward for seven feet. This steel is also fastened together with butt-straps, and the bolts from the planking outside pass through it and are riveted. The arches are also riveted to the ceiling at each end where they cross. This will without doubt secure the stiffest vessel possible without making her entirely of iron or steel. The other parts of this steamer are about in the usual way, being very strong and substantial. She has three freight gangways, one gangway for cabin and one for steerage passengers. She is expected to accommodate 218 steerage and 200 cabin passengers.

Her cabin is 228 feet long and fourteen feet wide clear of the staterooms. She has sixty-one staterooms, and these are furnished with spring beds, an opera chair, and other usual pieces of furniture, together with a neat rack on the wall which holds a pitcher of ice water. The berths are hung with raw silk curtains, the rooms are carpeted with English body brussels, and are so arranged that two rooms may be thrown into one by means of sliding doors. Instead of setting a long table, this steamer has eleven small extension tables, at each of which ten persons can sit. Each passenger will have a number which will entitle him or her to a seat at a certain table, and if the passenger is late the place will remain vacant. This is done to avoid crowding and scrambling for places. The cabin is carpeted with English body brussels, and is finely finished off in every respect. The pantry is in the centre of the cabin amidships, and is furnished with all the latest conveniences in the way of plate-warmers, etc., and is well ventilated. She carries six life-boats. She has a square pilot-house and texas, with sleeping accommodations for the watchmen, wheelsmen, and mates. All the hatches are double and furnished with separate reels, and there is a steam fire-fighter in each hold. At the after hold there is an elevator, similar to those used ashore for hoisting baggage and freight, and there is also a steam elevator for hoisting up the ashes from the fire-hold. The lamp-room is on the main deck and is entirely of iron as a precaution against fire. The engine is a fore-and-aft compound and is expected to develop from 1,200 to 1,500 horse power, the cylinders being 34 and 68x42, and is furnished with steam from two steel boilers 12x12, capable of working at a pressure of 100 pounds to the square inch. Her wheel is thirteen feet in diameter with nineteen feet pitch. In coming down from Sarnia yesterday she made the distance in five hours, making fifty-six revolutions to the minute with sixty pounds of steam. The engine is placed nearer amidships than is usual in screw steamers, giving her a hold for merchandise aft, and also leaving plenty of room for the proper accommodation of second-class passengers, who are provided with comfortable rooms with berths and other conveniences entirely unknown in other lake steamers. The new steamer will run between Sarnia and Duluth, extending her trips to Detroit during the excursion season. She will be officered as follows: Captain, E. Robertson; First Mate, D. Vail; Second Mate, Phil Broderick; Chief Engineer, Thomas Pettigrew; First Assistant, John Kelley; Second Assistant, Hugh McDermit; Clerk, John McEdwards; Steward, George Bussey.

The Owen Sound Steamship Line.

This is a new line of steamers that will run from Owen Sound this season, carrying passengers and freight from that port to Prince Arthur's Landing, calling at intermediate ports on the Georgian Bay and Sault Ste. Marie. The steamer Magnet, Capt. McLeod, and Spartan, Capt. McGregor, are iron side-wheel vessels, and both well known to the traveling public. These boats will run in connection with the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway, leaving Owen Sound on the arrival of the evening train from Toronto. The Magnet and Spartan will make connection with the Canada Pacific Railway at the Landing, whence their passengers and freight will go forward to Winnipeg and points west. The Africa is the third boat of the line, commanded by Capt. La France, and her route will be from Owen Sound to Georgian Bay ports and the Sault Ste. Marie.

Lake Erie.

ERIE, Pa., May 20.—[Special.]—Arrived—Propeller Lycoming, from Chicago, 800 tons merchandise for Erie; propeller Conemaugh, from Chicago, 58,000 bushels of corn and merchandise; propeller Winslow, from Portage Lake, passengers and merchandise; propeller Nyack, from Buffalo, passengers, machinery, and merchandise; propeller Alaska from Buffalo, merchandise and salt; propeller Nahant from Chicago, 50,000 bushels corn. Cleared—Propeller Conemaugh for Chicago, merchandise; propeller Lycoming for Buffalo, 38,000 bushels corn; propeller Winslow for Buffalo, merchandise and machinery; propeller Nyack for Duluth, passengers and merchandise.

Lake Huron.

PORT HURON, Mich., May 20.—[Special.]—Passed up—Propeller Manistique, 1:30 a. m.; C. F. Curtis and barges, 4:35 a. m.; Fred McBryer and barges, D. W. Rush and consorts, 8:15 a. m.; Prussia, 3:10 p. m. Port—R. Holland and barges, Mary Pringle, Yosemite and barges, 3:10 p. m.; H. J. Jewett, 11:30 a. m.; Osceola, 11:40 a. m.; steamer Pearl 8:15 a. m.; Flora, 3 p. m. Down—Propeller Otsego, 3:15 a. m.; W. H. Barnum, 6:15 a. m.; Nelson Mills and barges, 7:45 a. m.; Ogemaw, 10 a. m.; Roanoke, 9 a. m.; James P. Donaldson and barges, 11:30 a. m.; M. M. Drake, with George C. Finney, 3:20 p. m.; James Davidson, 5:25 p. m.; Annie Smith, with James C. King, 5:30 p. m.; Arizona, 6 p. m.; Handy Boy, 6 p. m.; City of Mt. Clemens, 7 p. m.; Allegheny and consort, 11:30 p. m.; tug A. J. Smith and barges, 8 p. m.; steamer City of Cleveland, 8:30 p. m.; schooners M. Stalker, 10 a. m.; Acontias, 1:20 p. m.; Sea Bird, 5:30 p. m.; Mona, 5:50 p. m.; J. H. Magruder, 6:10 p. m.; Jane McLeod. Wind northeast, heavy. Weather cloudy, with prospects of a bad night on Lake Huron.

EAST TAWAS, Mich., May 20.—[Special.]—A heavy northeast gale prevails. A steam-barge, supposed to be the Salina, with six barges of lumber in tow, has just made an anchorage, one barge displaying colors. Several other craft are coming in. The schooner J. H. Mead, loaded with salt for Sheboygan, cleared this morning. The schooner Snowdrop arrived from Port Huron today.

EAST TAWAS, Mich., May 17.—[Special.]—The propeller Arundell pulled at the schooner Bissell, ashore here, but could not release her. Lines were got out to the dock, and, a heavy sea setting in during the night, they succeeded in heaving her to the dock, where she is now unloading. Cleared—Bound down—Steam-barge Mills and four barges for Clebel, four for Donaldson, and four for Tonawanda; schooner Harriet Ross, for Detroit; schooner Yankee Blade, from Milford, Ont. Arrived—To load salt for Green Bay, steam-barge City of Mt. Clemens, loading at Tawas City.

Lake Michigan.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 20.—The new steam-barge George C. Markham made a nine hours' trial trip today and proved satisfactory in every particular. She will go to Ludington as soon as the weather will permit to load for Chicago. The propeller F. & P. M. No. 1 will be docked tomorrow for a new wheel.

Passed Welland Canal.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., May 20.—[Special.]—Arrived down—Steam-barge D. C. Whitney and the barge Wayne, from Chicago, with corn, for Ogdensburg. The Whitney has the largest cargo that has yet arrived for the canal. Of her cargo of 61,000 bushels she will probably carry about 40,000 through and lighter the balance at the Welland Railway Elevator.

Lake Superior.

MARQUETTE, Mich., May 20.—[Special.]—Arrived—Propellers Smith and Moore, schooners J. L. Hurd, Fayette, and Brown. A strong northwest wind has brought the ice in sight again.

Dock and Other Notes.

A Green Bay lumber firm has bought the tug James McGordon from her Muskegon owners for $10,000.

The schooner Higgie, which took a cargo of corn from this port to Kingston, is the largest craft that ever passed through Welland Canal.

The Boscobel and Peshtigo barges arrived early yesterday morning, and the tug Favorite and Menominee barges came in about 11 o'clock last night.

The tug H. Witbeck, recently purchased by E. S. Minor from the Marinette Barge Line Company, has been thoroughly overhauled and gone into commission on Sturgeon Bay.

The little side-wheel steamer City of Sturgeon Bay, which was built during the last winter by the Sturgeon Bay Lumber Company, has gone into commission in towing and picking up logs.

The new tug F. H. Stanwood, built at Saugatuck by John Martel for Miller & Hartley, arrived in port yesterday and will be fitted out. She has a neat appearance and seems to be staunchly built. She is to be run on the canal.

The attention of mariners entering Toronto harbor is called to the fact that there has been a change in the character of the light located at Gibraltar Point on the island. It has been changed from a fixed to a flash light, revolving once in thirty seconds. Several errors have already occurred owing to ignorance of the change.

Shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday morning the propeller City of Rome, with a big cargo of grain on board, left the dock and started down the river, but at Adams street bridge she ran her bow into the mud and was unable to stir. Three tugs were summoned to her assistance, but their combined efforts were of no avail, and she was abandoned until later in the day. About 10 o'clock another attempt was made to release her which proved successful, and the propeller started on her trip to Buffalo.

Yesterday afternoon the propeller Peerless, of the Lake Michigan & Lake Superior Line, arrived in port, having made the round trip between Chicago and Lake Superior ports. Her Captain reports having considerable difficulty with the ice, which extended as far as he could see in every direction. The most trouble that was experienced was off Whitefish Point, where for several days they were imprisoned by immense floes of floating ice. The boat sustained no damage, however, beyond the loss of time and a general scraping off of paint from contact with the ice.

The fears entertained for the safety of the propeller Lawrence were groundless, as that staunch craft steamed into port at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon as sound as a dollar, and discharged a large cargo of freight and about twenty passengers. Capt. Thorpe says that they encountered the squall about 8 o'clock Friday evening when off Little Point Au Sable. They were then about eight miles from shore, and the Captain states that during his entire experience in navigating the lakes he never met with such a violent gale as blew for about twenty minutes. The boat was immediately put about and run into Ludington, where she sheltered until yesterday morning.

Port of Chicago.

The arrivals and departures at this port yesterday were as follows:

ARRIVALS.

Prop Nebraska, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Delaware, Erie, sundries.
Prop Boscobel, Peshtigo, towing.
Prop Maine, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop W. L. Wetmore, Escanaba, iron-ore.
Prop A. Soper, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop C. M. Charnley, Sturgeon Bay, towing barge No. 3, lumber.
Prop Peerless, Hancock, sundries.
Prop I. M. Forrest, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Laurence, Cheboygan, sundries.
Prop Tempest, White Lake, lumber.
Prop Vanderbilt, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Laura Johnson, Racine, stone.
Schr Belle Richmond, Racine, stone.
Schr Clara Menebannee, lumber.
Schr Jason Parker, Muskegon, wood.
Schr O. R. Johnson, Muskegon, wood.
Schr R. S. Kerr, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr C. E. Wyman, Cheboygan, lumber.
Schr Otter, Frankfort, lumber.
Schr Ventaire, Pentwater, lumber.
Schr Lyman M. Davis, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Brunetto, Escanaba, iron-ore.
Schr Olga, Menekaunee, lumber.
Schr L. Pahlon, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Active, Peshtigo, lumber.
Schr Peshtigo, Peshtigo, lumber.
Schr C. Harrison, White Lake, lumber.
Schr S. H. Foster, Cleveland, coal.

CLEARANCES.

Prop City of Rome, Buffalo, 80,000 bu corn.
Prop John Pridgeon, Buffalo, 56,000 bu corn.
Prop C. M. Charnley, Sturgeon Bay, towing barge No. 2.
Prop Buckeye, Muskegon, light.
Prop Armenia, Montreal, 23,450 bu wheat and 150 brls alcohol.
Stmr Grace Grummond, South Haven, sundries.
Schr Manitowoc, Cape Vincent, 35,340 bu wheat.
Schr Noque Bay, Peshtigo, light.
Schr Advance, Peshtigo, light.

THE FIRE RECORD.

Large Fire in the Business Part of Fond Du Lac—Losses at Utica, N. Y.—Other Blazes.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., May 20.—[Special.]—At 4 o'clock this morning fire broke out in the old Hamilton Oil-Mill, used as a warehouse for the storage of the surplus stock of oil carried by Huber Bros., druggists. The building and contents were destroyed, together with another wooden building adjacent to it occupied partly as a storehouse for oil by Huber Bros., and for stores by S. H. Cheeny. Half an hour later a large barn, used as a hay-pressing establishment by C. W. Robertson, and only separated from the other fire by two grain elevators, burst into flames and was totally destroyed with the contents, consisting of some hay, a hay-press, a span of valuable horses, wagons, tools, hoops, etc. From the barn the fire spread to a grain elevator owned by the J. & C. Frey estate, and occupied by W. Tibbetts, which was also totally destroyed with 2,500 bushels of wheat and barley. An ice-house adjoining was burned, and the sheds of the La Belle Wagon-Works of B. F. Moore were damaged. A strong wind prevailed at the time, and the La Belle Works, which employ 300 men, were at one time given up for lost. They were saved, however, by the Fire Department, all its energies being turned in that direction. The barn of J. Clock, containing buggies, grain, etc., was also consumed. The total loss is $14,000, and the total insurance, as far as known, is less than $8,000. The loss and insurance of each party is as follows: Huber Bros., loss, $3,500; insurance, $2,700, being $1,000 each in the St. Paul and North German Companies; $500 in the Queen, of Liverpool, and $200 in the Rode Island Underwriters' Association. C. W. Robertson, loss, $3,000; no insurance. W. Tibbets, loss $8,500; insurance $2,000, being one-half in the Guardian and one-half in the Star, of New York. The J. & C. Frey estate, loss $3,000; insurance $2,500, of which $1,000 is in the National, of New York, and the remainder in the Boylston, of Boston. B. F. Moore, loss $300; fully covered by insurance. S. H. Cheeny, loss $400; insurance unknown. J. Clock, loss $300; insurance unknown. Judge King's loss $500, he being the owner of the old warehouse. The cause of both fires was incendiarism.

UTICA, N. Y., May 20.—[Special.]—At 10 o'clock this evening fire broke out in a barn owned by C. E. Milgate, in the rear of P. J. Neibach's furniture warehouse, at Fayette and Rome streets. Communicating with the livery barn of John Palmer, it spread to the storage-shed of Neibach, to the coal-shed of W. A. Everts, and a large brick building owned by the W. B. Hamlin estate and occupied by W. J. Carton & Co. for the manufacture of furnaces. The barns with their contents were destroyed. The Everts coal-shed extended several hundred feet east and west of Chenango Canal, along the Erie, being connected by bridge. The fire was stopped at the bridge. East of that the sheds were burned. They contained 200 tons of coal, which at midnight is burning and will probably be a total loss. The Hamlin building is a total wreck, together with its contents, including valuable patterns and stock belonging to Carton & Co. The latter estimate their loss at $10,000; insurance, $6,000. Evert's loss, on building, $1,500; fully insured. He had no insurance on the coal. The loss of Milgate, Neibach and Palmer will exceed $2,500; partially insured.

PLYMOUTH, Ind., May 20.—[Special.]—Tonight at 7:30 it was learned by telephone that the depot of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad was in flames at Bourbon, twelve miles east of here. The books of the company were saved, but telegraphic communication is cut off to and from Bourbon. The débris covered the tracks, but has been cleared away, and hasn't affected the passage of trains but slightly. No cause for the fire is assigned.

BUCHANAN, Mich., May 19.—[Special.]—Ross, Rough & Co.'s saw-mill at Mutchlerville, a point seven miles southwest of this place, was burned at 2 o'clock this morning. The company had a large lot of lumber piled near the mill and the strong south wind blew directly into it, but by moving about 45,000 feet of it the loss of lumber is light. The loss will reach about $1,800. No insurance. Fifteen families are deprived of means of support, as the mill will not be rebuilt.

POLITICAL.

Ex-Senator Ramsey on the Situation in Minnesota.

NEW YORK, May 20.—[Special.]—Ex-Senator Alexander Ramsey, of Minnesota, in the course of a conversation, speaking on politics in the Northwest, says: "We are so removed from the centre of political topics in our State that we never become deeply interested in politics till we are on the verge of a Presidential election. Minnesota is so thoroughly Republican that not even the temperance question disturbs her mind. We have a temperance party, not so much because we need it, but to be in the political fashion. Our temperance men are pretty sensible, and do not materially interfere with any one. Then we have our crops and a good, rich soil to attend to. The Republican party is united, and doesn't know anything about Half-Breeds and Stalwarts. They have something better to think of. We have an election this fall for Governor, and the present incumbent, Gov. Hubbard, who has served one term, I am quite sure, will be renominated and reëlected. He is an able, popular Executive, and he gives general satisfaction and is deserving of reëlection."

"Do you hear any expressions with regard to coming Presidential issues?"

"No, I hear very little, partly because I have retired from politics, and partly for the reasons I have just given you."

"Is there not more confidence among the Democrats of the Northwest?"

"I don't believe they know very much about their own opinions yet. They are in the minority in Minnesota, you know; but, as far as my observation extends, the feeling among them is, I believe, stronger for Tilden than for any other Democrat, East or West. Tilden has been so well advertised, is so woven into the Democratic traditions of the last eight years, that it would be easy to awaken their enthusiasm with his name. I don't recall any Democratic aspirants among us."

Columbus, O., Will Be the Scene of Five State Conventions in June—Probability of a Prohibition and Greenback Coalition.

COLUMBUS, O., May 20.—[Special.]—Five State Conventions will be held in this city next month. The Republican Convention comes June 5 and 6, the Woman-Suffrage Convention the 12th and 13th, the Greenbackers the 13th, the Prohibitionists the 13th and 14th, and the Democrats the 21st. This is perhaps the first time such a thing has occurred in the political history of Ohio. With all this comes the rumor of scheming between the Prohibitionists and the Greenbackers. It is believed that a [illegible]tion is now going on between the leaders of the two parties which may develop into something. It is said that an effort is being made to unite the two parties and present but one ticket instead of two as heretofore. The State Conventions are to be held at the same time, and it will be remembered that the Prohibitionists first fixed the date for their convention June 13 and 14, and then changed it to August 1. Afterwards the date of the convention was set back to the time first announced. The same change was made about the time the Greenbackers fixed the date of their State Convention. It is believed that an understanding was had between the leaders relative to this arrangement. There is good ground for saying that at least some of the leaders hope to be able to unite the two parties, and that an effort will be made to accomplish that end.

A SAVINGS BANK BILL VETOED.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 19.—The Governor has vetoed the so-called Paige Savings-Bank bill enlarging the sphere of investments. The Governor says the principal depositors is what the patrons of savings-banks should seek, and that Governmental control over these institutions should first of all be directed to that end.

THE FUNNELS.

A Season of Awful Storms Capped by a Tornado in Saginaw Bay.

Nine Killed, Ninety Wounded, and 128 Buildings Wrecked at Racine.

A Broad Track in Three Missouri Counties—Details of the Havoc in Illinois.

Death-Dealing Funnels Like Moving Columns of Mist, Emitting Electric Sparks.

A Well Containing Twenty Feet of Water Sucked Dry by the Whirling Winds.

RACINE.

CROWDS OF SIGHTSEERS.

RACINE, Wis., May 20.—[Special.]—The trains to this city by the different railroads today were crowded with people who came to view the work of Friday night's tornado. It is estimated that 5,000 strangers were in the city. The hospitals are crowded with wounded people, but all are reported in a fair way to recover.

At the meeting had in the opera-house this afternoon the committee appointed last night to ascertain the amount of pecuniary damage done by the storm reported that they found thirty-eight dwellings totally destroyed with their contents. Twenty houses were damaged so as to be worthless, and their contents of no value whatever, which makes in all fifty-eight houses destroyed. Twenty houses were found to be badly damaged, but in condition to be repaired. There were fifty barns, out-buildings, etc., destroyed, and a large number of cows, horses, hogs, etc., blown away. This makes a total of seventy-eight dwellings and 128 buildings of all kinds. The committee placed the valuation at $70,000, as the lowest estimate. The committee placed the amount which is necessary for relief at $25,000. The ward committees appointed last night to receive and disburse funds will do the work without any expense, so the whole $25,000 will be given to the sufferers.

PROMPT CHARITY.

About $4,000 has been raised by the ward committees. Gentlemen in the meeting then began to announce their contributions. A telegram from Rockford, Ill., was read, stating that the employés of the Silver-Plate Company had sent a draft for $75. J. I. Case arose and said he would give $500. He said the J. I. Case Thrashing Machine Company would decide tomorrow what they would do. M. B. Erskine then arose and told the committee to call on him for $1,000. A perfect storm of applause followed this annoucement and it was some time before others could be heard. Fish Brothers & Co. gave $500; Racine Hardware Company, $200; Messrs. Blake & Co., $200; Dr. Meaibam & Son, $100. The list today shows an increase in the general fund of $3,973, making a total of $8,000. A Mr. Hathaway, of Cleveland, O., who was in the audience, arose and tendered $100, which was received and a vote of thanks given by the assemblage. It is confidently expected the $35,000 will be forthcoming. The ladies of the city will meet at the opera-house tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock to adopt measures toward rendering assistance at the hospitals and furnishing provisions, medicine, etc. The soliciting committees will meet at the Council rooms Monday morning to perfect arrangements for systematic work.

THE FATALITIES.

The list of dead has not increased since yesterday. Nine bodies have been recovered and identified. There are thirty patients receiving attention in the hospitals and sixty slightly injured at private houses.

A lively gale has been blowing all the afternoon, and many people fear another tornado is brewing. Later reports from the surrounding townships confirm the former reports. The damage to property in the country is much greater than at first supposed. However, the Mayor thinks no assistance from other cities will be needed.

IN MISSOURI.

THREE COUNTIES DEVASTATED.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 20.—Additional details gathered from various sources show that the tornado of Friday night plowed through three counties in Missouri—Montgomery, Warren, and St. Charles—and besides destroying a large amount of property killed and more or less seriously wounded over twenty people. The largest amount of destruction seems to have been wrought in St. Charles County, where the storm swept along south of the Wabash Railroad, leveling to the ground nearly everything in its path, and leaving nothing but devastation and ruin in its track. The principal losses, in addition to those reported last night, are the farm-houses of Joseph Post, William Heins, George Jenkins, Jesse, Johnson, E. T. Wolff, C. C. Allen, W. W. Walker, O. P. Abbington, Henry Meyer, Douglass Luckett, who, with his wife and two daughters, was severely injured.

ADDITIONAL HORRORS.

At the house of John Jenkins, which was ruined and part of it carried away, Mr. Jenkins was killed, two sons seriously, two daughters badly injured, and John Lowry a good deal bruised.

In the neighborhood of Floristel, St. Charles County, and thence into Warren County, for about fifteen miles the line of the storm is traced by the following wrecks: James Brooks, house and out-buildings destroyed; Thomas Mills, ditto; M. J. Young, house unroofed, badly wrecked; John Glassford, residence torn to pieces and Glassford severely and Mrs. Glassford slightly injured; N. O. Pringle, dwelling unroofed and outhouse destroyed; William Spiers, residence and all outbuildings blown away, and Spiers and Ira Sherman severely hurt; Mrs. N. T. Parsons, house torn down; George P. Strong, dwelling and outhouses and a peach orchard destroyed, Mrs. Strong seriously and Miss Strong slightly hurt; Joseph Burlingame, all buildings carried away; John Mier, everything gone and one of his children injured; S. Oney and R. Johnson, houses down; John Panhart, house gone; R. Johnson, all buildings down, self and wife wounded; D. Bruk, house demolished; C. C. Allen, all buildings and machinery destroyed and stock killed; David Coleman, elegant residence and outbuildings swept away.

Besides these, more than a score of buildings were unroofed or otherwise damaged, and no end of fences and other property destroyed.

DOG PRAIRIE AND OTHER POINTS.

On Dog Prairie, near Richland Station, on the Keokuk Railroad, the splendid country residence and fine barns, granaries, etc., of Elisha McAtee and Leo Hayden were almost utterly destroyed, entailing a loss of at least $20,000 to each gentleman. Mr. McAatee was severely injured. The dwelling and outhouses of Conrad Short, near Richland, and two houses belonging to Mrs. Isenbrand, on Allen Prairie, were carried away and the fences torn down. On Loutre Island, in the Missouri River, near Hermann, a number of miles southwest of any of the above-named places, the storm totally destroyed the dwellings and outhouses of William Maxey, Mr. Winkelmeyer, William Hatwick, J. C. Waitesides, and Henry Van Wallick. No estimate has yet been made of the damage, but it is very bad, and will no doubt run up into the hundreds of thousands. Several persons, in describing the storm, say the whirling funnel-shaped cloud looked like immense columns of mist, and emitted myriads of electric sparks, which presented a very beautiful appearance.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.

ADDITIONAL STORIES OF HAVOC.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 20.—Over in Illinois the storm raged in about the same manner as it did in Missouri. Luckily there, as on this side of the Mississippi River, it struck no town of much size, but spent its force upon farm-houses, country residences, growing crops, forests, etc. In the vicinity of Edwardsville, on the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, the residences of George W. Kinder, Isaac A. Davis, and M. K. Barnett were utterly wrecked. At the latter house Mr. Barnett's daughter, Mrs. F. Maxey, of Upper Alton, who was visiting her parents, was instantly killed, and all the other members of the family more or less injured. A well on this place containing twenty feet of water was sucked perfectly dry. Wolf's store at Hamel, a few miles from Edwardsville, was blown to pieces and four persons killed, but their names have not yet been reported. At Woodsboro a brick school-house, church, and three residences were blown and James Carr and wife seriously injured. The loss at and near Staunton, previously reported, is estimated at $60,000, and in the vicinity of Edwardsville at $25,000. In De Witt County nine houses were destroyed near Kenney, and several others in Texas Township, and three persons named Clifton were killed and nearly a dozen badly injured. The house of a man named McPherson, containing six persons, was lifted into the air, carried 100 feet, set down again, and nobody injured a scratch.

FATALITIES NEAR STAUNTON.

STAUNTON, Ill., May 20.—[Special.]—George Burns, of East St. Louis, a laborer, who was working on the new railroad, and was injured at the Olive Farm with eight others Friday night, died from his injuries today. Mrs. John Berry, wife of the foreman of the Construction Company is seriously hurt, and her life is despaired of. The bodies of E. H. Cantwell, the contractor, and little Alva Berry, who were killed outright at the Olive Farm, will be buried by the Masons of Staunton Monday, at 2 o'clock. A relief fund is now being circulated for the Olive sufferers, who lost everything they had.

SAGINAW BAY.

A TORNADO SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

EAST TAWAS, Mich., May 19.—[Special].—A tornado passed over here this afternoon. It is estimated that 15,000 feet of lumber were blown from the piles into the bay. One two-inch plank struck the deck of the schooner Yankee Blade, and penetrated the deck. The windows were shattered. Considerable damage was done to trees and buildings. But it is impossible to hear from the back country tonight.

HARVARD.

THE STORY OF THE STORM.

HARVARD, Ill., May 20.—[Special.]—The following reliable account of the descent of the cyclone Friday evening upon this section is given by a farmer living near Chemung, two miles north of this place: "The sun was shining all day Friday," he said, "and there was a stiff gale blowing from the southwest. About 6 o'clock I noticed a funnel-shaped cloud, with the small end uppermost coming toward the village from the northwest. At the same time a heavy rolling cloud came toward us from the southwest. Before the two clouds met the gale suddenly stopped, and there was a dead calm. The clouds approached each other almost a mile from where I was, and the counter-currents rolled them over upon one another backward and forward. The funnel-shaped cloud tipped completely over, and its small end swept the ground. There was a suffocating calm for a few moments after the clouds collided. The collision was marked by a clap of thunder and a glare of lightning. Then came a roaring wind, and I saw the big cloud that had been formed by the two sweep by. Its centre was of a yellowish color, but the top and the sides were jet black. It slanted downward toward a pond, and I could see it sweeping up and carrying masses of mud and water. It lifted the fences straight into the air, and they seemed to float in its bosom rather than whirl around. I was about a mile out of the cloud's course, but the strong wind struck me downward to the earth. In half a minute the cloud passed, and then the hot sun poured down upon us brighter than ever."

There is nothing to add to the details already given of the destruction. Those who were injured are all in a fair way to recovery. The town was placarded today calling for volunteers to remove the débris from the fields of the cyclone sufferers in the surrounding villages. Large crowds visited today the places where the greatest damage was wrought, and liberal subscriptions were raised for the families rendered destitute. The four victims in this neighborhood have been buried.

SUMMING UP.

AN EPITOME OF THE DISPATCHES OF SATURDAY NIGHT.

In order that the readers of THE TRIBUNE may be enabled to form an accurate judgment as to the extent of the terrible catastrophe of Friday night a synopsis of the dispatches published in yesterday's paper is furnished. Between 3 o'clock Friday afternoon and 10 o'clock that night four, if not more, tremendous windstorms swept across Illinois from the Mississippi eastward and northeast. About 5 o'clock a cyclone of terrible force entered the State from the east in about the same latitude as Chicago. The storm traveled at the rate of nearly fifty miles per hour, and bore a little north of east. Its first destructive work was done near Rockford, and between that city and Racine, Wis. It cut a wide swath of desolation. By far the greatest amount of damage done was at Racine. Another and a later storm entered the State at Alton, proceeded in a northeasterly direction, expended its force in Morgan and Sangamon Counties, and disappeared or exhausted itself by the time it had reached Pontiac. Other storms of varying force completed the work of devastation during the evening, the result being that full fifty lives were lost and 200 persons received serious injuries, while the damage to houses, barns, and trees was immense.

THE DESTRUCTION AT RACINE.

At Racine the storm struck the northern portion of the city shortly before 7 o'clock. During the day the weather had been cold and cloudy, with considerable thunder and lightning, but little rain. The temperature rose rapidly during the afternoon, and the appearance of heavy, dark clouds in the west about half-past 5 o'clock created some alarm. All at once a white cloud was seen approaching the city from the west. It was accompanied by a rushing sound, described as resembling "the rumbling of a million railroad trains," and it occupied not more than two minutes in passing over Racine. The cyclone came from the southwest, and the first place it struck in Racine was a barn belonging to the Northwestern Railroad Company, tearing off the skylight. A spur shot out to the southwest and overturned a barn, and tore off a portion of the roof of Father Mathew Hall and a part of the cupola of St. Joseph's Church. The main part of the cloud "jumped" from the Northwestern barn to the corner of Milwaukee avenue and High street, about a mile, and from there east to the lake swept almost everything before it. The track left was about 500 feet wide and a mile and a half long. Some houses were twisted off their foundations and blown twenty and thirty feet; others were completely demolished, and still others partially destroyed. Nearly all the occupants sought shelter in the cellars where any existed, and many people escaped injury by that means. Others tried to get out of the way by running, and some succeeded, while others were thrown down, rolled over and over, and bruised terribly.

RELIEF FOR THE WOUNDED.

The residents on High street who had escaped uninjured immediately devoted themselves to the rescue of their unfortunate townsmen, but in the dark it was impossible to arrive at a full realization of the great disaster. The corrected list of the dead and wounded as published in yesterday's TRIBUNE included the following:

THE DEAD.

Willie Kastanak.
Child of Gustav Keisner.
Paul Kuhl.
Child of Barney Willing.
Mary Kupka.
Sophie Kupka.

INJURED.

Thomas White.
Mrs. N. Jackson.
Andrew Fox, wife and two children.
Gustav Keisner and wife.
Mrs. Joseph Kastanak.
Katie Socha.
Bernard Reiser.
Mrs. Mary Miller and two children.
Mrs. Mary Long, daughter, and grandson.
C. Knudson.
Mrs. Thomas Long Sr.
Mrs. Mary McCarthy.
Mrs. Kugel.
Herman Kugel.
Albert Kugel.
Mrs. Barney Willing.
Mr. Hurst and wife.
Daughter of John N. Nunning.
William Riegleman and wife.
John Riegleman and wife.
Mrs. Kurtz.
W. A. Sprado and wife.
Simon Giese.
Four children of Mrs. Kugel.
Albert Bartz.
A. Kangle.
Mathew Lanin and wife.
C. H. Stipple.
Mrs. James Decker.
Mrs. Wentz and son.
Mrs. H. W. Lutz, mother-in-law, and servant.
Mr. Lickfeldt and wife.
Son of Anton Gorska.
Two of Mrs. Schoenlaban's children.
Bernard Reiser, wife, and child.
Mrs. William Williams and three children.
Children of John Dorsey.
Frank Jug, wife, and daughter.
Joseph Kastanak.
Kate McCarthy.
Thomas Long Sr.
Mr. Schunk, wife, and son.
Charles Bortz, wife, and son.
Mrs. William Lichtield and child.
William Durstdey.
Five children of William Riegelman.
Berthold Falk.
Mrs. Charles Hupka and child.
Stephen Leake.
Fred Krop and wife.
Mr. Dishler and two sons.
A. Steve.
William Garma, wife, and four children.

Thirty-four houses were lifted bodily from their foundations and completely demolished, while twenty-eight dwellings and barns were so badly damaged as to be rendered untenable. The roof of Horlick's food factory, west of the city limits, was torn off and several persons were injured. Between this building and the city there were only a few houses, but everything in line was leveled with the ground. When the cyclone reached the built-up portion it went through the houses as if they were made of paper. Fortunately it passed along the extreme northern boundary, where the dwellings as a rule were of a poor character and few and far between. All on the north side of High street were demolished or made untenable, while on the south side only four or five out of twenty houses were damaged. Had the cyclone gone a block further south 200 more buildings would have been involved. About 250 people were made homeless and destitute by the cyclone. Those who were not taken to the hospitals had their needs supplied by neighbors, pending action by the authorities. Saturday morning the City Council held a special session at which committees were appointed to solicit subscriptions, and in the evening a public meeting was held in the opera-house to arrange measures of relief. A subscription list was also circulated and contributed liberally to by wealthy citizens.

IN THE TRACK OF THE STORM.

At Brighton, Kenosha County, Wis., the Catholic Church was demolished, the roof torn off the priest's house, and the new Catholic school-house and several barns and small buildings destroyed. In the vicinity of Union Grove, Wis., two storms joined, and buildings, barns, timber, and live-stock were destroyed. In Boone and McHenry Counties, Illinois, the cyclone swept through a score of villages and left a track twenty miles long and half a mile wide behind it, marked by unroofed houses, ruined barns, and blasted trees. Four lives were lost and over twenty persons more or less injured in these two counties. The men killed were Patrick Corrigan, John McQuirk, Karl Stahl, and a laborer, name unknown. At Capron, Chemung, Lawrence, and other points in the vicinity of Harvard farm-houses and barns were blown down and all through this section the orchards were almost entirely ruined. The worst effects of the storm were seen at the village of Chemung where the flouring-mill was unroofed, several large barns destroyed, and considerable stock killed. It was near Chemung that Patrick Corrigan was killed, and several men were badly injured, two or three of whom may die. Harvard, which is a town of 2,000 inhabitants, escaped almost without damage.

IN CENTRAL ILLINOIS.

About 9 o'clock a storm struck Madison County in the vicinity of Staunton and destroyed everything in its course, which extended for seven miles, with an average width of 200 yards. Barns and dwelling-houses were swept from the face of the earth, and an unfortunate loss of life occurred. Those known to be killed were E. H. Cantwell, Alva Berry, Florence Berry, George Burns, and Arthur Robinson, and the wounded number at least fifteen.

At Edwardsville the properties of William Smalls, G. W. Kinder, Henry Baltman, the Oak Hill Refinery, the residences of K. T. Barnett, Isaac A. Davis, and numbers further north, were either entirely demolished or badly wrecked. The large dairy-stable of Mr. Kinder was also wrecked, and a great portion of his live stock badly crippled.

The large two-story building of Mr. Barnett was a total loss, together with its entire contents, and his daughter, Mrs. Maxey, who was visiting him, was instantly killed, and her little son seriously injured. The court-house was unroofed, and largely damaged by water, the total loss in Edwardsville and vicinity being at least $20,000.

In Jersey County three houses were destroyed and much timber uprooted. William Larned, and a woman whose name was not learned, were killed, and three children badly injured. At Hillsborough, Woodboro, and other points in Mongomery County, the scenes of ruin were repeated.

The iron suspension bridge of the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad at Hillsborough was blown away about 9:55.

The express train due at 10:30 was completely wrecked, the engine, tender, and express car being plunged into the creek where the bridge had been blown away.

The engineer was killed outright. The fireman was injured seriously if not fatally. None of the passengers were injured.

In Macoupin County, Mrs. Rice, Mrs. George Baker and three children were killed near Brushy Mound. John Donley and a boy named Israel were killed at Roodhouse. Two storms swept past Jacksonville, one on the north and the other on the south. The Village of Literberry, a place of 300 inhabitants, a few miles north of Jacksonville, was devastated. With the exception of nine dwellings every building in the village was demolished.

THE LITERBERRY DISASTER.

The dead at Literberry number six, including Thomas E. Liter, Mrs. Stevenson, John Trotter and his wife, Agnes Griffin, and Lillie Griffin, and about thirty persons were injured, some of whom will die. Fred Blakeman, John Kelly, and two children named Westrop were killed by the southern storm. In Mason and Brown Counties there was great destruction of property, but so far as reported there was no loss of life, although many people were hurt. In the neighborhood of Clinton, De Witt County, the damage to property is estimated at $60,000. George Clifton, his wife, and infant daughter were killed, and many houses and barns were swept away. In Macon and Menard Counties the destruction of property and live stock was great, and several persons were seriously, if not fatally, injured.

IN SANGAMON COUNTY.

Springfield was the centre of a series of storms which struck indiscriminately a score of points in Sangamon and adjoining counties. At Round Prairie, Dawson, and Buffalo, William Van Norstrand, John M. Farbry, and Mrs. Chanley and child were killed. Farm-houses, barns, fences, and timber were utterly destroyed, the loss being estimated at not less than $50,000. In many places all telegraphic communication was cut off by the destruction of the poles, and railroad travel was stopped for the time. At Sullivan and Pasotum, Champaign County, considerable damage was done, and many points not named in this review suffered to a greater or less degree.

OFFICIAL.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 20—The barometer is lowest in West Virginia and highest in Montana. Rain has fallen in all the districts east of the Mississippi River, except the South Atlantic States. Southerly winds prevail in the Atlantic Coast States, and in other districts they are mostly northerly. The temperature has risen slightly in the Atlantic Coast States and fallen in the other districts. Colder, clearing weather is indicated for Tuesday in the Middle and South Atlantic States.

INDICATIONS.

For the South Atlantic States, colder, fair weather, southwest, veering to northwest winds, followed by rising barometer.

For the East Gulf States, fair weather, northerly winds, stationary or lower temperature, and higher pressure.

For the West Gulf States, fair weather, northerly winds, becoming variable, stationary or higher temperature and pressure.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, local rains, followed by clearing weather, northwesterly winds, stationary or lower temperature, and higher pressure.

For the Lower Lake region, partly cloudy weather, local rains, northerly winds, stationary or lower temperature, higher pressure.

For the Upper Lake region and Upper Mississippi Valley, clearing weather, northerly winds, becoming variable, stationary or higher temperature and pressure.

For the Missouri Valley, warmer, fair weather, variable winds, shifting to southerly, stationary or lower pressure.

The Ohio River will rise.

Cautionary signals continue at Buffalo, Erie, Cleveland, Sandusky, and Toledo.

For Colorado, warmer, fair weather.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	Rain.	Weather
6:18 a. m.	29.714	55.4	59	N.W..	6	......	Cloudy.
10:18 a. m.	29.727	53.5	66	N.....	6	......	Cloudy.
2:18 p. m.	29.748	46.9	65	N.....	12	......	Cloudy.
6:18 p. m.	29.787	41.3	70	N.....	18	......	Fair.
10:18 p. m.	29.820	37.8	72	N.....	24	......	Cloudy.

Maximum thermometer, 61.5.
Minimum thermometer, 37.8.
Mean daily barometer, 29.761.
Mean daily thermometer, 46.7.
Mean daily humidity, 63.3.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, May 20—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind.		Rn	Weather.
Albany	76	65	S	Light	0	Clear.
Bismarck	63	51	N.E.	Light	0	Clear.
Buffalo	54	50	N	Fresh	.04	Lt rain
Cairo	58	..				
Concho	74	60			0	Clear.
Cheyenne	58	46	N	Light	0	Clear.
Chicago	47	38	N	Brisk	0	Cl'dy.
Cincinnati	62	54	N	Brisk	0	Cl'dy.
Cleveland	55	49	N	Fresh	.15	Lt rain
Davenport	50	45	N.E.	Fresh	*	Cl'dy.
Denver	61	57	E	Light	0	Clear.
Des Moines	47	47	N	Fresh	.03	Clear.
Detroit	63	46	N	Brisk	0	Cl'dy.
Dodge City	62	52	N.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Dubuque	50	..				
Duluth	41	36	N.E.	Fresh	*	
Erie	64	53	N.E.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Escanaba	35	35	N	High	0	Cl'dy.
Ft. Assinniboine	74	62	S	Light	0	Clear.
Fort Buford	65	36	S.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Billings	72	62			0	Clear.
Fort Garry	58	41	N.E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Galveston	74	..				
Indianapolis	69	50	N	Fresh	.01	Clear.
Keokuk	50	46	N	Brisk	*	Cl'dy.
La Crosse	46	42	N	Brisk	0	Cl'dy.
Leavenworth	57	51	N	Fresh	0	Clear.
Louisville	61	55	N.W.	Brisk	.78	Cl'dy.
Little Rock	64	59	N	Brisk	0	Clear.
Marquette	32	35	N	Fresh	0	
Memphis	61	56	W	Fresh	*	Clear.
Milwaukee	41	35	N.E.	High	*	Cl'dy.
Mackinaw	40	36	N.E.	Brisk	.02	Cl'dy.
Moorhead	55	47	N	Fresh	0	Clear.
Nashville	75	56	N.W.	Light	.93	Cl'dy.
North Platte	63	51			0	Clear.
Omaha	55	51	N	Light	0	Clear.
Oswego	67	54	N.W.	Light	.16	Lt rain
Pittsburg	80	63			.34	Lt rain
New Orleans	81	73	N.E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Port Huron	45	40	N	High	0	Cl'dy.
Rochester	70	56	N	Light	.04	Lt rain
San Antonio	81	69	N	Fresh	0	Clear.
Springfield, Mo.	54	53	N	Fresh	0	Clear.
Shreveport	75	61	N.E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Springfield, Ill.	54	45	N	Fresh	0	Lt rain
St. Louis	50	54	N.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
St. Paul	43	41	N	Light	0	Clear.
St. Vincent	62	40	N.E.	Light	0	Clear.
Stockton	74	63	N	Light	0	Clear.
Toledo	62	49	N.E.	Fresh	*	Cl'dy.
Vicksburg	77	63	N.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Yankton	56	48	N	Fresh	0	Clear.
Minnedosa	62	47	E	Light	0	Fair.

*Too small to measure.

ARRIVALS AT HOT SPRINGS.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., May 19.—[Special.]—Among the prominent arrivals here the last few days are: C. B. Oglesby and wife, Emil Bensinger, James Levey, James Appleton, J. W. Hildreth, A. D. Underwood, W. G. Ruepy, A. W. Wallenstein, M. S. Allinger, W. B. Clapp and wife, Chicago; Bishop Wilson, Baltimore; Father O'Reilly, Col. Thomas Howard, St. Louis; Congressman Oates, Alabama; the Hon. J. Madison Wells and wife, New Orleans; F. G. Davis and wife, Milwaukee; H. Potter, Tamaroa, Ill.; Miss Lillie V. Cody, Cleveland, O.; L. B. Curtis and wife, Mt. Vernon, Ill.

In hospitals Glenn's Sulphur Soap is largely used as a disinfecting and purifying agent.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

THE NORTHWEST.

News Gatherings from the Territory Tributary to Chicago.

Kate Kane, the Female Lawyer, Released from Jail—Fatal Shooting Affray.

Investigation Demanded—An Overdose of Morphine—Suicide—The Folly of Prohibition.

WISCONSIN.

KATE KANE RELEASED.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 21.—Kate Kane, the female lawyer who threw water in Judge Mallory's face in the Criminal Court, was today released from the county jail, where she has been confined for thirty days for contempt of court. She shook hands with the Sheriff's employés except Meyers, who was the one who seized her in court at the time she threw the water. Lady friends took her away in a hack and presented her with a purse of money.

NOT A DEFAULTER.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 20.—[Special.]—In reference to a statement from correspondents in this city that John W. Woodhull, Grand Secretary of the Masonic bodies in this State, is a defaulter, Mr. Woodhull assures THE TRIBUNE correspondent tonight that there is not the slightest ground for any such report. He says that he has requested the Trustees of the Grand Lodge and of this Grand Chapter to meet here and examine his accounts. The request has been complied with, and the Trustees will meet next Friday. Mr. Woodhull says that the Trustees immediately after examining the accounts and the funds will make a public statement which will prove that the charges against him are baseless.

ILLINOIS.

FATAL AFFRAY.

CARROLLTON, Ill., May 20.—[Special.]—Elijah Henson shot and killed one Bob Neece today near Walkerville, in this county. Both the murderer and his victim were hard characters. Henson has not yet been arrested. He is a married man, and so was Neece. An old grudge is said to have been the cause. In the same affray another man is said to have been fatally wounded.

PIERSON—M'FADDEN.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon, the Rev. W. D. Clark officiating, Mr. David Pierson and Mrs. Fannie McFadden were married. Mr. Pierson has long been a citizen of Carrollton, is a retired banker, and probably the wealthiest man in Green County. He was a prominent candidate for Lieutenant-Governor before the Republican State Convention six years ago.

INDIANA.

DIED FROM AN OVERDOSE OF MORPHINE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 20.—[Special.]—Edward M. Brown, a traveling salesman, took an overdose of morphine last night, and was found dead this morning. His roommate saw him measure out the dose upon the blade of his penknife, and asked if he understood how to use it, to which Brown answered affirmatively. The deceased was aged 23, and had been in the employ of George K. Shore & Co. about eighteen months. His relatives live in Auburn, N. Y.

ORPHANS' HOME AT TERRE HAUTE.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., May 19.—[Special.]—The formal laying of the corner-stone of the Rose Orphan Home occurred this afternoon with appropriate ceremonies. A large number of visiting lodges were present, including the Grand Lodge of the State. The program consisted of music, the laying of the corner-stone by Robert Van Vlyah, Past Grand Master of Indiana, and an oration by the Hon. R. W. Thompson, President of the home. The Rose Orphan Home is one of the many charities provided for by the late Chauncey Rose, Esq., of this city. It is beautifully situated about one mile east of the city. The building will be substantial and ornamental, and the home starts with an endowment fund of $250,000.

SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., May 20.—[Special.]—John W. Gains is seeking to increase his gains by a suit for $15,000 against the Lake Erie & Western and the Big-Four Railway Companies. Mr. Gains alleges that the defendants carelessly ran a locomotive over their track while approaching the city, causing his mules to run away, throw him from his wagon, break one leg in two places, dislocate the ankle of the other, injure him about the body, and permanently damage his kidneys. What he particularly complains of is the alleged fact that the railroad employés did not sound the whistle nor ring the engine bell, as is required by law. The point where the accident occured is where the county road passes beneath the railroad track, and in this case the locomotive was directly over him and his team before he had any knowledge of its presence.

OBITUARY.

MADISON, Ind., May 19.—[Special.]—John Carlisle, aged 54, and for thirty years a resident here, and agent for various newspapers, was found dead in his bed this morning. Ex-Counciilman Purnell Townsend, an old and honored citizen, died last night.

TAR AND FEATHERS.

LAWRENCEBURG, Ind., May 20.—Yesterday morning Susie Hawkins, the daughter of Charles T. Hawkins, died from suicide by morphine. The inquest developed the fact that since last October Hawkins had abused and beaten his family often, and that Susie left in October, went to Cincinnati, got work, returned sick to Lawrenceburg last Thursday, sought refuge and rest in her father's house, and was brutally beaten and driven into the street by him. For this reason she sought death. Citizens last midnight tarred and feathered him and drove him from town.

MICHIGAN.

A NO-LICENSE TOWN.

EAST TAWAS, Mich., May 19.—[Special.]—On account of the Township Board having refused thus far to accept bonds and grant license for the sale of liquor for the ensuing year, Isaiah Curry, proprietor of the American House, went to East Saginaw and purchased the American House there. He will remove the 1st of June, and board up the doors and windows of his hotel here. Another hotel has promised to close.

CHEATING JUSTICE.

STURGIS, Mich., May 19.—William McKee, a wealthy farmer living five miles southeast of here, was arrested at Lima, Ind., Thursday, charged with attempting to poison the family of his son-in-law, Asa Ganyard, by pouring Paris green in the well. He was placed under $4,000 bonds, but Friday his bondsmen surrendered him to the authorities, and he was placed in jail at La Grange, Ind., where he hanged himself last night.

KANSAS.

PROSECUTING THE SALOONKEEPERS OF WICHITA, KAS.

WICHITA, Kas., May 19.—[Special.]—County-Attorney Dale today began another general raid on the saloons of this city and county. About thirty-five saloonkeepers were arrested, and the cases set for hearing at the June term of court.

IOWA.

AMATEUR PUGILISTS.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 20.—[Special.]—Jabez Evans, President of the Coal-Miners' Association, and a party named Perry, who is Superintendent of the Eureka Company's mines, engaged in a dispute concerning some point involved in the miners' strike now in progress. It was agreed to settle it in pugilistic fashion with Marquis of Queensberry rules to govern. In the presence of a number of friends a ring was formed and a referee chosen. Perry knocked his opponent out in three rounds. Both parties are Englishmen, and the affair occurred in South Des Moines.

DAKOTA.

DUFF'S IRREGULARITIES.

FARGO, Dak., May 20.—[Special.]—The man Duff, arrested here last week on a requisition of the Governor of Colorado, charged with irregularities while a County Clerk in that State, left aching hearts here. It seems O. W. Bennett, in whose office Duff was while in this city, now states that he is out some $600 in consequence of the engagement.

HISTORICAL COLLECTION OF SHOES.

[*Pall Mall Gazette.*]—A singular addition has just been made to the Cluny Museum. It was the curious passion of the great engraver Jacquemard to collect the boots and shoes of all times and countries, and in gratifying this special taste he was at once both connoisseur and artist. He knew the actual value of these curiosities, and he also knew how useful they would be to artists whose subjects were taken from earlier periods in history. When a man has perfected his collection but two courses are open to him—to break it up or to leave it to the nation. Jules Jacquemard did the latter, and the gallery just opened in the Cluny Museum is without rival in its completeness and interest. The heavy top-boots and leggings of the warriors of the Middle Ages are here, evidencing that "abundance of grease and absence of Day and Martin" which Carlyle so insisted on as a characteristic of Frederick the Great's war costume. Other cases are full of little slippers and high-heeled shoes of the beauties of the eighteenth century. From this collection, it would seem that the ladies' boot, as it was worn a few years ago, buttoned up some inches above the ankle, and, in effect, acting as a kind of bandage round the lower part of the leg, was not very popular, and that whether from motives of vanity or hygiene, the district round the ankle was allowed the advantage of free circulation. We have latterly reverted to this excellent fashion, but if some collectors were in a hundred years to present our South Kensington Museum with a collection of English shoes of the nineteenth century, it would be found that heels are still in antagonism to health as they were in the eighteenth.

INDUSTRIAL.

The Cigarmakers Reject a Proposition—The Course of the Striking Bricklayers Generally Deplored.

The cigarmakers held a special meeting at Greenebaum's Hall yesterday afternoon to consider a scale of prices sent them by the firms of M. W. Wheeler, Louis Cohen & Son, E. H. Fisher, Springer & Co., John P. Hanson, J. P. Scharley, Goldsmith & Bro., and H. Scheletzein. The scale was from 50 cents to $2 per 1,000 less than the union-scale of prices. As the union men in the other shops are getting union prices, it was decided that it would be an injustice to manufacturers paying such prices to accept this bill, and it was rejected. President Rohan says these same manufacturers had a chance to help make out a bill of prices three months ago, and paid no attention to the union men's request to meet with them and adopt a scale suitable to all concerned. The union numbers over 1,100, and there are just 110 men still out of employment. Fifty dollars was received from the Louisville, Ky., Union for the benefit of the men out of employment.

The Painters' Assembly met yesterday at No. 112 East Randolph street and, among other matters, discussed the refusal of the bricklayers and stonemasons to submit to arbitration. While it was conceded that the price they asked was a fair one, a general feeling prevailed that they had not strengthened their cause by the course they had taken, as public sentiment demanded arbitration.

The Trades Assembly meeting at No. 57 North Clark street yesterday was largely attended. In considering the refusal of the Bricklayers' Union to arbitrate their differences with the bosses' association, it was argued that neither side had taken the proper steps toward arbitration. Mr. Prussing had been quoted as proposing a minister as an arbitrator for sport, and the union as having allowed the trades-union people to take hold of the matter simply to see how far they would go. It was the general feeling that the whole matter had assumed a serious shape, and it was time that the business-men should take steps to settle the difficulty.

The brickmakers met at No. 54 West Lake street yesterday afternoon and admitted a large number of new members. The twenty-five brickyards in different parts of the city were reported in full running order with union men, none of the proprietors showing any disposition to find fault with the union prices, excepting one in the southwestern part of the city whom the union did not wish to name. The bricklayers' troubles did not come up at the meeting, but the individual expression of opinion was to the effect that they had made a mistake in refusing to arbitrate.

At the Plumbers' Assembly, corner of La Salle and Adams street, yesterday the refusal of the Bricklayers' Union to agree to arbitration was greatly deplored, and sentiments were freely expressed that they had made a grave mistake.

A Railroad Spike Manufactory Shuts Down.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 19.—[Special.]—The action of Dilworth, Porter & Co., railroad-spike manufacturers, employing over 500 hands, in today notifying their men that after this evening their mill would be closed down, is a strong indication that all our manufacturers will enforce the reduction in wages or else close down for the summer. This firm has at present a large stock on hand, sufficient they say to meet the demand until June, after which time unless the reduction is enforced they prefer idleness to work at their own financial disadvantage.

The Strike of Railroad Coal-Operators Practically at an End.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 19.—[Special.]—At a meeting of the Trades' Tribunal this afternoon to adjust the pending difficulty between the railroad coal-operators and their employés, the miners' proposition to resume work at three cents per bushel, subject to the decision of the umpire, was accepted by the operators, and all the miners will resume work Monday morning. Both operators and miners are highly gratified with the outcome, and both consider this virtually an end to the strike.

Failure at Cedar Rapids.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., May 19.—[Special.]—J. A. Wickersham, of Belle Plaine, dealer in a general stock of goods, has failed for $10,300. His stock is worth $15,000, and his wife and father-in-law in Indiana hold a mortgage for the first-named amount. He claims that his loss was due to the Chicago Board of Trade. The chief creditors are: Burke, Walker & Co., Chicago, $2,400; Kohn Brothers, Chicago, $1,400; Charles P. Kellogg & Co., Chicago, $1,400; Clement, Sayer & Co., Chicago, $700. They have attached the stock, and issued an injunction to prevent the satisfaction of the mortgage.

UNCLE BOB SMALLS.

[Correspondence St. Louis *Post-Dispatch.*]—Driving yesterday with a gentleman from South Carolina, I heard some interesting incidents about Robert Smalls, the colored member of the last House from that State. The colored people down there almost worship Smalls. "The incident which I am about to relate," the gentleman said, "is vouched for by a gentleman of reliability and truthfulness, who tells me he stood upon the piazza one evening and overheard the conversation. Two colored men were talking of Smalls and his candidacy. One of them had spoken in very earnest and enthusiastic terms of Smalls, telling what wonderful things he had accomplished. When the other, evidently not fully sharing the enthusiasm of the speaker, replied: 'Well, I guess Brother Smalls ain't done quite so much as the apostles did.' 'N-no,' said the other, hesitatingly, 'I s'pose not, but den you must remember Brudder Smalls is young yet.'"

Smalls retains all the affection for the family of his old master that was typical of the well-treated negro in slave days. His old master is dead and gone long ago, but his widow and children still live. Not long since, the old lady falling into want, Smalls took her to his home, gave her the best apartments, sent her the best his table or the market afforded, and saw that it was served by the hands of his wife, placed his horses and carriage at her disposal whenever she wanted them, and met her every want with the utmost delicacy. He always addressed her in the respectful terms of old slave days, and seemed to feel it both a pleasure and duty to see that she was comfortable. Some time ago her son, a young man employed in a book store, had an opportunity to buy out the establishment, but had not the money.

"How much will it take?" said "Uncle Bob," as they all call him here, when he told him of the situation.

"A thousand dollars will make the first payment," he said, "and I can meet the others from the sale of the stock."

"Well," said Smalls, who had noticed the one fault of the young man, "if you will promise me to quit going to that saloon down the street where you sometimes go, I'll let you have enough to pay the two first payments, and you may pay the interest on the loan to your mother."

TRANSPORTING A CHINESE COFFIN.

[*Chambers' Journal.*]—One of the strangest features in the obsequies I witnessed was the erection of a structure in front of the house in which the death occurred to enable the coffined body to be brought down to the roadway from the room in which it was lying. The house being a three-storied one, and the body lying in one of the topmost rooms, the erection, which furnished a sloping footway of planks from the room to the road and a landing at the top, had necessarily not only to be lofty but substantial. Communication was of course had with the room through the window. These structures are, I believe, erected for two reasons—first, because strange families in a house object on superstitious grounds to a corpse being taken through their rooms; and secondly, because it is almost impracticable to get a heavy Chinese coffin down the narrow, tortuous stairs of many of the native houses. For a similar reason, no body in course of transportation from one part of China to another for the purpose of interment is allowed to pass through any walled town. No corpse, either, is ever allowed to be carried across a landing-place or to pass through a gateway which can in any way be construed as pertaining to the Emperor. The Chinese are indeed so superstitious in regard to death as seldom to mention that word itself, preferring to take refuge in a circumlocution, such, for instance, as "having become immortal."



There has never been an instance in which this sterling invigorant and anti-ferbrile medicine has failed to ward off the complaint, when taken duly as a protection against malaria. Hundreds of physicians have abandoned all the officinal specifics, and now prescribe this harmless vegetable tonic for chills and fever, as well as dyspepsia and nervous affections. Hostetter's Bitters is the specific you need.

For sale by all druggists and dealers generally.

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BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum, or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall-st., N. Y.

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Arrivals in DECORATED DINNER SETS, to which we call the attention of those desirous of purchasing the best quality at the lowest prices.

White China, Glassware, and Ornaments in assortment.

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Infants and Children

Without Morphine or Narcotine.

What gives our Children rosy cheeks,
What cures their fevers, makes them sleep,
'Tis Castoria.

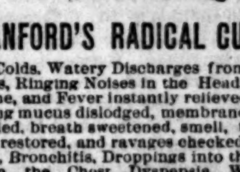
When Babies fret, and cry by turns,
What cures their colic, kills their worms,
But Castoria.

What quickly cures Constipation,
Sour Stomach, Colds, Indigestion:
But Castoria.

Farewell then to Morphine Syrups,
Castor Oil and Paregoric, and
Hail Castoria.

Centaur Liniment.—An absolute cure for Rheumatism, Sprains, Burns, Galls, &c., and an instantaneous Pain-reliever.

CATARRH



SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE.

Head Colds, Watery Discharges from the Nose and Eyes, Ringing Noises in the Head, Nervous Headache, and Fever instantly relieved.

Choking mucus dislodged, membrane cleansed and healed, breath sweetened, smell, taste, and hearing restored, and ravages checked.

Cough, Bronchitis, Droppings into the Throat, Pains in the Chest, Dyspepsia, Wasting of Strength and Flesh, Loss of Sleep, etc., cured.

One bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent, and one Dr. Sanford's Inhaler, in one package, of all druggists, for $1. Ask for Sanford's Radical Cure, a pure distillation of Witch Hazel, Am. Pine, Can. Fir, Marigold, Clover Blossoms, etc.

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For the relief and prevention, the instant it is applied, of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Coughs, Colds, Weak Back, Stomach, and Bowels, Shooting Pains, Numbness, Hysteria, Female Pains, Palpitation, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Bilious Fever, Malaria, and Epidemics, use Collins' Plasters (an Electric Battery combined with a Porous Plaster) and laugh at pain. 25c. everywhere.

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SAVES LABOR, TIME and SOAP AMAZINGLY, and gives universal satisfaction. No family, rich or poor, should be without it.

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One trial proves its extraordinary curative value.

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A chance for a good paying investment. As the pronounced best system of Underground Conduit for Electric Wires has not been exhibited in Chicago yet, but is now perfected in Philadelphia, where grants have been allowed by the City Council, all or parts of the State of Illinois are offered for sale. Parties wishing for information in regard to the same address A. H. MERSHON, Patentee Morse Underground Conduit Co. Office 229 South Third-st., Philadelphia.

MOHAVE MINING & MILLING CO.

OFFICE, 73 LA SALLE.

The regular monthly dividend (No. 5) of 1 per cent on the par value of the stock will be paid May 25th to stockholders on record May 23d, on which day transfer books will be closed and reopened May 26th.

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E. W. RUSSELL, President.

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This Theatre is now brilliantly illuminated throughout with the Edison Incandescent Light.

Every Evening this week and Matinees Wednesday and Saturday,

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In Johann Strauss' New Spectacular Opera Comique,

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The Company comprises

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Mr. Francis Wilson, Mr. Ellis Ryse,
Mr. Harry Standish, and Mr. Jay Taylor,
Mr. Wm. T. Carleton

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INCREASED ORCHESTRA OF 20 MUSICIANS.

Reserved Seats now on sale at the box-office. No advance in prices.

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BASE BALL

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First appearance of the well-known Boston Team, MONDAY, May 21, TUESDAY, May 22, at 3:30 p. m.

Avoid the rush at the gate by securing your tickets before 2 o'clock on the day of the game at SPALDING'S, 108 Madison-st., CLAYTON'S, 103 Madison-st., MAYER'S, 125 Washington-st.

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JOHN A. HAMLIN..........Manager.

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The Magnificent Production of Dumas' Romantic Melodrama,

MONTE CRISTO!

Given with the full strength of

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(Mr. JOHN STETSON, Manager), including

Mr. JAMES O'NEILL,

In his original part of EDMUND DANTES. The Gorgeous and Realistic Original Scenery. Reserved Seats should be secured at once.

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"Front!" "Front!" "Front!"

Every Evening, Wednesday, and Saturday Matinees, GREATEST HIT EVER MADE.

Willie Edouin's "Sparks"

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A BUNCH OF KEYS; OR, THE HOTEL.

The Funniest Stage Picture Ever Witnessed.

Friday, May 25—Farewell Benefit to Willie Edouin.
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THIRD AND LAST WEEK OF

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Who will appear Every Evening as

RIP VAN WINKLE.

ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.

Monday, May 28—The CHICAGO CHURCH CHOIR OPERA COMPANY in IOLANTHE.

SHELBY'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

Halsted, near Madison-st., West Side.

ELLIOT BARNES' Great Comedy Drama,

"Our Summer Boarders."

Curtain rises this week—Night 8:20, concluding at 10:45; Matinees at 2 sharp.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Clark-st., opposite Sherman House.

Monday, May 21, One Week,

Harry Williams' Manchester & Jennings Combination,

With Harry G. Richmond and a Double Specialty and Comedy Company.

Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday.

May 28—Ida Siddons' Female Mastodon Minstrels.

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The Variety Palace and Place to Laugh.

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And 10 other Great Specialty Artists.

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NOT AS BAD AS THE RACINE

STORM

FOR OUR BLOCK IS LEFT YET.

A perfect GALE, that has been brewing for some time past, commenced in our store on last Saturday at 10 a. m., and played havoc with those $5, $8, $10, $11, $12.50, and higher-priced Suits. Mutterings could be heard all day long, such as "How can they sell them so cheap?" "Why they make them." "Suppose they do?" "But they want to get rid of them," &c.

Yes, we want to get rid of them, so come in, an army if you will.

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Opens for the season Thursday, June 21, 1883.

WILSON & CHATFIELD, Props.

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BABYLON, L. I., N. Y.

This new and elegant Summer Hotel will open for the season of 1883 Tuesday, May 29.

JAMES P. COLT.

THE KENSINGTON. Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

The second season of this strictly first-class hotel will commence June 18. Its choice location, overlooking Congress Park and facing the drive to Saratoga Lake, makes it especially attractive. Apply Mondays and Tuesdays at Grand Hotel, Broadway and Thirty-first-st., New York, until June 10.

JAMES H. RODGERS, Owner and Proprietor, Late of Coleman House, New York.

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2 TON WAGON SCALE, $40. 4 TON, $60.
4 Ton $60, Beam Box included.
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300 OTHER SIZES. Reduced PRICE LIST FREE.
FORGES, TOOLS, &c.
BEST FORGE MADE FOR LIGHT WORK, $10.
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Farmers save time and money doing odd jobs.
Blowers, Anvils, Vices & Other Articles
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WASHINGTON, D. C.—1312 F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, opposit the new Court-House. Willie Edouin in "A Bunch of Keys."

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, opposit new Court-House. James O'Neill in "Monte Cristo."

Haverly's Theatre.
Monroe street, between Dearborn and Clark. The McCaull Opera Comique Co. in "The Queen's Lace Handkerchief."

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Joseph Jefferson in "Rip Van Winkle."

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison. Carroll & Frew in "Our Summer Boarders."

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, between Randolph and Lake. Variety entertainment.

Lyceum Theatre.
Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Variety entertainment.

Dime Museum.
153 and 155 West Madison street. Open from 1 to 10 p. m.

Base-Ball Park.
Lake Front, opposit Washington street. Boston vs. Chicago. Game called at 3:30 p. m.

MONDAY, MAY 21, 1883.

THE Spanish Senate has adopted a modified bill providing for trial by jury.

TWENTY-FIVE dwellings were destroyed and forty families rendered homeless by a fire at Rudesheim, Germany, yesterday.

THE signal-service indications for the Upper Lake region today are for clearing weather, with northerly winds and stationary or higher temperature.

THE result of two elections held in France yesterday was that in Lyons the Socialist defeated the Republican Unionist, while in Paris a Conservative led the poll, but did not receive an absolute majority of the votes cast.

PROF. CHARLES AVERY, for thirty-five years Professor of Chemistry in Hamilton College, New York, died yesterday at the age of 87. William Chambers, the well-known English publisher and author, died in London.

THE Czar and Czarina have arrived in Moscow and vast crowds of people are pouring into the city, which is gayly decorated in anticipation of the coronation ceremonies. So far nothing has been heard from the Nihilists, and perfect order prevails.

AMONG the sermons preached from Chicago pulpits yesterday the most notable were those of Bishop Samuel Fallows on "Modern Idolatry" and "Murder"; the Rev. J. S. Kennard on "The Pulpit and the Press"; and a sermon preached by Bishop McLaren at the consecration of Trinity Episcopal Church. Interesting accounts of the children's and temperance society communions in the Holy Family and St. John's Catholic Churches and of the twenty-sixth anniversary celebration of the Railroad Chapel are also furnished.

THE Italian Cabinet is in a critical state, the Ministers of Public Works, and Justice, and Ecclesiastical Affairs having resigned. The cause for this action is dissatisfaction with the recent course of Prime-Minister Depretis. A stormy mass-meeting was held in Rome yesterday at which the demagog Deputy Coccapieller urged the crowd to proceed to the Quirinal and request the King and Queen to assume the leadership of the movement in favor of a universal exhibition to be held in Rome. The police prevented the carrying out of this plan by force.

A GANG of 300 shoulderhitters, thugs, thieves, and penitentiary-birds left Chicago at an early hour yesterday morning to attend an alleged prize-fight in Indiana. Most of the gang went on a tug which had been chartered for the purpose, and the fight occurred just across the State line. The principals were two laborers from the North Side Rolling-Mills, who had been induced by a bribe of a few dollars to pound each other for the delectation of "the fancy." Thirty-nine rounds were fought in sixty-five minutes, when one of the brutes failed to come to time and the other was awarded the stakes. All the parties were arrested on their return to the city and will be prosecuted for violating the State law concerning prize-fights.

AN emphatic commentary upon the verdict in the Dunn case was made yesterday, the scene of action being the "Levee," and the participants two notorious habitués of that unsavory locality. A fellow known indifferently under the aliases of Bruce and Curtis, and connected in some capacity with a disreputable sheet, got into a row with Anthony Connelly, the keeper of a Fourth avenue saloon, and shot him through the abdomen. In return Connelly put a bullet in a corresponding portion of his assailant's anatomy. Connelly, whose death is hourly expected, is well known to the police as one of the worst men even the "Levee" can produce, and Bruce is one of the same stripe. The only regret expressed by the police is that both men failed to make a clean job of it, and in this opinion the law-abiding public will generally coincide.

A RUMOR gained currency yesterday that an attempt was to be made to destroy the dockyard at Hull, England, by means of dynamite. The force of watchmen on duty was doubled, but the expected explosion failed to occur at the appointed time, like most other "outrages" announced in advance. A box with a fuse attached, and containing four bottles filled with colored liquids and a number of wires and springs, was found yesterday on the steps of Peterborough Cathedral. On the lid of the box was a representation of a skull and cross-bones and the words: "Beware the Invincible army." The box was marked "Depot branch office, 57 Broadwood street, New York," and a slip of paper with the words "Conscience makes cowards of all men" was found inside it. The thing is considered a hoax, and it is difficult to conceive of it in any other light.

AT a meeting of the Third Ward Land League yesterday afternoon Mr. Patrick Egan, former Treasurer of the Irish Land League, made a speech in which he pronounced the circular recently issued from the Vatican "an insult to the common sense of the Irish people." He recalled to his hearers the time when Irishmen rallied for the defense of the Papacy, and said that England had schemed and intrigued to obtain just such a declaration as this from the Pope. As to the effect of the circular he declared that Irish Catholics had become educated with regard to their rights as men and citizens in matters purely secular, and would stand no dictation or interference with these rights from any quarter. In other words, "if Rome enters into an unholy alliance with England against us, we shall stand for national rights and the liberties of Ireland against Rome and England combined." The Sixth Ward Land League adopted resolutions indorsing the action of Congressman Finerty in the Philadelphia convention, and speeches denunciatory of the Papal circular were made.

THE STORMS OF LAST FRIDAY.

Last Friday was emphatically a day of storms in this region. Not one only, but several, swept across the State of Illinois on that day and during the succeeding night. Their multiplicity as well as their severity would have made an enduring fame for the man who predicted them. But no one seems to have been wise enough to do it. The gales that never eventuate are predicted unfailingly, but those that do come are seldom told of in advance. Leaving the pseudo-weather prophets out of the account, we certainly ought to expect something from the immense and immensely-scientific system the storm-centre of which is located in Washington. That the public may see how the expectation can be justified, we publish from THE TRIBUNE of last Friday "all and singular" of the premonitions of these storms given by Gen. Hazen and his corps of assistants.

For the Upper Lake region and Upper Mississippi Valley, cloudy, rainy weather, warm southerly shifting to colder northwest winds, falling followed by rising barometer.

For the Missouri Valley, rainy followed by clearing weather, winds shifting to colder northeasterly, higher pressure.

The Upper Missouri and Mississippi Rivers will rise.

Cautionary signals continue at Indianola, Galveston, Duluth, Marquette, Escanaba, Milwaukee, Chicago, Grand Haven, and Mackinaw City.

A storm of considerable energy, moving in a northeasterly track, is central in Nebraska.

Comparing these with the reports of death and widespread devastation published in our columns of Saturday and yesterday, the reader may perhaps gain a faint idea of the invaluable character of our signal service, and the imperative need of increased appropriations to make it really useful.

There were at least four storms in this region last Friday. The one that struck Chicago about 3:30 was well worthy of being predicted, and only faded into insignificance by comparison with those succeeding it. The second crossed the Mississippi nearly in the same latitude as Chicago, about 5 o'clock, and expended its fury at Racine two hours later, having traveled the distance at the rate of nearly fifty miles per hour. The third passed northwest of St. Louis about 7:30 p. m. and rushed thence in the direction of Springfield, Ill., at the rate of nearly eighty miles per hour, reaching the neighborhood of Chicago a little before midnight. The fourth passed a little to the southeast of St. Louis at 9:15 p. m., and traveled toward Champaign, in this State, at the rate of some sixty miles per hour. Of course, these statements of velocity are only approximate, being based upon the times as reported at various points in the storm track, which have a rather wide probable error, in addition to the difference due to the use of different time standards, varying with the longitude. It appears probable that these storms did travel, as units, at the rate of fully fifty miles per hour. That was the velocity of movement of the storm-centre. The velocity of the wind as it blew *around* that progressing centre was very much greater, probably rising at some points far towards the hurricane speed of ninety to one hundred miles per hour.

In this fact of speed we have a sufficient explanation of the damage sustained by objects in the track of the storm. A velocity of fifty miles per hour is equal to a pressure of a little more than twelve pounds to the square foot, and at 100 miles per hour the force rises to the equivalent of 49·2 pounds to the square foot, the force being proportional to the square of the velocity. It needs no amplification on this statement to perceive that the storm, as a purely mechanical force, has power enough to uproot almost everything in its track, without any factitious aid from electricity. Of course, electrical phenomena come into play, but there is the best of reason to believe that they are only the effects, not the causes, of storm movements. The storm is primarily due to a change in the temperature of a large volume of air, which is generally caused by the meeting of currents of unequal temperature. That change lessens the power of the volume of air to sustain vapor. The vapor descends, leaving a diminished pressure, which is sought to be equalized by the inrush of air from surrounding areas. The meeting of those currents of air causes more disturbance and condensation, which, owing to the earth's rotation, is always most intense on the eastern side of the original storm area, while, for the same reason, the winds blow around the storm-centre. The result is a progressive easterly movement of the storm. During all this time the condensation of the cloud vapor causes electrical excitement, by the simple process of lessening the surface on which the force seems to reside—as 1,000 specks of vapor condensed into a single drop will only have one-tenth as much surface after condensation as before.

We may add that the difference between the tornado and the cyclone, about which so much has been written, is one of degree only, not of kind. The tornado appears to be only the intense, concentrated form of the cyclone; the intensity depending most directly upon the quantity of vapor with which the given volume of air is charged in proportion to its temperature, and the rate at which that temperature is lowered by contact with a mountain top, or a volume of colder air. The intensity and frequency of the electric discharges and the rapidity of the storm movement all seem to depend upon this, though the character and direction of the movement are affected to some extent by the nature of the country over which the storm passes. The tendency is to follow the trend of a valley when that does not depart too much from the general law of progression from southwest to northeast in this hemisphere.

It is noteworthy that the occurrence of so many strongly-marked storm movements within a few hours and in such a limited area is probably without a parallel in history. At least, so far as known, it is not a matter of record.

IRISHMEN IN THE LEGISLATURE.

There are, we believe, in the present Illinois Legislature twelve Irishmen. These are O'Shea, Cloonan, Taylor, Sheridan, Walsh, Sullivan, Clinton, Hereley, Dugan, Sexton, Quinn, and McNally, who usurps Judge Bradwell's seat. Every man among them knows quite well that high license would confer an inestimable benefit on the people whom they have been specially selected to represent, that it would wipe out most of the low doggeries that are but temptations and snares to their countrymen, that are but the "hell-holes" where Irishmen throw their weekly earnings for liquid hell-fire. They must know that in supporting the low saloons that flourish under low license they are supporting resorts of sin, the fruitful sources of shame and degradation to the people whose special representatives they are.

The most intelligent and the best-educated Irishmen of this country, including the Irish Roman Catholic priests, the Irish business and professional men, are in favor of high license almost to a man, and yet the Irish members of the State Legislature vote against high license, and filibuster against it at the dictation of political rolling-stone Haines, Harry Rubens, the Communist lawyer, and Mike McDonald's man Friday. Do those Irish-American legislators expect that self-respecting Irish-Americans can indorse their action?

Mr. M. J. Clinton, one of Chicago's Representatives in the Illinois Legislature, is a member of a Roman Catholic total abstinence society. Bishop Ireland, the leader of the Catholic Total Abstinence Society in America, recommends high license as the only practical legislative remedy against intemperance. Mr. Clinton will no doubt, when he ponders over Bishop Ireland's words, vote for high license. That he has voted against high license in the past is no reason why he should not vote right next week. Senator Hereley is also a temperance man, a practical temperance man, who believes in Bishop Ireland's doctrines. He can surely be counted to vote for high license. He is not a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. He will not permit himself to be used by the liquor-dealer lawyers and the Janus-faced trickster Haines to vote against the best interests of his countrymen.

James A. Taylor, who is one of the Representatives in the Illinois Legislature, had a good reputation when elected. He was looked on as an honorable, conscientious man. He was a member of one of the temperance or religious organizations connected with the Jesuit Church in his district. He commanded general respect among his friends as a moral, high-toned young gentleman. Can it be true that this religious, moral young man is going to vote to maintain bummerism in Chicago—to vote in favor of crime, drunkenness, and debauchery? Mr. Taylor, is it true that you are going to vote at the dictates of the guerrilla Haines and Communist Rubens against high license and in favor of the reign of the doggeries?

Mr. Walsh, one of Chicago's Representatives in the State Legislature, is a son of Justice David Walsh. The Justice ought to be able to persuade his son to vote for high license. What passes before the Justice's eyes every day has no doubt convinced him before this that high license ought to be tried. Judge Walsh, you ought to whisper a word into the ears of your legislative son.

Mr. O'Shea, the legislator from the Fifth Ward, is, it is said, personally in favor of high license. Experience has taught him that some experiment looking towards the abolition of the doggeries should be tried.

"Dave" Sullivan, "Tom" Cloonan, and "Red" Sheridan, and the usurper McNally are so hopelessly wedded to the interests of alcohol, Gambrinus, and potheen, and drunkard manufactories that they will not listen to arguments or reasons in favor of high license. There may be a terrible example some day when either "Dave," or "Tom," or "Red" cannot be there to see.

IMPENDING STRIKE OF IRONWORKERS.

It is agreed among the manufacturers and ironworkers of Pittsburg that there will be a general strike of the latter about June 1, based on the notice of a reduction of wages served by the former. The manufacturers pretend that a reduction of wages has been necessitated by the lowering of protection by the new tariff law, which takes effect next July. The claim is false and fraudulent. It is denied even by the Congressional attorneys of the high protected interests. Letters have been received and published from a number of Congressmen in which the deception of the bosses is exposed. Pig-Iron Kelley writes that "it is a proposition to impose all the reduction on labor," and characterizes it as "unjust." The ultra-protectionist McKinley, of Ohio, writes that "excepting as to steel rails, there has been but a small reduction of duties in the metal schedule," and that he "cannot figure out how it can be converted into a cause for material reduction of wages." This testimony is authoritative and truthful. But Pig-Iron Kelley could not forego the opportunity to misrepresent the extent of reduction. He says that "the old law gave an average of nearly 40 per cent protection," and that "the new law gives over 30 per cent protection." The fact is, that the old law gave 50, 75, and 100 per cent protection on iron and steel, and the new law, with the exception of the duty on steel, makes scarcely the slightest reduction whatever in the metal schedule, and Kelley knows it.

The iron manufacturers may find it necessary to reduce wages in order to run their mills at a profit. But they are perpetrating a barefaced swindle upon the workingmen when they claim that the reduction has been made necessary by the reduction in the new tariff. The iron and steel tariff remains at a prohibitory figure; and, in the absence of foreign competition, no reduction in duties can affect American prices. It is admitted that the only material reduction in the metal schedule was on steel. But as a matter of fact the American manufacturers had put down steel rails before the new tariff was passed to a figure which the new rate of duty would not affect. Steel rails were selling at less than $40 before Congress fixed the new rate of duty. The free-trade price of English rails laid down at New York was $30. If $17, the new duty, be added to the foreign price the cost of English rails in this country would have been $47, or at least $7 more than American manufacturers were willing and anxious to sell for. The present price for American steel rails in Pennsylvania is about $38, so that foreign steel, at the new rate of duty, would now cost $9 more than the domestic article. The rate under the new tariff is therefore prohibitory. While this is true of steel, in which alone there was any material reduction, it is still more true of all other varieties of iron, on which the rates of duty will not be appreciably lower under the new tariff. Hence it is palpably false to claim that the new tariff reductions have anything to do with the cut in wages which the bosses insist upon making.

The real reason for the low prices for American iron manufactures is obvious enough. The prohibition of foreign imports by means of ultra high tariff encouraged an insane rush of capital into the iron business, and that causes the competition among the manufacturers for the domestic market which is now crushing out the weaker concerns. Too much protection caused overproduction, and the establishment of more mills than could sustain themselves in a limited home market. The facilities for producing manufactured iron were thus artificially made so much in excess of the home demand for consumption of dear grades that prices have been crowded down below the level of profit for the weaker establishments. The manufacturers now find it necessary to reduce expenses in order to save themselves from the effect of their cut-throat competition, and they propose to cut the wages of their workmen. They desire to use the pretended tariff reductions as a pretext for this assault on the pay of their laborers, but it is patent to the workingmen and to everybody who has given the subject thought that the slight tariff reductions have had nothing to do with it. The responsibility rests upon overproduction caused by the exorbitance of the tariff. If it had not been prohibitory there would have been no temptation to overproduction in the first place. In the next, if competition were free the American manufacturers might seek a foreign market for their surplus. As it is, they have shut themselves off from all the rest of the world, which they surrender to the English, and then glutted their home market with high-priced goods. There could be but one result to such a blind, short-sighted course, and now they propose to make the workman stand the loss caused by their own selfish folly.

TEXAS PUBLIC LANDS.

The land question was the burning issue before the Texas Legislature at its last session. Public excitement ran so high at the disclosures which were made on every hand as to the frauds and waste in the disposal of the lands of the State that the Legislature summarily suspended the operation of all the laws under which they were being sold. It then settled down to a protracted study of how to improve the system. The results are described as ludicrously absurd and impracticable.

As is well known, Texas is the only Western State in which the United States has no public land. All the unoccupied area of the State when it was annexed to the Union was left within the jurisdiction of the State Government. The result has been if anything more disgraceful and gives evidence of greater frauds than the maladministration of the Washington Land-Office.

Texas has given away in land-grants over 38,000,000 acres. According to the chief land official it now has an area computed to contain 50,000,000 acres of vacant land. Against this there is already scrip for 20,000,000 acres outstanding. The State refuses to honor these scrip demands, but keeps on issuing more of it all the time to every new-found veteran of the war of Texan independence. While manifesting its determination to repudiate its land-scrip obligations, the State continues to contract more of them.

The net result of the long and laborious pother of the Texas Legislature with its land question was an act providing for the sale or lease of all the school, university, and asylum lands by a board—a system which is capable of yielding, and is expected to yield, every variety of abuse known in the history of the dissipation of public lands. All the other land questions were left in the air by the Legislature. They will return to worry the State for many years. It is a singular turn of the wheel of American fate to see a country whose land was supposed to be so abundant that the foreign perplexities about the tenure and disposition of land could never arise here already so harassed as we are with the various aspects of a land question that threatens to be as uncanny and troublesome as that of any country in the world.

JURY TRIAL.

The recent acquittals of "Little Phil" Thompson of Kentucky, of Dukes of Pennsylvania, and of Dunn of Chicago, for heinous acts of homicide come so close together as to give fresh point to the apprehensions with regard to the operation of our jury system. The miscarriages of justice to which we refer are so territorially distributed that it is impossible to make them the occasion fairly of sectional jibes. They do not indicate a special fondness for blood-letting in the South, as the New York *Evening Post* is so tireless in reiterating that they do, nor do they quite bear out the intimation of the New York *Times* that Chicago is not a highly-civilized community, as we are led to understand New York is, or else Dunn had not been acquitted. They are symptoms of a wider trouble.

The only thing a jury nowadays can be counted upon to convict is themselves. But in this exposure of a low moral tone and of indifference to the punishment of crime and of sickly subjugation to sentiment they involve the people from whom they are chosen. To a large extent the immunity which criminals of a certain class, especially those charged with crimes of violence, enjoy before juries is an indication of the stratification of our American society into different classes, which do not know each other and do not care for each other. The homogeneity of the early days when the same stern standards ruled the whole community are gone.

An imported and homemade proletariat swarms below. Our juries and our city elections appear to be passing into the hands of a majority that cares nothing at all for the ideals which we have been fancying were to be supreme in this country forever. The contempt with which the New York Board of Aldermen refused the other day to even consider the petition of 3,000 of the best citizens of New York for the appointment of Prof. Chandler to the very important post of President of the Board of Health and the response which the voters of this city made last April to the issues of decency presented to them are good illustrations of what we mean.

Crudities and imperfections in law procedure, to say nothing of the downright frauds that are so common, have much to do with the miscarriages of the jury system. Too much is never to be expected from machinery, which can do little unless the motive power of public virtue is under the boilers, but there can be no doubt that such reforms of the criminal law as THE TRIBUNE has urged on the present Legislature would do much to increase the risks of human life when that life was a murderer's—which would be an agreeable change from the present system. Illinois is not the only place where "reform is necessary." The recent death in New York of the electrician Sawyer, who had been convicted of the murder of a friend, Dr. Steele, brought out the interesting fact that, though found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to the penitentiary, he had been living at his own home, dying in luxurious leisure, for over a year.

But at the bottom of the whole trouble about the jury system is the fact that the people do not care enough for it to take care of it or part in it. It was recently found out in New York that a certain class of bummers made a good living out of business-men by promising to keep them from being summoned to do jury duty. These merchants were no better than the men whom they employed to do this dirty work. But, letting the ethical side of it go, it remains that neither here nor there do the active, thriving men of business and the professions think the privilege of being tried by a jury of their peers of sufficient consequence to them to be worth bothering themselves about.

One reason of this is that they do not expect to be tried. Jury trial was the invention of a day when it was hailed with enthusiasm as a political remedy for tyranny that received a fatal check when the people won the right of not being deprived of their liberty or property without the acquiescence of twelve good men and true of the vicinage. In France where trial by jury has just been obtained by the people, it is valued as inestimable, and no slight is so bitterly resented as being left off the jury list.

But it is a short-sighted judgment and a low morality that neglects jury duty, as it is fashionable now to do. Though we do not expect to be tried, we expect our fellow-citizens to sit and try the thug who kills one of us or who robs us, whether in the streets or in the administration of the star routes. To receive a sacrifice from others which we deliberately shirk when it is our turn shows a foolish and wicked selfishness. It shows more. It shows the capability of self-government, the essence of which is that each should do for others as he expects them to do for him, to be lacking. It may be desirable that the jury system be modified, but while it stands it should be unflinchingly upheld. It is only on such terms that a free government can be maintained.

WHEAT AND RAILROADS.

Some interesting calculations are made in the New York *Tribune* about the possible increase of wheat cultivation in this country. It estimates that owing to the vast amount of land rendered accessible in this country in the last three years by the construction of over 20,000 miles of new railroads an increase in the demand for wheat might easily be followed by a gain of anywhere from 100,000,000 to 300,000,000 bushels. The farmer who was twenty miles from a station could not afford to put his land into wheat, but can do so with a handsome profit when a station comes within a mile or two of him. The new roads of the last three years have brought over 50,000,000 acres of new land within four miles of cheap communication with the markets, and this is the main element in the profitability of wheat-culture in the wheat country.

The conclusion to which all this leads seems to be irresistibly in favor of the immediate removal of the restrictions upon the power of the farmers, who have so much to sell abroad, to buy abroad. But this the *Tribune* cannot see. It raps the farmers over the knuckles for not seeing more clearly how much they owe to the policy of prosperity—by taxation which has "diversified home industry," and so increased the home demand for farm products. The diversification which has been produced at Pittsburg, and Philadelphia, and Paterson, and almost every other manufacturing place, where the operatives declare they cannot live on their wages, does not seem to have added much to the ability of our population to consume the products of the agriculturists.

But more singular is it that the *Tribune* should have gone on to point out the necessity for an immediate enlargement of the farmers' foreign markets without seeing that the certain fulfillment of that policy can only be found in the opening to him of the markets of the world to buy in. Its blindness in this only serves as a fresh illustration of the singular fatuity with which the protectionists adhere to their peculiar idea that they can sell unlimitedly abroad without buying proportionately there. Trade does not stand on these conditions. The manufacturers of this country, overproducing as they are in every direction, need nothing so much as an extension of their markets abroad, where they could undersell many of their foreign competitors if relieved of the present taxation on their raw materials. The farmers need a larger foreign demand for their grain and meats, which will follow a loosening of the tariff. The reform of the tariff which will enable our farmers and manufacturers both to sell more freely abroad by enabling those abroad to sell more freely here is the great need of our industrial system.

PARNELL AND THE POPE.

In Capt. John F. Finerty's paper, the Chicago *Citizen*, of Dec. 16, 1882, appeared an announcement that Mr. Parnell had applied to the Irish Landed Estates Court to procure the sale of his Wicklow estate—his only Irish property—in order that he might be able to meet the debts which he had incurred—mainly through his connection with the Irish land-reform movement. Capt. Finerty, commenting on this application, said:

> Mr. Parnell is obliged to sell his Wicklow estate. This is not as it should be. Mr. Parnell has served the Irish people as no leader has ever done. What he has accomplished for the material welfare of Ireland already far exceeds the much vaunted accomplishments of O'Connell. Mr. Parnell has virtually emancipated 3,000,000 of the Irish people from serfdom. O'Connell redeemed about 50,000 from slavish submission, only to make them office-hunting hypocrits, slavish toadies, and anti-Irish Irishmen. Mr. Parnell has advanced the cause of Irish nationality 100 years. O'Connell, or rather O'Connell's *entourage*, threw it back fifty years. The Irish people were proud to pay the repeal rent, part of which went to pay O'Connell. The Irish people should not hesitate now to recompense, in part at least, their leader for the sacrifices he has made. The incumbrance on Mr. Parnell's estate is $65,000. Before the snows disappear the Irish people in America ought to subscribe double that amount to save the homestead of the wisest, ablest, and most truly self-sacrificing leader the Irish people have had since the days of Hugh Roe O'Donnell.

The following week Capt. Finerty made an appeal to the Irish people in behalf of a Parnell indemnity fund, which he and Messrs. W. J. Hynes, Patrick Cavanagh, and some other Irish-American gentlemen had established in Chicago, and appointed Mr. Denis O'Connor Treasurer. He pointed out that Grattan and O'Connell and all the Irish leaders had been paid, though only in part, for their services, and said it would be a disgrace to Irishmen the world over if they did not come forward to relieve Mr. Parnell from the financial embarrassment which he had incurred in their behalf.

At first the subscriptions were quite generous, and in a few weeks after the list had been opened over $2,000 was subscribed, among the contributors being Archbishop Feehan, of Chicago, who sent $100. The Roman Catholic organs, however, tried to throw cold water on the project, and the so-called Irish Nationalist papers of the East, either too timid or jealous of Mr. Finerty, deprecated the project. The subscriptions began to fall off, and the total amount subscribed through Mr. Finerty to the fund does not exceed $3,000 at the present time.

The appeal, however, struck a responsive chord in Ireland, and no sooner was the announcement made that Capt. Finerty had "started" the business than many sent their subscriptions to the Irish National newspapers. It was plain that the Irish people did not wish to be known as ungrateful people, that they—the chief beneficiaries of the legislation which Mr. Parnell promoted—would not stand in the attitude of not recognizing such services as Mr. Parnell has rendered. They sent large and generous subscriptions. Archbishop Croke, of Cashel, who is now practically under the ban of the Pope, sent a check for $250; the Lord Mayor of Dublin, the Mayors of nearly all the Irish cities, nine Roman Catholic Bishops, and several members of Parliament also sent their contributions. A committee was formed and in a few months $31,000, or nearly half the sum needed, have been subscribed in Ireland as part payment of the debt which that people owe to Mr. Parnell.

At this juncture, the Pope of Rome, acting on the instigation of the English Envoy to the Vatican, and on the private representations of some English Roman Catholic aristocrats, has placed the Parnell fund under ban, and has censured Archbishop Croke and the other nine Bishops of Ireland (Archbishop Feehan, of Chicago, we presume comes under the censure also) for having promoted the objects of the fund.

The reasons for the Pope's interference in this matter are not very plain—they may be entirely owing to the fact that Mr. Parnell is a Protestant, but that can hardly be the case, as the Government and people in whose interest he is supposed to have condemned Mr. Parnell are Protestants. It may be that he has been imposed on by the English emissaries, not friendly to Mr. Parnell or the Irish people, though that can hardly be the case either, for Archbishop Croke must have explained all circumstances in connection with the fund to him. It may be that the Pope's course is dictated by diplomatic reasons, and that he has come to the conclusion that an English alliance is better for Rome than the loyalty of Ireland.

But he has spoken at the wrong moment. The Parnell fund has now very nearly reached the amount which it was intended to reach. With the amount raised in Chicago it is close on $50,000. It will be very easy to raise the other $15,000. But the Irish people ought to make it at least $100,000. The Irish Parliament voted Grattan $100,000—he accepted but half—when money was worth twice what it is now. Grattan, as the *Citizen* has declared, never did one-half as much for Ireland as Mr. Parnell. The $100,000 should be subscribed as an indorsement of Mr. Parnell, as a notice to the Pope of Rome on the part of the Irish people that they do not take their politics (as Mr. Mayne, the member for Tipperary, said) from Rome, and as a rebuke to his attempt to dictate to them in matters of which he knows nothing and has no concern.

Mr. Parnell has proved a loyal leader, an able, uncompromising, prudent, and self-sacrificing patriot. Are the Irish people worthy of such a leader? If they are, let them show it by deeds as well as by speech. Let them decide between the Irish-Protestant patriot and the English-inspired Italian dictator.

[NEW YORK *Tribune*.]—Tilden Redivivus.—These propositions and prophecies were strung together in a long conversation in which the principal speaker was a politician, long a confidential agent of John Kelly and an official of Tammany until the bolt of 1879, when he followed the Tildenites in support of Gov. Robinson: "The Democracy will split upon the tariff question if Tilden is not alive and well to prevent it. If he takes a hand in the fight, as he will, he will be nominated, and nothing can prevent it. Kelly will either bolt and defeat the party or be satisfied with a nomination for Vice-President of a man whom he could trust for the succession to dead Tilden's shoes."...."Tilden is conservative on the tariff question; or rather he carries water on both shoulders. He sets up young Watterson to talk free trade fiercely to the Southern Democracy, and young Pulitzer to preach a mild sort of protection for the Northern Democracy. Pulitzer of the *World*? Yes, of course I mean him. After a time you Republicans will date the new Tilden boom for 1884 from the date of the transfer of the *World* newspaper from Hurlbert to Pulitzer, from Jay Gould to Sam Tilden."......"Yes, the County Democracy did want an organ like that of Tammany Hall, which is the *Star*. It gets it without expense in the establishment of the *World* as a Tilden organ for the whole party."......"Mr. Tilden is not strong; he is aging; but he has no thought of dying. Men do not spend $50,000 on a library and $25,000 on an adjoining dining-room when they contemplate an early taking off."......"Neither Cleveland nor Butler will be a dangerous rival to Tilden. The delegates to the next Democratic convention will ask if Mr. Tilden can certainly carry New York, and if answered affirmatively all arguments in favor of the others fall to the ground; for neither of the two can answer this part of the problem as positively as Tilden can."......"Butler could carry the Southern States, for the negroes would vote for him where white Democrats refused; but the Pennsylvania Bucks County style of Democrats will reject him more positively than they did Horace Greeley. All the Republicans I know favor Butler's nomination—by the Democrats."

SOME of the New York detectives entertain and express the belief that the bogus "Lord Ashburton," lately arrested in New York for passing forged Bank of London circular notes, was pardoned out of the California State-Prison through the influence of persons who wish him to "work" a similar scheme on a large scale. This would seem an incredible suggestion if it were not for the fact that from the time the fellow fled from New York after robbing Kilpatrick, the jeweler, he was repeatedly used for such purposes by the Western detectives who captured him. At St. Louis they made him give up everything valuable he had, but returned him the bogus circular notes and gave him tickets to Denver. They followed him there, and when he had fraudulently obtained $5,000 from one of the banks in that city rearrested him, made him surrender the good greenbacks and hurried him off to San Francisco with the bad money. At that place he deposited $22,000 of circular notes as margin in a stock operation, and the detectives waited for some time for him to realize on this investment, intending to grab all again. But before he could obtain a settlement the bank officers were apprised of his character and they retained his stock as security. He was arrested and sent to prison for five years, and the detectives were thus foiled. He was pardoned after four years and came directly to New York, where he was arrested, but has been again quietly released, nobody appearing to prosecute him. The suspicions of the detectives may be idle, but it is well enough for the banks to be warned against the fellow.

[NEW YORK *Herald*.]—The acquittal of Dunn, tried for the murder of Elliott in Chicago, is a disgraceful miscarriage of justice, which is *discreditable to the jury responsible for it*. There was no excuse for such a verdict. Each of these notorious characters had threatened to kill the other. According to the weight of testimony Dunn, armed with two revolvers, went into the Tivoli restaurant, where he found Elliott quietly eating his supper. As soon as he saw him he quickly drew his pistol and began shooting. His plea was self-defense, but the evidence went to show that he himself was the aggressor. Whether Elliott was even armed was a disputed question on the trial. But it was proved that the instant Dunn fired Elliott attempted to defend himself with a chair. This is almost conclusive proof that he was not armed. Being a rough character and doubtless an expert with the pistol, he would have been quick to draw the weapon, if he had had one, to defend his life against his armed assailant. The facts brought out by the evidence instead of sustaining the plea of self-defense showed that the killing was simply murder. The acquittal of the murderer is the triumph of lawlessness and criminality, of which Chicago ought to be very much ashamed.

[BOSTON *Herald*.]—The annual hog product of the United States is 47,000,000—nearly one apiece for the inhabitants. The number of cases of trichinæ is probably not more than one to a million hogs. When, therefore, the German Government pretends that it excludes American pork because it is dangerous for human food, it is guilty of a most transparent piece of humbug. If that Government wishes to protect its own hog-growers against American competition, it has a perfect right to do so—by any fair commercial or legitimate legislative means. But when it libels one of the chief food products of a country with which it holds friendly relations, thus damaging the industry at home and its standing in other foreign countries, it exceeds proper bounds. Minister Sargent did no more than his duty in his report upon this subject, and if Bismarck should force his recall our Government could not with self-respect send any one to fill the vacancy.

[NEW YORK *Tribune*.]—Real-estate dealers say that a perceptible reaction has set in against the moving-up-town craze. The person who purchased a half-acre rock, all water front, at the extreme northern limit of Manhattan Island, on the supposition that he was getting ahead on a fashionable site for a residence, has been obliged to sell undivided portions of his rocky realty at a discount. Up-town rocks are not so much sought for just now as down-town lots.

THE virtual author of the Ober-Ammergau Passion Play has just died in the village, at the age of 85. He was a Benedictine monk named Geistlich Rath Daisenberger, the son of a peasant. He early became an enthusiastic lover of music and the religious drama, writing many religious plays himself. He was transferred from the Monastery of Ettal in 1845, and made spiritual director of Ober-Ammergau. At the suggestion of Ludwig I. he revised the Passion Play, which was formerly only a rude piece of grotesque mummery. He made it a drama pervaded by a spirit of true reverence, and its performance every ten years since has attracted the attention of the civilized world. Much of the impressiveness of these representations has been due to the patient zeal of Father Daisenberger, under whose management the drama became practically a religious ceremonial. Personally he was a man of noble and commanding presence, with a countenance marked by a serene and gracious dignity. He was to his rustic flock a good pastor, a loving father, a true friend.

CURTIS, in *Harper's Weekly*, says that Conkling in his late dinner-table harangue "speaks with the natural asperity of a man who knows that he will figure in our political history solely as the baffled leader of a conspiracy against the sound traditions of the Government and the convictions of the country, and as a Senator guilty of an inconceivably childish folly. But that is not a reason that his misrepresentations should not be exposed. It is the general and just conviction that Republican misfortunes are due to degrading and corrupting political methods, of which he is the accepted representative. In his speech, therefore, he could not refrain from a fling at administrative reform. 'When these statesmen,' he said, 'shall turn away from that great issue—the finding out of what boy or what girl shall have a place in the Government employ.' This is inexpressibly comical as proceeding from a statesman who withdrew from statesmanship altogether and abandoned his country to her fate because he could not control the appointment of the Collector of New York."

[BOSTON *Herald* (Ind.).]—It is well to remind the overconfident Democrats that neither Mr. Conkling's defection, nor any other fact of the present situation, insures them a triumph in the Presidential election. The Republican party has alienated or lost nearly all of its founders and leaders at one time or another, and has gone on without them from victory to victory. Mr. Seward was a greater, a wiser, and a better beloved leader than his successor has ever been. Strong men wept when he was defeated by Abraham Lincoln at Chicago. He was loved and trusted where Mr. Conkling has been only feared or admired. And yet when Mr. Seward joined fortunes with Andrew Johnson, and, coming into the State, taunted the Republican party with having "no leaders," the voters of that party, as much in sorrow as in anger, sent back to him through the ballot-box a reminder that parties are greater than leaders, and principles stronger than men.

THE oldest tree in the world, says *Knowledge*, so far as any one knows, is the Bo tree of the sacred city of Amarapoora, in Burmah. It was planted 288 B. C., and is therefore now 2,171 years old. Sir James Emerson Tennet gives reasons for believing that the tree is really of this wonderful age, and refers to historic documents in which it is mentioned at different dates, as 182 A. D., 223 A. D., and so on to the present day. "To it," says Sir James, "Kings have even dedicated their dominions in testimony of the belief that it is a branch of the identical fig-tree under which Buddha reclined at Urumiya when he underwent his apotheosis." The leaves are carried away as streamers by pilgrims, but it is too sacred to touch with a knife, and therefore they are only gathered when they fall. The king oak at Windsor forest, England, is 1,000 years old.

[CINCINNATI *Enquirer* (Dem.).]—It is more apparent than ever that the Pendleton bill is an act to provide for an emergency, the emergency being the election of a Democratic President. It might have been put in very few words—to-wit: "Whereas, the Democrats are about to elect a President; therefore, be it enacted that the persons now holding offices under the Government shall continue in such employ as long as there is a dollar left. No Democrats need apply." Shorn of civil-service language, this is what the bill means, and the twenty-two rules that have just been submitted to the President confirm the truth of the statement.

IN an address read before the Kansas Editorial Association the other day Mr. F. G. Adams, its Historical Secretary, said that State has more newspapers to the population than any State east of the Mississippi River, but not as many as some States west of that river. For, while Kansas has a newspaper to every 3,000 persons, Nebraska has one to every 2,400, Colorado one to every 1,990, Dakota one to every 1,800, and Arizona one to every 1,500.

LORD COLERIDGE, Chief Justice of England, expects to visit the United States next fall, but the recent announcements that he had already sailed are premature. It is understood that he will not leave England until some time in August, but the date of his departure has not yet been fixed.

[PHILADELPHIA *Record* (Ind.).]—Blaine is not a candidate for President, he protests. Yet there are Republicans in Pennsylvania who will give heavy odds that Blaine will have three-fourths of the delegates of the State in the next Republican National Convention.

THE City Council of Rockford, Ill., has fixed the saloon license fee at $600, an advance of $100 over last year's rate. Wherever high license is tried it becomes popular in the community, and is never lowered, but when changed is always raised higher. Rockford is only obeying the general rule.

PERSONALS.

Mr. Morton, the United States Minister to France, will give a ball on the 25th inst. He has invited the prominent members of the English Colony to attend.

Mrs. Lucy H. Pickens, widow of the War Governor of South Carolina, is at work in that State in the interest of the society for restoring Mount Vernon, Washington's home, to its former condition.

Michael Masson, a versatile French genius, who died in Paris lately at the age of 83, has been successively a dramatic author, a dancer, a journalist, a waiter, a shopman, a journeyman lapidary, and a novelist. He left a voluminous Franco-Chinese dictionary in manuscript.

President Arthur last Friday sent a dispatch to Senator Anthony by his own hand, reading: "I am sincerely gratified to hear through Mr. Hazard of your improvement, and I am encouraged to hope that you will soon be quite well again. You have been constantly in my mind, and I send you my best wishes."

William Howard, otherwise "Bull Run" Russell, is entirely Irish on both sides of his family. He was born at Lily Vale, County Dublin, the home of his maternal grandfather, Capt. Kelly. The Russells have been hated in Ireland for centuries. William Howard entered Trinity College, Dublin, in 1838, but did not take a degree. His connection with the London *Times* was due to a distant relative connected with that newspaper who went to Dublin to report Irish elections.

The death of Gen. Grant's mother calls to mind a letter which he wrote to her forty-four years ago, when he was a West Point cadet, expressing a hope that has been wonderfully fulfilled. "Your kind words of admonition," he wrote, "are ever present with me. How well do they strengthen me in every good word and work! Should I become a soldier for my country, I look forward with hope to have you spared to share with me in any advancement I may gain, and I trust my future conduct will prove me worthy of the patriotic instruction you and father have given me."

A Washington paper credits ex-Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, with saying that he, Kirkwood, of Iowa, and Sprague, of Rhode Island, are now the only survivors of the loyal Governors at the outbreak of the War. The list is incomplete. Blair, of Michigan; Ramsey, of Minnesota, and Stanford, of California, all survive, and ought not thus to be overlooked. ex-Gov. Curtin, by the way, also said that President Lincoln had been fully informed by him of the objects of the Altoona conference in 1862, at which eighteen States were represented, and that the entire history of this conference is being prepared and will soon be given to the public.

CANADA is to have its first historical painting, and Mr. Robert Harris, of Prince Edward Island, is to paint it. It is to represent the "Fathers of Confederation," and will contain portraits of those statesmen who were instrumental in making the compact of July, 1867, by which the provinces were united under one Government. Sir John Macdonald, Sir George Cartier, Mr. Mowatt, the late George Brown, Chief-Justice Dorion, Mr. William McDougall, and others will be represented in this work, which has been authorized by Parliament upon a petition from the Royal Canadian Academy of Art. The Toronto *Mail* felicitates the Dominion on the fact that "the first work of art executed for the Canadian nationality will represent neither rebellion nor martial triumph." It is to be hoped that the irascible Mr. Mowatt will value the picture, when it is finished, at more than $5, which is the price he places upon the whole collection of Speakers' portraits adorning the Parliament House at Ottawa.

THE IRISH.

General Pryor's Statement of How Tynan Disclosed His Identity.

An Enthusiast in the Cause of Ireland, He Is Entirely Devoid of Fear.

Another Infernal Machine Discovered—Delaney Reprieved—Rumors at Hull.

Speech of Patrick Egan Before the Third Ward Land League in Chicago.

Declarations that Irish Catholics Owe No Political Allegiance to the Pope.

OVER THE WATER.

A MILD SCARE.

LONDON, May 20.—A box with a fuse attached was discovered on the steps of Peterborough Cathedral today. When examined at the police-station it was found to contain four bottles filled with various colored liquids, together with many wires and springs. On the lid of the box was a representation of a skull and bones, with the words: "Beware of the Invincible Army." The box was marked, "Depot branch office, 57 Broadwood street, New York." On a slip of paper inside the box were the words, "Conscience makes cowards of all men." Although the affair is considered a hoax, the worshipers at the cathedral were much alarmed.

REPRIEVED.

DUBLIN, May 20.—Delaney, one of the Phenix Park murderers, has been reprieved.

WILD RUMORS.

HULL, May 20.—Rumors are in circulation that an attempt will be made tonight to destroy the docks with dynamite. The force of watchmen has been doubled.

FORBIDDEN TO RECEIVE VISITORS.

DUBLIN, May 20.—Davitt, Healy, and Quinn have been forbidden to receive visitors in consequence of recent letters forwarding subscriptions to the Parnell fund and condemning the Pope's circular.

NUMBER ONE.

DR. WILLIAMS' HOUSE IN BROOKLYN, WHERE TYNAN LIVED.

NEW YORK, May 19.—[Special.]—Patrick J. P. Tynan, the alleged "No. 1" of the Irish Invincibles, appeared in Brooklyn about three months ago, and went to live at a house rented in the name of Dr. Hamilton Williams at 196 Wilson street. He was subsequently joined by five of his children, and his wife came afterward with three others, the youngest of the family. On her arrival Mrs. Tynan left the house on Wilson street, and is said to have removed to a house in Greenpoint, owned by Dr. Thomas Gallagher, now under arrest in London. Dr. Gallagher's own residence, at No. 409 and 404 Manhattan avenue, is now let, and the family said tonight that Mr. Tynan is not living there. Dr. Williams is now living just across Manhattan avenue at 403. A reporter waited upon him in his parlor tonight. Scattered about the room were photographs of Frank Byrne, Mr. Walsh, Mr. Sheridan, and other Irish agitators, and Donovan-Rossa's "My Prison Life" was one of the books on the centre-table. Mrs. Williams said that she and her husband had returned not long ago from Italy.

Dr Williams came in. He is a tall, athletic, square-shouldered man, with bushy, black beard, and a decided English accent, except in earnest conversation, when he speaks with an Irish accent. He looks very much like the published engravings of Tynan, but wears no glasses.

"Will you tell me," the reporter asked, "where Mr. Tynan resides?"

"I am not at liberty to do so. Mr. Tynan has had the good sense to keep quiet and not to make statements, and I shall do nothing to induce him to change his course."

"You knew Mr. Tynan in England?"

"I did. I used to meet him occasionally in London."

Gen. Roger A. Pryor said today: "I cannot yet give Mr. Tynan's whereabouts, for I do not think he cares to make any statement. He has no hesitation about appearing upon the streets, and went out to make a call last evening. I believe he has relatives living in St. Louis, and I understand he intends at some time to go there to live. He has no relatives in this city that I am aware of, but his immediate family."

"Dr. Williams has been in this country but a few months," said a friend of his this afternoon. "I have met at his residence Frank Byrne, Walsh, Brennan, Sheridan, Tynan, Patrick Ford, and even O'Donovan-Rossa. Great schemes have been discussed under his roof and great plans laid. He has two children, and Mr. Tynan stood godfather to the youngest, a babe now 2 months old."

GEN. ROGER PRYOR'S IMPRESSIONS OF TYNAN.

NEW YORK, May 20.—[Special.]—Gen. Pryor told tonight how he met Tynan. He said:

"No. 1, Tynan, called on me last night. He was accompanied by his wife. On introducing himself—for I had never seen him before—he opened a copy of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, in which there was a statement that a warrant was issued for his arrest. He said he had come to consult me about the matter. I was at once profoundly impressed with the gentleman, for from the newspaper reports I would naturally expect to meet a different kind of person."

"What did he say about the announcement that his arrest was determined on?"

"He said that he was anxious to notify the authorities who might have charge of the matter that he was ready to surrender himself at any moment. I opposed his proposition to bring himself to the front. This I was led to believe was the man who of all others the British Government wanted—No. 1, who had played such an important part in the conspiracy which led to up to the murders in Phenix Park. I told him I was his counsel, and that my first interest was in the safety of my client. 'You ask my opinion, Mr. Tynan, as to whether you should be willing to surrender yourself if wanted, and I am opposed to it, but at the same time it is your affair.' I further stated that I had no professional or legal objection to such a course, but advised him to take the matter into serious consideration."

"What did Mr. Tynan say to this?"

"'I have thought over it seriously,' he said, and, gentleman and man of ability as he is, he added: 'If the ground of your objection is merely my personal safety, send a note promptly; but if it is based on some higher consideration I bow to your decision.' I told him my objection was for his personal safety, and it was determined that I should communicate his wishes to the legal representative of the British Government in New York, and the correspondence I have given you is the result."

"Mr. Tynan, then, did not appear to think that he had anything to fear?"

"I could not associate the sentiment of fear with a gentleman. He evidently had no apprehension of danger. He is an enthusiast—a fanatic—in the cause of Ireland, and waxed eloquent in recounting the wrongs she has suffered since the time of Strongbow."

"You say, General, you never saw Mr. Tynan before last night?"

"I never met him before, nor had I any intimation of the sphere of life in which he moved, and, as I said before, I was not prepared from the newspaper reports to find him the perfect gentleman and able man that he is."

"How long has he been in this country?"

"He has been here two or three months. He adopted no disguise, has passed under no alias, but has been living quietly with his wife and eight children, six girls and two boys. He is a cultivated gentleman."

"You have no objection, I suppose, to describe him?"

"Not at all; he is a fresh-looking man with dark hair, cut rather short, and a full beard. His complexion is rather brown. He wears glasses. He has a composed, earnest manner, and a very strong head and face. I do not know what his previous occupation has been, but he looks like a scholar. His dress is neat, and he is a gentleman all over. His head betokens firmness and courage. From his accent and manner of talking he appears more of an Englishman than an Irishman. He is, I believe, about 40 years of age, but he does not appear to be more than 30."

"Did you have any conversation with him relative to the Phenix Park murders and the late execution in Dublin?"

"I did not refer to that subject at all, but in a general way the troubles in Ireland were spoken of. He is, as I have said, an enthusiast in the cause of Ireland, and I have no doubt whatever his influence will be felt here before long. He is a man who would suffer death unflinchingly in the cause of his country and not consider that he had made any sacrifice. His wife is a most charming Irish lady—one of the most charming ladies I have ever met."

"Has the release of Carey, the informer, from custody had anything to do with the action of your client?"

"Not at all. The announcement of Carey's release last evening and Mr. Tynan's visit to me were a coincidence, but had no connection with each other. It was, in fact, the story from Washington that a warrant had been issued for his arrest which led to the interview with me. Mr. Tynan felt much annoyed at the stories which were lately printed in the London *Times* to the effect that he was in London, and was negotiating to turn informer. He also thought that it might be thought that he was skulking, and concluded it was time to do something to disabuse the public of that impression."

A DYNAMITE PATRIOT'S OPINION OF "NUMBER ONE."

A member of an Irish organization in this city which believes in fighting the British Government anywhere, at any time, and by any means, said tonight:

"There were only a few persons in Brooklyn who knew where Mr. Tynan was. You could count them on your fingers, and there wasn't one of them who would reveal his whereabouts so long as he did not wish them to do so. The public will have an opportunity to learn more about him; and, believe me, he is bound to become a leader."

THE LAND LEAGUES.

THIRD WARD LAND LEAGUE—PATRICK EGAN TAKES A TILT AT THE POPE.

Over 400 Irish-American citizens assembled in Avenue Hall, on Twenty-second street, yesterday afternoon for the purpose of formally reorganizing the Third Ward Land League into the Third Ward Irish National League of America and ratifying the proceedings of the Philadelphia convention.

Mr. P. K. Walsh, of Cleveland, urged his hearers to secure unity, exhorting them to join the new league and carry out the principles of the Philadelphia convention.

PATRICK MELEDY.

Mr. Patrick Meledy cordially indorsed the Philadelphia platform, every plank of which was broad enough for him to stand on. Mr. Meledy avowed himself a Nationalist, a separatist, and, notwithstanding the unholy alliance between Gladstone and the Pope, he believed that National principles would yet triumph. When the Pope became a politician he should be treated as such. The sanctity of his holy office did not add a whit to the weight of his political opinions. Mr. Meledy then reviewed the devotion of the Irish people to their faith, to the Catholic Church, of which communion they remained faithful members despite persecution. It was ungrateful in Rome to desert Ireland and enter into an alliance with England. Mr. Meledy believed in the arbitrament of the sword, and said there was inspiration for Irishmen in the examples of Greece and Switzerland. He felt that it was the duty of Irishmen the world over to aid the cause of the oppressed country, to sustain the brave men at home who were bravely battling against coercion and injustice, to abolish the twin agencies of British rule in Ireland, the jailer and the hangman.

Mr. Meledy was generously applauded. At the conclusion of his speech he called on those who approved the action of the Philadelphia convention to join the new league. Some seventy-five men came forward and paid their initiation fees to Daniel Corkery, who was appointed Treasurer. Some $42 was realized.

PATRICK EGAN.

Mr. Patrick Egan, ex-Treasurer of the Irish Land League, was introduced, and after speaking of the recent executions and other current events he had this to say of the Pope:

"There is another subject to which I refer with hesitation, because it is one on which, as a Catholic, I can scarcely trust myself to speak. I allude to the recent circular from Rome in reference to the Parnell testimonial fund. I can hardly believe that such a circular can have been issued, but if it has, and if its contents are as reported, I can only look upon it in the light of an insult to the common sense of the Irish people, and so it will be regarded in Ireland.

"A few years ago when the Papacy was considered in danger thousands of Ireland's sons were ready to shed their last drop of blood in its defense. I amongst the rest was a volunteer, and was under orders for 'emigration to Italy,' as the phrase went, when the news of the defeat at Spoletto brought a countermand. At that time England aided and encouraged the enemies of the Pope and went frantic with delight over his misfortunes, just as she did over the misfortunes of the defenders of the Union in America's hour of trouble. Now, however, when she finds herself driven to her last ditch by the force of constitutional action and the force of organized public opinion in Ireland and America, she becomes again, as she did in the days of Pope Adrian IV., intensely anxious about the morals of the Irish people, and she schemes and intrigues to bring the Pope down upon us.

"In 1870, after some political troubles between the clergy and the people in Ireland—the consequence of the memorable Longford election—the patriotic Archbishop of Tuam, the Most Rev. Dr. McHale, made use of these prophetic words: 'If ever the priests and the people become divided in Ireland—and I trust the day will never come—the fault will certainly not be that of the faithful people.'

"These are words of true wisdom which should be written in letters of gold and kept constantly before the eyes of the Pope and his advisers in Rome. Twenty years, or even ten years ago, this circular might have had considerable effect in Ireland, but today its result will be just the opposite to that which those who procured it calculated upon. It will not retard one iota the ardor of the Catholics in the National struggle, while it will serve to dispel the latent suspicion and fear of Papal influence which still keeps some of the Northern Protestants apart from their Catholic compatriots, and it will thus hasten the fulfillment of the dream of Thomas Davis—the union of orange and green against the common enemy, England.

"While we Irish Catholics are as intensely devoted to our religion as we have ever been, we have acquired a better knowledge of our rights as men and as citizens in matters purely secular, and we will stand no dictation or interference with these rights, no matter from what quarter attempted.

"In the words of the Dublin *Nation* of this week, the most thoroughly Catholic paper in Ireland: 'If Rome enters into an unholy alliance with England against us, we shall stand for national rights and the liberties of Ireland against Rome and England combined.'"

At the conclusion of Mr. Egan's speech the following gentlemen were appointed to carry out the work of organization commenced: Daniel Cook, P. V. Fitzpatrick, Timothy Creun, John J. Dwyer.

The meeting then adjourned for two weeks.

THE SIXTH WARD LEAGUE INDORSES THE HON. JOHN F. FINERTY—THE POPE DENOUNCED.

The Sixth Ward Land League held a meeting yesterday afternoon in its hall at the corner of Eighteenth and Johnson streets. A resolution was adopted indorsing the action of the Hon. John F. Finerty, the league's delegate to the recent Philadelphia convention. The resolution deprecated the action of the convention in preventing Mr. Finerty and others from freely expressing their opinions concerning the oppressive acts of England and the measure that should be adopted to throw off the hated yoke.

The election of officers was postponed for two weeks, and a committee of three was appointed to examine the Treasurer's book and report at the next meeting how much money had been collected by the league and how much had been forwarded to the Treasurer of the National Land-League.

Mr. McCarthy offered a resolution that the league extend an invitation to Mr. Alexander Sullivan to deliver an address at its next meeting.

Mr. Kennedy was opposed to the resolution. He said that Mr. Finerty, when in New York, had been affronted by Mr. Sullivan, and he thought that fact sufficient justification for tabling the resolution. In the course of his remarks Mr. Kennedy called attention to the recent letter of the Pope to the Irish Bishops. He wanted to say to the Pope: "Take care of your Italians and your organ-grinders, and let poor, down-trodden Ireland, of which you know nothing, alone." Several members glared at the speaker fiercely as he uttered this remark, and one arose to protest against "the slur that had been cast on the Holy Father." Mr. Kennedy, continuing said: "I will raise my right hand to God and swear that there is not enough gold in California to buy me from the Catholic Church; but I will say that the Pope has joined hands with British tyrants to fasten the fetters upon people of Ireland. With all due regard to my God and to my religion, I will say to the Pope that he has gone too far. He has exceeded his authority, and no Irishman is bound to obey him. What right has the Pope to take up the cause of England against the people of Ireland, who have always been true to the Catholic religion? What right has he to attempt to use his authority to prevent them from exercising their inalienable right to throw off the British yoke and become free? I never gave a cent to the Parnell fund and I never intended to, but since the Pope came out as the champion of the English Government I have announced my intention of giving $25 to that fund, and I will do it, no matter what the consequences may be."

After listening to speeches from several other members the league adopted the resolution extending an invitation to Mr. Sullivan to speak, and adjourned for two weeks.

SOUTHERN VETERANS.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 20.—About eighty survivors of the Fifth Virginia Infantry (Stonewall Brigade), accompanied by a number of residents of Augusta and Rockbridge Counties, Virginia, arrived last night on their way to Niagara Falls, to participate in the twenty-second annual reunion of the Twenty-eighth Regiment, New York Volunteers. They have with them the flag they captured from the New York Twenty-eighth at the battle of Cedar Mountain Aug. 29, 1862, which they will return to the Twenty-eighth.

COCK-FIGHTING POSTPONED.

DALLAS, Tex., May 20.—[Special.]—For pecuniary reasons the conclusion of the cock-fighting tournament will be postponed until tomorrow, when there will be a royal main of twenty birds.

FOREIGN.

Arrival of the Czar in Moscow Without the Slightest Outbreak.

Thousands of People Lining the Streets—Order Maintained by Unarmed Citizens.

A Cabinet Change in Italy Precipitated by the Recent Debates.

Chambers, the Publisher, Dead—Violent Storm in Berlin—The Emperor Visits Bismarck.

European Countries at the Boston Exhibition—The Last Meeting in the Bois.

RUSSIA.

MOSCOW PERFECTLY QUIET.

MOSCOW, May 20.—The city is decorated in honor of the approaching coronation of the Czar. The streets are crowded with people. Great numbers are arriving daily. Perfect order prevails.

ARRIVAL OF THE CZAR.

The Czar was received at the depot by a number of Grand Dukes, Princes, and Generals. The national anthem was played as he drove in an open carriage to the palace. Great crowds cheered him along the route.

CROWDS.

It is estimated that 200,000 persons lined the streets from the station to the palace. Order was maintained by unarmed citizen guards.

MAKOFF THE SUICIDE.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 20.—The Czar has granted a handsome pension to the family of M. Makoff, President of the society for regulating the social conditions of Russian Jews, who committed suicide a few weeks ago. The reports that Makoff's suicide was due to peculations is considered groundless.

ITALY.

A CABINET CHANGE.

ROME, May 20.—Signor Baccarini and Signor Zanardelli have resigned as Ministers of Public Works and Justice and Ecclesiastical Affairs respectively. The causes are stated to be their opposition to the Prime Minister (Depretis) in the recent debates.

[The Italian Ministry is constituted as follows:

President of the Council and Minister of the Interior—A. Depretis.
Minister of Foreign Affairs—P. S. Mancini.
Minister of Public Instruction—G. Baccelli.
Minister of Finance—A. Magliani.
Minister of War—Lieut.-Gen. E. Ferrero.
Minister of Marine—Admiral Acton.
Minister of Justice and Ecclesiastical Affairs—J. Zanardelli.
Minister of Public Works—A. Baccarini.
Minister of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce—D. Berti.]

A PROPOSED WORLD'S FAIR.

ROME, May 20.—A meeting held here today adopted a resolution favoring a universal exhibition at Rome, and resolved to petition Parliament in behalf of the project. At a mass-meeting held on the Piazza Del Popolo, Signor Coccapieller urged the crowd to proceed to the Quirinal, and request the King and Queen to assume the leadership of the movement for an exhibition. The people were prevented, however, by the police from carrying out the suggestion.

WILLIAM CHAMBERS.

DEATH OF THE CELEBRATED PUBLISHER.

LONDON, May 20.—William Chambers, LL. D., the well-known publisher, aged 83, is dead.

[William Chambers was born in Peebles, Scotland, in 1800, and began business as a bookseller when only 19 years old. In company with his brother Robert he became a publisher in a small way and by hard work and great industry created a large business. In 1832 the brothers brought out a "Gazetteer of Scotland," of which they were joint authors, and in the same year they began the publication of *Chambers' Journal*, a high-class magazine at a low price, avowedly intended to supply intellectual food to the masses. Animated by the same spirit the brothers commenced in 1834 the publication of "Information for the People," which was followed by the "Cyclopedia of English Literature," and several popular editions of standard works. William Chambers visited the United States and gave the result of his observations to the public in a series of interesting "sketches." In 1849, William purchased the estate of Glenormiston, Peeblesshire, where he interested himself in promoting public improvements. In 1859 he made the valuable gift to Peebles of a suite of buildings, consisting of a public reading-room, a good library, a lecture-hall, museum, and gallery of art, designated the "Chambers Institution"; and in 1864 he completed his "History of Peeblesshire." In 1865 he became Lord Provost of Edinburg, in which capacity he organized and carried out many useful measures of sanitary improvements. The brothers Chambers continued to act as editors of a variety of useful popular works, their crowning effort in cheap literature being "Chambers' Encyclopedia." Mr. William Chambers was reelected Lord Provost of Edinburg in 1868, and received the degree of LL. D. from the University of Edinburg in 1872. In the same year he published a memoir of his brother Robert, who died March 17, 1871.]

FRANCE.

IN THE BOIS.

PARIS, May 20.—Jacques Abbatucci and M. Saulty fought a duel with swords in the Bois de Boulogne today. Both were wounded.

A CONSERVATIVE VICTORY.

PARIS, May 20.—In the second ballot for member of the Chamber of Deputies for the Sixteenth Arrondissement today, M. Calla, Conservative, received 3,036 votes; M. Boutealier, Irreconcilable, 2,999, and M. Renaud, Opportunist, 1,134.

A SOCIALIST TRIUMPH.

LYONS, May 20.—At the election for member for the Sixth Division, M. Monteilheit, Socialist, received 4,000 votes, and M. Theonet, Republican-Unionist, 3,609.

THE RACES.

PARIS, May 20.—The French Derby, mile and four furlongs, was won by Castries' chestnut colt Frontin, La Grange's bay colt Farfadet second, Le Fevre's Regain third. Eighteen ran.

GERMANY.

A TERRIBLE STORM.

BERLIN, May 20.—A violent storm raged here today and did much damage to the Hygienic Exhibition Building. The rain penetrated the roof, and the partition-walls of the Austrian department were overthrown. Several persons were injured.

THE EMPEROR.

BERLIN, May 20.—The Emperor William visited Bismarck today. The Emperor will give a dinner to Baron De Courcel, the French Embassador, Monday.

BOSTON'S EXHIBITION.

A CORDIAL INVITATION SENT TO FRANCE.

BOSTON, Mass., May 19.—Mayor Palmer cabled the Commissioners of the Foreign Exhibition at Boston next autumn, on the occasion of the grand banquet at Paris of tonight, as follows:

"The Mayor of Boston sends greeting to the French Commissioners, and heartily hopes that the sister republic will be well represented at the Boston Exhibition. He invites the Prefect of the Seine to accept the hospitalities of this city."

GERMANY'S REPRESENTATION.

BERLIN, May 19.—A committee has been formed here to promote the representation of Germany at the exhibition of Boston, composed of the Duke of Ratibor, Dr. Von Forkenbeck, Von Reuleaux, Von Ludwig, and Von Loewe. The last two are members of the Chamber of Deputies. The leading manufacturers of Germany intend to forward a petition to Bismarck requesting him to send to the exhibition a Commissioner acquainted with the interests of German manufacturers, and render available funds necessary for that purpose, estimated at nearly $40,000.

CABLE NOTES.

Vanderbilt is visiting in Edinburg.

The King and Queen of Portugal will leave Lisbon for Madrid today. The Crown Prince of Portugal will act as Regent during their absence.

Cetewayo has again been defeated, this time with great slaughter.

America will send sixty paintings to the forthcoming art exhibition at Munich.

A hurricane yesterday at Aden was the worst in twenty years. Serious damage was done on land and water.

A fire at Rudesheim, Germany, destroyed twenty-five dwellings near the Rhine. Forty-four families are homeless.

Bismarck is framing the plan of the Imperial Department, the duties of which are to be the supervision of the insurance companies of Germany.

The Village of Longefoy, in Savoy, has been almost entirely destroyed by fire, only four buildings remaining standing. Four hundred persons were made homeless by the fire.

The Spanish Chamber of Deputies has rejected Señor Moret's amendment to the budget. The Senate has adopted the modified bill providing for trial by jury. The Ministers Saturday evening examined the Cuban budget, and discussed the proposed American indemnity of $400,000 for losses sustained during the Cuban insurrection.

The voting for the medal of honor awarded for the paintings in the Paris Salon closed amid considerable excitement at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The total number of artists is about 365, so that it is required to poll 186 to obtain the coveted destination. The highest number was 180, and was obtained by Jules Lefebvre, consequently no medal was awarded; next came Henner 69, Hansteau 47, Bouguereau 34.

THE DEADWOOD FLOOD.

Five Lives Known to Have Been Lost—The Destruction of Property Now Placed at $150,000—Other Mountain Cities Suffer Heavy Losses.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 20.—[Special.]—The *Pioneer-Press* has the following special from Deadwood, received via Bismarck: "Deadwood, D. T., May 20.—The first notice received from Ten-Mile Ranch and the threatening appearance of the heavens and the rain falling in torrents led the citizens doing business on the lower places in the city to exert themselves toward saving their lives and property. The scene beggared description. All through the streets were rushing men and teams bearing to the high places on the mountain-sides those things which they might save. As the stream suddenly rose, bearing in its mad course whole trees, parts of buildings, and huge timbers, the populace became almost dismayed, and a few controlling minds set to work to retard the pressure which was accumulating by dammed driftwood of all descriptions against the buildings which are built over and across Whitewood Creek on Lee street. It was decided to fire the one serving as the greatest barrier. Cushman's two-story building was closed and fired under surveillance of the fire department. This served only as a temporary relief, for as the waters kept rising one by one the buildings on Lee street were carried down the stream until all except sixty feet of Lee street, nearest Main, was washed away, and the waters kept rising until they reached Sherman street, when Sherman street from Lee street was all carried away. All buildings near the channel were washed away. It is impossible to describe all losses.

Lead City suffered great loss. The most damage done there was the railroad tracks and the Homestake Mining Company. Golden Gate, Anchor City, Central City, and South Bend all suffered terribly. Two quartz mills were washed away, and a brewery nearly all carried away. South Bend was absolutely washed out, and Golden Gate nearly so. There is not a mine that can be worked without first removing the water.

The mines in the vicinity of Deadwood have from nine to fifteen feet of water, and mining business generally of all descriptions is suspended temporarily. The most important business portion of Deadwood City, including banks and wholesale houses generally, was saved, owing only to their elevated situation.

Chinatown, in the lower end of Deadwood, was washed out.

The loss of life, compared with loss of property, is very light. As far as known there are only five lives lost. George Chandler and wife, who kept the toll-gate between Lead City and Deadwood, were drowned. Mr. Chandler's body has not been recovered. A man named Brindley was killed by a falling tree that had been undermined by water. Two other men, names as yet unknown, were drowned in Whitewood Creek. The body of Mrs. Chandler has been recovered, as has that of Brindley. The other bodies have not yet been found.

The loss of property has been estimated at $100,000, though I think $150,000 will cover it. In Deadwood the new public school-house, erected at a cost of $12,000, was washed away, as also was the new Methodist Church, recently completed at a cost of $8,000. All travel to and from the Hills is stopped owing to the swollen condition of all streams east from the Hills. Three west-bound stages, with thirty-five passengers, are lying at Cheyenne River with scarcity of food, and can get no further until the water in a measure subsides.

The following are a few of the largest buildings destroyed: Two-story brick fire-proof of Ben Baer; fire-proof of J. K. P. Miller; two-story building of Kidd & Benn; public school-house; Methodist Church; Welch, Farley & Co.'s store; warehouse of Isman & Ayres'; Samuel Cushman's house; Cassel's quartz mills; another quartz mill in Deadwood Gulch; nearly all of Rosenkrans' brewery, and numerous others. It is a fact that more than 100 houses were washed out of Deadwood City alone. To attempt to state when repairs will begin is impossible. The mines are all preparing to resume operations, and will doubtless soon start up. Today is quiet, and confidence is in a measure restored, and those who vacated their homes that were not washed away are moving back.

Spearfish and Crook City were damaged, but as the wires are down it is impossible to give a detailed account of the losses in the towns.

Rapid City, situated on Rapid Creek, immediately at the base of the mountains, suffered comparatively little from the flood. Rapid Creek rose about fifteen feet and surrounded the city entirely with the exception of the south side, which is bounded by bluff. The only damage to the city was the loss of a few kilns of brick. The City Council took the precaution to anchor all the bridges in the city. The loss to the city proper will not reach over $1,000. The broad, fertile valley above and below the town was entirely submerged. It is feared that in the Rapid Valley, more than forty miles long and extensively cultivated, there are not more than 500 acres of grain that has not been washed out. The loss in this quarter cannot now be estimated, but it will no doubt reach $50,000.

On Spring Creek and Rapid Creek in the mountains every bridge is reported washed out, which will create expenses to Pennington County. Singular as it may seem, with such a sudden and violent rise of water in so many creeks in Pennington County there is not a single life lost, and Rapid Creek is the largest and most rapid-running stream flowing from the Black Hills. Travel is temporarily suspended, but business will go on uninterruptedly.

SELF-DESTRUCTION.

Strange Attempt at Suicide of a Woman in Philadelphia—Better Success of a New Hampshire Sash Manufacturer.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 20.—[Special.]—A most remarkable attempt at suicide took place tonight at 10:30 at the foot of Vine street. A police officer saw an aged woman sitting on the wharf and questioned her. She made no reply. The officer went to his station-house and reported, and was told to bring the woman in. He returned, and as he approached she arose and jumped toward the water, and he grabbed her and took her to the station-house, taking with him a valise on which she had been sitting. In this valise was $450 in Treasury notes, $400 in silver, and $1,320 in twenty-dollar gold pieces. The specie was rudely sewed up in a piece of carpet; also a deposit book on the Philadelphia Fund Association, the first entry April 8, 1867, the last Feb. 17, 1876, with a balance in favor of the depositor, Johanna Long, of $2,522. The woman was questioned in her cell by your correspondent. She said she was 65 years old, named Johanna Long. She had walked from Absecom, N. J., to Philadelphia, reaching here this afternoon. She was a native of County Donegal, Ireland, and had come to this country at the age of 8 years; had spent her early life in Boston, and had lived in Absecom for the last twenty-seven years. Her maiden name was Johanna Mahoney, and her husband's name James Long. Her husband had deserted her, as had her four daughter and one son. Since her last daughter left her, several years ago, she had been sick in her mind. Her husband had been around her house at night and bothered her, and she said she did not know where her husband and children were, and would not know them if she saw them; that "the water called her, and she was bound to be at that ferry tonight"; and from what she says it seems she has led a life of shame. She is emaciated almost to a skeleton, and her feet are bound up in rags, though she appears like a woman in ordinary good circumstances. Her mind is evidently affected. She refuses to have her friends here notified.

DOVER, N. H., May 20.—Washington P. Hayes, a well-known and extensive sash manufacturer, hanged himself yesterday. He was an ex-member of the Legislature and Alderman. Heavy losses by the burning of a factory and the death of a favorite daughter were the causes.

Office desks from $10 to $175 at J. A. Colby & Co.'s, 217 and 219 State street.

NEW YORK.

The Business Situation as Viewed by the "Herald" and the "Tribune."

If Wall Street Be Taken as a Criterion, Trade Is Bad.

Business in General in a Healthy Condition, with No Signs of a Panic.

Freddie Gebhard Questions the Veracity of an Acquaintance and Is Assaulted.

STOCKS AND TRADE.

THE "HERALD'S" REVIEW.

NEW YORK, May 20.—[Special.]—The *Herald* money article says: When Messrs. Gould and Sage, like young Lochinvar, came "out of the West" the other day singing pæans to the wonderful prosperity of the country, the great railroad earnings, and the splendid crop prospects that had attracted their attention, the poor bulls that were faltering by the wayside thought they saw in them a brace of Good Samaritans who would pour oil into their wounds, set them on their legs again, and start them off on a fresh bull movement. So far they have done nothing of the sort, for although they have gone on singing pæans the Russell Sage combination have been murdering the market. Thus in the old days of the Reign of Terror did the revolutionary tyrants drown the cries of their victims by the fanfare or trumpets and the beat of drums. Nobody but the gentleman himself will probably deny that Mr. Gould has been selling stocks the week through with a liberality that was only limited by the ability of the market to absorb them. The best proof of this is that the properties most closely identified with his name and of which popular report credits him with being the largest owner were the most persistently pressed for sale and became the weakest of the list. At the head and front of these were the Wabash, especially the preferred sort, which dropped nearly five points before it was checked and rallied. Reports (since denied) that there would be a default in the June interest, and that a large amount of foreign stocks were being sold, added to the weakness of Wabash. The depression created by the Gould stocks quickly reached the rest of the list, and brought about a condition of heaviness that marked the entire week. Nevertheless the decline was more of a droop than a drop, it being limited except in a few special cases to fractions, or at most to a unit or two. It is difficult to understand why the stock market should be under a cloud, as it is, or what evil elements constitute the incubus that weighs it down. Certainly it is not discoverable in agricultural and commercial affairs, for these are looking better every day. In the matter of crops there has been a vast improvement during the last ten days, and, should the favorable weather last, there is no reason why the coming harvests should not reach in the aggregate close to the production of last year. It seems to be pretty certain now that the winter wheat is going to make a much better showing than was expected a month ago, and there is no doubt that the spring wheat is spread over a greatly increased acreage as compared with that of a year ago. If evidence is wanted of these facts it is supplied by the prices in the grain markets, which show a material decline and in the opinions of the great operators, who are tending strongly toward the bear side.

The news of the week was unimportant. After repeated confabulations it is reported that the railroad managers have once again promised and vowed to stop cheating each other by cutting rates, and they probably will do so until next time. The conversion from the error of its ways of the recalcitrant Grand Trunk of Canada tended to restore harmony. There was a flourish of trumpets anent the cable statement that Western Union would be at once placed upon the London market, and that $17,000,000 of its stock had been taken by an English syndicate, but the breath seems to have been blown out of the report without anything being done.

Money remained in great abundance at 2½@4 per cent upon call and 4@5 per cent upon time. Foreign exchange was quiet and strong.

THE "TRIBUNE'S" ARTICLE.

The *Tribune's* editorial on money and business says: If depression in prices meant misfortune in business, last week would have to be classed as a week of misfortune. Stocks declined, some of them sharply; cotton was weak and a little lower; wheat dropped about 2 cents per bushel, and corn and oats were a little lower; pork was steady, but lard declined a little; coffee fell a quarter of a cent; naval stores were lower, and hogs weak. In petroleum there was a sharp advance early in the week, but it was followed by a dull market and lower quotations. There was no monetary pressure to occasion suspension or depression in speculative markets, nor were there failures unusual in importance or number. Stocks were weak, in spite of large reported earnings and harmonious agreement of the trunk-line managers; grain was weak in spite of lower ocean freights, and cotton declined notwithstanding a Manchester circular affirming that surplus stocks at the mills in Great Britain are smaller than they were a year ago. In short, the markets generally reflected a feeling of disappointment at the results of the spring trade, and an unusual conservatism with regard to further ventures. About this time last year trade was at its dullest; the difficulties resulting from the short crop of 1881 were culminating, and there was as yet no certainty that ample crops in the coming fall would avert disaster.

The fact that the exchanges not arising from stock transactions are about $22,000,000, or over 4 per cent less than they were for the corresponding week last year, indicates a considerable dullness in business. At the same time it is evident that no disaster or prolonged disturbance is commonly apprehended. There are no signs of anything that can properly be called panic. Money is easy, and the possibility of stringency next fall is scarcely ever mentioned. The banks are expanding their loans, and no one looks for trouble among them; the railroads are really doing a very fair large business at remunerative rates, and the prospect is that the crops next fall will be ample. The conservatism of feeling that exists, though it tends to make business dull for the present, is in some measure a safeguard against the danger of overexpansion in trade. The iron business is in an unhealthy condition, but the workmen in the rolling-mills seem resolved to take the heavy end of the burden upon their own shoulders by commencing a strike June 1. It is reported that collections are unsatisfactory, but this was anticipated when the preparations for a large spring trade were followed by unsatisfactory results. When new crops begin to move, if the season proves profitable to farmers, there might easily be a dangerous expansion in trade but for the unwelcome influences which now cause caution. The liquidation in speculative markets ought not to mean mischief to legitimate trade, as the undue advance in speculative prices did not bring general prosperity. In reality, this liquidation is in some sense settling a debt created in 1881. In that year great capitalists loaded themselves to the utmost with all sorts of stuff which they have never been able to sell at a profit since. In 1882 desperate efforts were made by powerful men to force up and hold up markets, so that the general range of prices for the year was far higher than the natural conditions warranted. To get back to a more reasonable valuation of what we have and what we produce has been a slow and unpleasant process, but it was a necessary prerequisite for solid improvement and prosperity hereafter. Whether the liquidation in either of the branches of trade has gone far enough already those acquainted with the details can judge for themselves; the one thing certain is that after that point has been reached there will come recovery and more healthy business.

The bank return of last week calls for no especial comment. The Treasury accumulated during the week, all outstanding certificates deducted, only $155,000 gold, $814,000 silver, and $813,000 currency. The amount of bonds to secure circulation was reduced about $890,000. The iron market was apparently influenced to some extent by the prospect of a strike in the Western rolling-mills. No. 1 foundry sold at $21 to $22, and some companies are considering whether they will suspend production. The coal companies in order to check overproduction have decided to work half-time this week and every alternate week until June 16 and for four weeks following that date. But a suspension of the Western iron-mills, if it takes place, may throw a larger business to Eastern establishments and cause a larger consumption of anthracite coal.

GEBHARD ONCE MORE.

FREDDIE THUMPED BY A NEW YORK MAN.

NEW YORK, May 20.—[Special.]—Mr. Frederick Gebhard left Delmonico's by the Fifth avenue door about midnight Saturday. Three other men went out at the same time. One of them was Mr. William Sanford.

"Where are you going, boys?" Mr. Gebhard asked.

"We are going to call on some ladies," was the reply. Mr. Gebhard made an incredulous retort which was couched in far from complimentary language, and Mr. Sanford rejoined:

"I tell you, sir, that we are going to call on some ladies. We may call on Mrs. Langtry for all you know."

"You are a d—d liar," said Mr. Gebhard.

Mr. Sanford stepped up to him and struck him two savage blows, right hand and left, on the face and neck. They were not returned. Mr. Gebhard said, "You shall hear further from me," and walked away.

This evening Mr. Gebhard dined at Delmonico's with Mrs. Langtry. At a table not very far away sat Mr. Sanford and his friends. Mr. Gebhard took no notice of Mr. Sanford's presence. Mr. Sanford raised his voice to say that he would like to have Mr. Gebhard step out into the park with him. Mr. Sanford also told several persons of his acquaintance who were dining in the room, including Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Pell, that he had struck Mr. Gebhard in the face the night before.

GOTHAM GOSSIP.

DISPATCHES IN BRIEF.

Busbey, of *Turf, Field, and Farm*, has forwarded to Hanlan and Lee the articles of agreement of the Rowing Association for a double-scull race with Hamm and Conley.

The Sons of Liberty have denounced the bridge authorities for holding ceremonies on the Queen's birthday. It was the intention of the meeting to burn the Queen in effigy, but the presence of police prevented a demonstration.

The delegates to the Central Labor Union yesterday decided to issue a proclamation asking all workingmen to absent themselves from the ceremonies of opening East River bridge because the Trustees refused to change the day to some other date than the Queen's birthday.

The fifth anniversary of C. W. Sawyer's Gospel temperance work in New York was celebrated last night in Cooper Institute. Moody made an address, in which he enumerated the method of bringing unevangelized masses under the Gospel's influence, and Sankey sang some of his popular hymns.

Charles D. Bigelow, of Brooklyn, died Saturday at Richmond, Va., aged 60. He was the first manufacturer of this country to enlist the services of convicts in the manufacture of boots and shoes. He was a man of large wealth. His eldest daughter is the wife of a son of Henry Ward Beecher.

It is reported that Mr. Stone, of the Chicago *News*, has an ambition to control a New York newspaper, and that he has an eye on the *Mail and Express*. Mr. Cyrus W. Field is said to be weary of running a newspaper that nobody takes an interest in, and he has sent out a circular to newspaper-men throughout the country requesting them to come up and buy. Mr. Stone is the first to arrive.

NEWS FROM CROOK.

The General Now Probably in the Western Part of Chihuahua, Expecting to Be Joined by Mexican Troops.

EL PASO, Tex., May 20.—[Special.]—The announcement is made of Crook's arrival at Bamspa, Sonora, on the 5th, and the indicated line of his subsequent march localizes to officers here and the Mexican military at Paso Del Norte his present position. It is evident that he had placed his main body of cavalry and supplies at Alamobura, a point on the Janos road, in Mexico. He is believed to be over twenty miles below the line. He has about thirty days' supplies on a pack-train of forty mules.

The point towards which Crook was heading after leaving Bamspa was about 120 miles south of Sonora, close to Chihuahua, on the line. It is on the southern limit of the hostile range in Mexico from Saguabie Sañon, where the Mexicans under Torres whipped Juh's band May 2. Trails go through the mountains and across into Chihuahua. General trails followed from the point of the Torres fight run east and north.

THE REINFORCEMENTS.

The Mexican commander in Chihuahua has ordered a column at Casa Grande to the western part of the State among the foot-hills, with Lieut.-Col. Galerdo in command. He is expected to meet Crook, who must now be crossing the range in that general direction.

The objects of Crook's movement are quite plain. By moving southward down the Sonora side of the Sierra Madres he will undoubtedly drive the Indians east into Chihuahua. This prevents a raid into Sonora and Southern Arizona. The point where his cavalry base now rests will prevent stray bands getting over our lines.

Col. Bendanta will look after Crook's rear, and Regaro will meet him in Chihuahua.

THE INEVITABLE CORRESPONDENT.

A special correspondent and courier here left Chihuahua today for Casa Grande, which he will probably be the first American to reach. He goes in with Gallardo.

MEXICAN DIPLOMACY.

As to the Mexican objection to Crook's entry, it comes from the City of Mexico, and is not local. It will not be allowed to affect the objects aimed at by Crook, and it is doubtless only a diplomatic movement to prevent its use as a precedent.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Desperate Shooting Affray at San Antonio, N. M.—Other Misdeeds.

DENVER, Colo., May 20.—[Special.]—A desperate shooting affair occurred at San Antonio, a few miles from Socorro, Saturday night. The affair was provoked by Jim Curry, the desperado who killed the actor Porter in Texas about three years ago. Curry has been keeping a saloon called the "Mountain Queen." He paid his barkeeper, who began to spend his money in a rival saloon. Curry hit him over the head with a revolver and fired several shots at him and then ordered him to leave town. The latter procured a rifle, and, placing himself behind a pile of logs, fired into Curry's saloon. Several bummers sleeping there were wounded, and Curry, who laid behind a whisky barrel, was grazed twice.

HENRIETTA, Tex., May 20.—[Special.]—W. R. Curtis, a prominent and wealthy cattle-man of this town, shot and killed R. W. Burgess, an attorney, in the post-office this morning. The difficulty was the result of an old feud. Two bystanders were wounded, one seriously. Curtis is a member of one of the wealthiest cattle firms in Texas.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 20.—An atrocious, cold-blooded murder was perpetrated this afternoon under the following circumstances: Yesterday Michael Haley, who keeps a grocery-store at the corner of Gayoso and De Soto streets, chastised his son Pat, a youth 20 years old, on complaint of a negro man named Dunlap, sexton of Avery Chapel, a colored church. Just after dinner today young Haley went to the dwelling of Dunlap, engaged him in a quarrel, and finally killed him with a large butcher-knife, almost severing his head from his body. The murdered man was 75 years old. The murderer escaped.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 20.—The *Record* will publish an article tomorrow charging ex-City-Treasurer Southworth with having falsified the city's books, and in the years 1878-'79 misappropriated $16,870 taxes collected by the city for the State.

CALL FOR A REUNION.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 20.—George H. Stuart, President of the United States Christian Commission, has issued a call for a reunion of members of the Christian and Sanitary Commissions and Federal and Confederate Chaplains of the Rebellion July 22, at Ocean City, N. J.

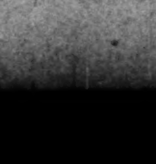
CHEMISTS HAVE ALWAYS FOUND
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
TRADE MARK
The Most Perfect Made.
A PURE FRUIT ACID BAKING POWDER.
There is none stronger. None so pure and wholesome. Contains no Alum or Ammonia.
Has been used for years in a million homes.
Its great strength makes it the cheapest.
Its perfect purity the healthiest. In the family loaf most delicious. Prove it by the only true test.
THE TEST OF THE OVEN.
MANUFACTURED BY
STEELE & PRICE,
Chicago, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo.
Manufacturers of Lupulin Yeast Gems, Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts, and Dr. Price's Unique Perfumes.
WE MAKE NO SECOND GRADE GOODS.

NEW STORE.
JAS. ARMSTRONG & Co.,
138 & 140 State-st.
Greatest
CLOAK SALE
EVER OFFERED IN CHICAGO.
We have closed out the Entire Spring Production of the largest and finest Eastern manufacturer of Cloaks, comprising
Light Dolmans,
Light Havelocks,
Light Jackets,
Which we will offer on sale at the uniform price of
$4.45!
FROM THE
GREAT CUT IN PRICES
We expect to close these garments out within a few days, and advise all Ladies to
CALL AT ONCE.

Chas. Gossage & Co.
State and Washington-sts.
IMPORTANT REDUCTION
ON
Fine Carpets.
In order to close out certain lines we have selected from our general stock, and now offer at the uniform price of
$1.75 per Yard,
A handsome lot of English and Scotch Axminsters, English Wiltons and American Wiltons of the best qualities in their respective makes, and ranging in value from $2.75 to $4.00 per yard, thus placing before purchasers the opportunity to purchase the highest and most durable class of Carpetings for about the price of ordinary and cheap makes.

PAPILLON
CATARRH CURE.
CURES
Acute or Chronic Catarrh, Colds in the Head, Rose Cold and Hay Fever. Papillon Almanac for 1883 sent on receipt of address.
PAPILLON MFG. CO., MFRS. AND PROPS., CHICAGO.

RUPTURE.
Dr. Parker's Retentive or Paddy Ryan Truss. $100 for a case we cannot hold. Rupture promptly relieved and permanently cured.
COMMON SENSE TRUSS COMPANY,
OFFICE AND FACTORY, 56 State-st.,
Chicago, Illinois.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL KINDS.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
Cor. Lake St. & Fifth Av., Chicago.
Be careful to BUY ONLY THE GENUINE.

"WILLKOMMEN!"

The Greeting Extended by America to the Crowded Millions of Germany.

It Is Exactly Two Hundred Years Since the First German Settlement Was Made,

And Today There Are in This Country Fifteen Millions of German Birth or Descent.

Causes of Immigration—Taxation, Military Service, and the Hope of Bettering One's Condition.

One Generation Serves to Assimilate Them—No Danger from Atheism or Lager.

Of the total immigration to the United States at the present time over one-third comes from Germany. Within the last fifty years about 4,000,000 of German immigrants have settled in this country. It has already been shown that while in the earlier years of the great immigrant influx a larger percentage came from Ireland than from any other country, yet in later years Germany has been far ahead of all other nationalities. For example: For the ten years ending 1830 52 per cent of the total immigration to the United States came from the British Isles, 35 per cent of this being from Ireland, while for the same period only a fraction over 4 per cent of the total came from Germany. For the ten years ending 1880 the British Isles sent 33 per cent, including 14 per cent from Ireland, while Germany sent 24 per cent. For 1881 Germany sent 34 per cent and the British Isles 22 per cent, only 9 per cent of which came from Ireland. Since then the immigration from Germany has kept considerably higher than from Great Britain and Ireland combined. For the fiscal year 1882 the figures are:

Germany		250,630
Great Britain	102,987	
Ireland	76,432	—179,419

AN ANALYSIS.

An analysis of the immigration returns for 1882 shows that the German immigrants were divided as follows:

Under 15 years old	70,591
Fifteen and under 40	153,079
Forty years old and upward	26,960
Total	250,630

Divided according to sex:

Males	148,146	
Females	102,164	—250,630

But the most important and interesting classification, taken in relation to the oft-discussed question of the protection of American mechanics and skilled laborers generally from the importation of foreign workmen, is that showing the occupation of these immigrants. The figures are:

Professional occupations	855
Skilled occupations	26,627
Miscellaneous occupations	67,432
Without occupation	155,322
Occupation unknown	464
Total	250,630

It was shown in a former article in THE TRIBUNE that of the total immigration to the United States only 10 per cent consisted of skilled labor, and the above figures show that Germany is but little over the average.

PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS.

The principal occupations are as follows:

PROFESSIONAL.

Musicians	236	Architects	34
Teachers	197	Scientists	32
Physicians	52	Authors	16
Clergymen	47	All others	191
Sculptors	43		
Druggists	37	Total	885

SKILLED.

Carpenters and joiners	4,123	Painters	685
Shoemakers	2,187	Locksmiths	642
Tailors	1,935	Weavers	631
Blacksmiths	1,729	Millers	620
Masons	1,603	Mechanics	602
Bakers	1,576	Tobacco-workers	539
Butchers	1,528	Gardeners	507
Miners	1,086	All others	4,880
Clerks	869	Total	26,527
Brewers	785		

MISCELLANEOUS.

Laborers	36,104	Servants	2,634
Farmers	23,593	All others	1,216
Merchants and dealers	3,885	Total	67,432

THE RAPID INCREASE.

The increase in German immigration of late years is shown by the following figures:

Fiscal year 1878	31,958
Fiscal year 1879	43,531
Fiscal year 1880	134,040
Fiscal year 1881	249,572
Fiscal year 1882	250,630

The immigration for the present year shows a slight diminution in comparison with the same period of 1882, a fact which is attributed by the shipping agents to the severity of the winter and lateness of the spring as compared with 1882, and to a temporary reduction in inland fares in January and February, 1882, which tended to force the prepaid passage business to the West in advance of the regular season. The greatest volume of immigration comes in the early summer months, and latest advices from German shipping agents to their correspondents are to the effect that the immigration for the present year will certainly equal and probably surpass that of last year. Almost all the immigration from the Southern German States is carried by British lines via Liverpool, while the greater part of that from the Northern States comes by German lines direct from the German ports.

LATE FIGURES.

The latest figures to hand are for the two weeks ending April 25, showing the number of steerage immigrants carried by two German lines only—one from Bremen, the other from Hamburg—and serve to illustrate the force of the German immigration current. The number of families in each vessel shows that this is not a shiftless population that is being thrown on the country, as a family from Germany means a family with more or less means that has come to stay:

Steamers.	*Total steerage.*	*Families.*
Donau, from Bremen	762	87
Main, from Bremen	882	116
Neckar, from Bremen	767	87
Elbe, from Bremen	1,240	112
Oder, from Bremen	961	100
Fulda, from Bremen	1,269	125
Rhaetia, from Hamburg	1,261	178
Suevia, from Hamburg	1,030	140
Hammonia, from Hamburg	784	87
Wieland, from Hamburg	1,026	122
Bohemia, from Hamburg	1,159	140
Totals	11,141	1,294

HISTORICAL.

It is now estimated that of the total population of the United States not less than 15,000,000 are Germans or of German descent. From that bright morning in 1683—exactly 200 years ago—when twenty families of German immigrants from Frankfort-on-the-Main landed on the banks of the Delaware, afterwards purchasing a tract of land from William Penn and founding the City of Germantown, Pa., until the days of the Revolution, when 30,000 German soldiers were hired out to England by the petty States and penniless Princes of Germany to fight against America at so much per dead man, a continuous stream of immigration had flowed from that country to this. This consisted mainly of the very poorest classes, driven into exile by sheer misery at home which rendered any change necessarily one for the better. In the earlier part of the eighteenth century the Governor of Pennsylvania frequently expressed apprehension regarding the strength of the foreign settlement in that State, more than half the population being German. From these arose the people so widely known ever since as "Pennsylvania Dutch"—a term which is also applied to their peculiar dialect. It may be remarked en passant that the Pennsylvania Germans prefer the term "Dutch," this name being objected to only in the West, and that within a very few years, and a recent writer has shown that the term, "Pennsylvania Dutch," has been generally understood in that State as referring to the old families, the wealthy and aristocratic, as distinguished from the poorer Germans who arrived at later periods. During the fifty years between the Revolution and the end of the Napoleonic wars German emigration almost ceased. The total immigration from Germany for the ten years ending 1830 was 6,761, and from that time until 1854 there was a gradual though fluctuating increase. In 1852, 1853, and 1854 it reached wonderfully large proportions, the figures for the latter year being 215,009. In 1855 the number was only 71,918, and the following ten years showed a continuing decrease. Another boom came in 1872, when the figures reached 155,595, and from then until 1877-'78 there was a steady decrease. The figures since then are given above. The present flood of immigration from Germany is not only much higher than any of former periods but it is of much longer duration, so that the ordinary outflow by emigration seems changing into a wholesale exodus, and the point which the highest crest of the wave may not reach would be a difficult matter to determine.

A BETTER CLASS COMING.

One thing to be noted is that the German immigrants of recent years are much better off than those of former periods. The wealth of the Western States is now fully as strong a moving factor as the chronic poverty of the "old country." The Castle Garden authorities have attempted to ascertain the amount of money brought by immigrants, but have not succeeded to any great extent, those who are well off concealing the fact lest they should be taxed or imposed on, while those who are penniless hide their poverty lest they should be sent back as paupers. It has been estimated, however, that the average cash capital is about $100 per head. A common sum for a German immigrant to have is 1,000 marks—equal to about $235—and many have from 5,000 to 10,000 marks. So many of the immigrants bring drafts or exchange their money for United States currency at the ports of departure that the amount changed at the broker's desks in Castle Garden is but a small portion of what is brought into the country, and forms little or no criterion in the matter. Even a good many of that large percentage booked as laborers are found to have some capital which they have laboriously scraped together at home to help them start here. This is accounted for by the fact that such a large proportion of the agricultural class come here on prepaid passage tickets—as already pointed out in a former article in THE TRIBUNE. The price of a passage ticket is an important factor in the emigration problem—even the recent reduction of $6 to $8 in the steamship rates is expected by the companies to materially affect the grand total of the season's immigration. When it is remembered that the yearly wages in Germany and other parts of Europe for a common laborer or farm hand is but $25 to $40, and only half that sum for a female domestic, the importance of a few dollars to this class is at once apparent. The immigrant who comes on a prepaid ticket has his worldly possessions, be they much or little, with him when he reaches his destination.

HOW LARGE FAMILIES EMIGRATE.

Instances innumerable have occurred where in a large family only sufficient ready cash could be raised to send one of the grown-up sons or daughters to the United States. They in turn almost invariably save their earnings until they can purchase a prepaid ticket for another brother or sister, and then the two unite in saving money enough to bring out the remaining members of the family. A TRIBUNE reporter in a conversation on this subject a few days ago, was informed of a case which occurred in this city where a young woman, who had emigrated from Westphalia, had saved up her money, but instead of sending for her parents had sent for her old-country sweetheart and married him. Since then the happy pair have saved enough money to send for the old folks, who are now daily expected. But this is believed to have been an exceptional case. The other plan whereby the young man comes first, and promises to send for his girl, and forgets the bargain, and marries an American daisy—Germanico Americanus—is much more common. Many families brought out ten to fifteen years ago in the way described can now be found in the West and Northwest, each with a good large farm under cultivation, a comfortable dwelling, good barns and stock, and the younger members of the family attending the public school, natural linguists in the English language.

THE CAUSES.

The causes combining to produce this wholesale emigration from Germany are of varied character. Some of them have been incidentally referred to in THE TRIBUNE articles. Prince Bismarck has attributed it to a chronic discontent, but Prince Bismarck knows, as does any-one acquainted with the facts, that this is a mere trifling with the subject. In a speech before the Reichstag he has said: "The German is by nature inclined to be dissatisfied; I do not know if any of us are acquainted with a contented countryman." One cause is the heavy burden of taxation; the agriculturist in Germany is taxed from 10 to 12 per cent of his income. Another cause is the compulsory military service—active duty for three years and liability for ten years—every young man being thereby compelled to spend some of his life in the barracks. A third cause is the chronic poverty of the lower classes and the utter impossibility of their emancipating themselves to a better condition. Then there are also "ecclesiastical strifes," aspirings for a greater political freedom and equality of rights, the failures of crops, general depression of trade, labor competition, grinding monopolies, starvation wages, and various other factors more or less interwoven with each other. The great cause, however, is the hope, or it might be said the certainty, the emigrants have of bettering their material condition and laying the foundation for independent homes for their children. Here there are good homes and good wages, fertile lands waiting a claimant, and careers open to the young of both sexes such as would be undreamed of in the old country. Here the agriculturist has a fair show—hard work is the foundation for future prosperity—and by work and thrift he slowly but surely secures an independence which none of his ancestors have ever enjoyed, which he could never have obtained in the land of his birth, and which his children will enjoy in a ten-fold measure.

GERMANY'S LOSS.

The loss Germany sustains by this depopulation has been pretty well recognized in that country. The Government has thrown barriers in the way of emigration but is powerless to stop the tide. In an annual report of the Chamber of Commerce at Minden, Westphalia, published not long ago, it is said: "The emigration from this district is lamentably large, and it may be permitted us as patriots to put the question: Has the German Empire been founded for the purpose of driving forth its citizens into exile?" A report from Aix-la-Chapelle states: "Besides a knowledge of mechanics, agriculture, or some useful trade, they carry with them an average of $70 each. This Germany loses and America gains, not only 200,000 industrious citizens, but also $14,000,000 put at once into circulation in the United States."

THE EFFECT ON AMERICA.

The old and oft-discussed question cannot be overlooked in this connection: How will the institutions and future character of the American people be affected by this immense influx of foreigners? The great British immigrant current readily assimilated with the American population, but the German—foreign in language and in customs—cannot possibly do so with the same ease. In a German newspaper of a few days ago it was argued that the English language was not necessarily the language of the United States. Such a statement is absurd; English is the language of the Nation, the language in which the laws are written, justice dispensed, schools taught—is, and must continue to be. Several attempts were made about half a century ago to introduce the German language into the schools and law courts of Pennsylvania, and the enthusiastic Germans over the country had various conferences and discussions regarding the establishment of a "Junges Deutschland" or German free State, but such attempts have always failed, and always will.

WE GATHER THEM IN.

The dream of a giant colonization scheme for the building up of a new Germany this side the ocean may still haunt the enthusiast, but with a population now over 50,000,000 strong stretching from ocean to ocean, such a scheme is forever impracticable. The German press, like the German churches and schools, is useful mainly in mediating and alleviating the transition from old to new; the change is gradual and certain, and if immigration from Germany should suddenly end the days of the German press of this country could be numbered without difficulty. Experience has already proved the power of America to fuse every kind of a heterogeneous element—except a pig-tailed Mongolian—into one harmonious whole. German immigration may increase to any possible degree, yet it will eventually be absorbed—swallowed up, body and bones—by the United States in spite of itself and in spite of all artificial blocks that may be placed in the way. The first generation may not be denationalized, but the next will certainly be, and while the children get the language and history of the country in the public schools their respective fathers learn enough politics to vote the straight ticket on election day. And while cherishing the memories of Fatherland, speaking its language, singing its songs, and drinking its beer, new and old can join hands in a hearty and willing loyalty to their adopted country. As Col. Douan puts it: "One country, one flag, swei lager!"

THE GERMAN PRESS.

But the German press of this country is an important factor in the immigration problem owing to the circulation it has in the old country, and the same is true of the Swedish, Norwegian, and other newspapers generally which are published in foreign languages. The leading papers of this class have over 10 per cent of their subscribers in Europe—or rather the subscriptions are paid here by friends and relatives, the papers being mailed to Europe. The *Skandinaven* of this city issues a regular weekly European edition. All these papers give special attention to the emigration question, furnish information and advice to intending emigrants, supply news regarding their countrymen already settled here, exhibit from week to week the financial and commercial condition of the country, and both directly and indirectly encourage emigration from the old country to the new. In almost all cases the direct encouragement given is especially in favor of settlement on the free Government lands of the Northwest.

ATHEISM AND LAGER.

Another point to be noted is that the Germans are the most desirable class of immigrants. The babble and bosh of a section of the alleged religious press of the country regarding the spread of atheism and beer-drinking as a result of German immigration is unworthy serious attention. When "atheism, like a spirit of darkness, spreads its sable wings" across the continent—as a certain sectarian paper recently promised it should—the genuine born-and-bred Yankee will be found to have a big partnership in the show. As to the beer-drinking charge, it is only necessary to say that Teutonic beer-drinking in its heaviest form is positive temperance when compared with the whisky-guzzling customs of this country, and that, while but a very small percentage of the Germans may be total abstainers, it is equally true that but a very small percentage of them are inebriates. But they are desirable because they are all workers. While the West and South of Ireland sends a pauperized and enfeebled crowd—in addition to and equally as large as its "sturdy peasant" emigrants—to fill the slums of the large Eastern cities, Germany sends workers only, almost all of whom pass on to the West. They have been trained in a hard school—not only do the men work, but so do the women and children. Moreover, they are provident and thrifty—each year sees an increase in worldly goods, and the second generation is infinitly better off than the first.

The causes operating in the German exodus are today as powerful as ever—probably more so, as the boundless resources of the West are daily becoming better known. The causes on the other side remain the same; compulsory military service for all male citizens is declared indispensable to a consolidated German Empire, the same taxes are still necessary, the same barriers exist between classes, the condition of the poor cannot be remedied, and as a consequence of all the mighty procession from old Vaterland to the broad domains of Western America shall still go marching on.

Classification According to Occupations, Covering Ten Years of Immigration.

A classification of the total number of immigrants that arrived in the United States for the ten fiscal years ending June 30, 1882, according to their occupations, has just been completed, and the following table compiled therefrom is unusually interesting:

PROFESSIONAL OCCUPATIONS.

Actors	764	Physicians	1,629
Artists	1,582	Sculptors	492
Clergymen	3,648	Teachers	3,156
Editors and journalists	382	All others not specified	*5,190
Engravers	816		
Lawyers	773	Total professional	22,893
Musicians	4,481		

SKILLED OCCUPATIONS.

Accountants, bookkeepers, and cashiers	1,272	Miners	40,545
Bakers	11,499	Painters	7,334
Barbers and hairdressers	2,347	Plasterers	1,714
Blacksmiths	18,205	Plumbers	1,340
Brewers	5,300	Printers	2,700
Butchers	10,677	Saddlers and harnessm'kers	2,681
Cabinetmakers	5,307	Seamstresses	3,821
Carpenters and joiners	54,754	Shipwrights	4,100
Clerks	20,448	Shoemakers	18,971
Coopers	3,887	Spinners	4,038
Dressmakers	3,003	Stonecutters	3,862
Engineers	7,879	Tailors	17,755
Gardeners	4,810	Tanners and curriers	1,635
Glaziers	953	Tinners	2,418
Ironworkers	4,972	Tobacco and cigarmakers	6,780
Jewelers	2,211	Watch and clock makers	2,181
Locksmiths	3,298	Weavers	9,471
Machinists	3,754	Wheelwrights	1,352
Mariners	15,139	All others not specified	34,112
Masons	25,465		
Mechanics not otherwise defined	17,156	Total skilled occupations	393,444
Millers	4,298		

MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS.

Agents	834	Merchants	60,488
Bankers	295	Servants	124,809
Cooks	2,856	Shepherds	1,434
Farmers	311,709	All others	58,830
Grocers	2,185		
Hotelkeepers	1,157	Total	1,372,197
Laborers	807,510		

RECAPITULATION.

Professional occupations	22,893
Skilled occupations	393,444
Miscellaneous occupations	1,372,197
Occupations not stated	34,563
Without occupations	1,721,361

Of the total number Germany supplied 976,742; England, 465,918; Ireland, 460,706; Scotland and Wales, 105,350; Sweden, 277,558; Norway, 131,438; France, 64,962; and China, 156,000. Of the whole number about 60 per cent were males and 40 per cent females.

Chicago the Most Dangerous Place and Its Shark Hotel-Runners the Worst Rascals on the Line.

DUBUQUE, Ia., May 15.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Having been engaged for over twenty years in selling ocean steamship and railroad tickets in connection with other business, we were much interested in your article in your Sunday paper on immigration. We are very glad to see your great paper use its power in making strong efforts to bring about a change in the handling and care of emigrants passing through Chicago. Whenever we sell a prepaid passage-ticket from Europe to some point west of Chicago we never fail to tell the purchaser to write to the one by whom the ticket is to be used and warn him to keep a sharp lookout when coming to Chicago, because it is the only place on the whole route where many of the emigrants are swindled in some manner. Your statement that the emigrant's most dangerous foe is the conscienceless runner for the shark hotel is a fact, and we could furnish many instances where unfortunate foreigners have been swindled by them. A favorit trick of such scoundrels is to go out some distance from the depots, meet incoming emigrant-trains, and, going in among the newcomers, bow and smile to the emigrants and inquire where this and that one is going. Having found, for instance, that a family or a number of parties are going to Dubuque they would tell them that the train for Dubuque had left only a few minutes before, and that there would not be another until that evening or the next day, the truth being that there are four trains for Dubuque each day, making connections all around. The poor, deluded emigrants having accepted this scoundrel's statement are then dragged to some robber's roost and made to stay there all day, being charged outrageous prices for miserable meals, and frequently given spurious or depreciated money in change.

Now why cannot these abuses be stopped? Why cannot your city authorities have some of these wretches caught in such practices, put through, and sent to Joliet? If any of the emigrants could have given us the addresses of any of the places where they were fleeced we would have followed the matter up, but of course it is hard for a new arrival to remember locations in a large city like Chicago. Respectfully,

PETER KEENE & SON.

A YOUNG FIEND.

A Boy of 14 Places a Plank Across a Railroad Track—His Disappointment Because the Smoke Prevented a Good View of the Wreck—Arrested After a Desperate Fight.

READING, Pa., May 20.—[Special.]—Officers Heisler and Boone, of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company's service, after a desperate battle with outlaws near the Welsh Mountains, succeeded in capturing a boy charged with having wrecked a train by which George M. Hain, Master Mechanic of the Reading & Columbia Railroad, was killed. The officers gained information that a boy named Jacob Ganaway, residing in the Welsh Mountain forests near to where the notorious outlaws, the Buzzard brothers, live, had placed a large plank across the tracks of the Reading & Columbia Railroad near Ephrata. It was stated the boy then stood on a bridge near by to see how the job would work, and that when the freight-train struck the plank he was much disappointed because he could not see the engine tumble because of the smoke. The officers proceeded to the forest and learned that the boy had sought refuge with a gang of outlaws in the mountains. The officers were met on their way by four desperadoes, who hurled a shower of stones at them and then compelled them to retreat. Subsequently two dogs were set upon them. The officers were obliged to resort to their pistols for self-protection. A second attempt was made to get to where the boy was, but the officers were again beaten back. The boy was finally hurried away by friends, but the officers made a flank movement and succeeded in capturing him in a marsh along a creek where he pretended to be fishing. Three of the desperadoes made a rush, but the officers drew their revolvers and succeeded in taking the boy with them without bloodshed, although they were stoned for half a mile or more. The boy, who is large for his age (14 years), was taken before Justice Kraatz, who made out a commitment. The prisoner is now locked up at the Central Station in this city, and will be taken to Lancaster in the morning. It is positively known that he was near the wreck when it happened. The diabolical deed caused the wreck by which Mr. Hain was pinned under the locomotive and slowly roasted to death. Mr. Hain was a brother of Frank Hain, of the New York Elevated Road, and was buried here Saturday.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Spelling Reform.

CHICAGO, May 19.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I have been much interested in your publication and discussion of the proposed reform in our spelling, and I desire to add a word or suggestion to the subject. It is my belief that a desire to adhere to the customs and forms of the past has taken too great a hold on even the most advanced advocates of the change, and I want to ask every one interested in the subject to go to the root of the matter and prepare themselves for a movement in the right direction. As an advocate of phonetic spelling I simply want to state that as a child I was taught to read by a phonetic system, or rather, I read by such a system, for teaching was almost unnecessary. My father gave all his children such a start in the language, and none of them ever knew the usual trials attending the tasks of early school days. We were ready readers from our phonetic books, while other children of the same age and older were struggling with the mysteries of the alphabet. And to this statement I would add the thought that that which could thus do so much for a family of children would certainly be of vast benefit to the great family of English-speaking people. Let every person who desires to see the crookedness of our grand old language made straight take hold of the phonetic system and give it a test. Let them put it into the hands of some children about them and mark the result. And I boldly venture the assertion that no one who shall have thus given the system a trial will never be satisfied with any half-way measure in the matter of spelling reform.

WM. BALDERSTON.

DEATH FROM STRONG DRINK.

DENVER, Colo., May 19.—[Special.]—Col. John A. Middleton, formerly a prominent lawyer of Louisville, Ky., and for the last three years a resident of Denver, was found lying on the ground on the outskirts of Pueblo in a dying condition yesterday. He was taken to a hospital, where he died an hour later. He has been on a spree for a month, and drunkenness was the direct cause of his death. He had abandoned his profession, home and wife, and everything, and surrendered himself bodily to strong drink.

RELIGIOUS.

A Sermon by Bishop Fallows, at Central Music-Hall, on Modern Idolatry.

Consecration of Trinity Episcopal Church—A Practical Sermon by Bishop McLaren.

Pulpit and Press Discussed by the Rev. Mr. Kennard—One Divine, the Other Secular.

Communion and Confirmation in the Catholic Churches—Hundreds of Children Attend.

Fraternal Addresses of Judge S. M. Moore and Others in the Southern Presbyterian Assembly.

DR. BARROWS.

Modern Idolatry.

The Rev. Dr. John H. Barrows preached the following sermon in Central Music-Hall last evening:

Thou shalt have no other gods before Me.—*Ex., xx., 3.*

Immediately preceding are the words, "I am the Lord thy God which have brought thee out of the land of Egypt, out of the house of bondage." Then follows the first commandment: "Thou shalt have no other gods before Me." Emphasizing the last word, the Divine thought is made clear that it is Israel's delivering God who claims this supreme homage. Our worship is to be directed to Him who spake to Abraham, who guided Moses, and led Israel out of Egyptian slavery. It is one thing to worship a God who is a physical force, and another thing to worship in God a spiritual power who has left His record in the literature, history, and deepest heart-life of humanity. It is one thing to find God to be only the "something outside ourselves which," as Matthew Arnold says, "makes for righteousness," and another thing to find Him the omnipotent Father who through the past ages has been working out a plan of redemption for His children. Unbelief in the God of the Bible, accompanied by worship of any other than Israel's God, is idolatry. The pagan spirit is not localized and restricted to the dark places of Africa and Hindostan; it is ubiquitous, enfolding every community on the globe.

It needs to be seen that if we are drifting away from the God of the Scriptures, we are drifting into idolatry. Our God is not the God who led Israel out of bondage and who still delivers His people, but a God who lets us alone, or at most watches our struggles from a solitude and remoteness contrasting strangely and sadly with the representations of His nearness given by the Scriptures. The Bible is crowded from beginning to end with the revelation of God's interferences in human affairs. This Book is a book of miracles. It records the story of creation—the greatest of miracles. It declares that God selected a certain man and a certain nation to be the channels of His redemptive love. He is represented as having manifested Himself in His own Son, who was the radiant image of his own divinity. The Son of God is declared to have wrought miracles of beneficence, and by his own power rose from the dead. These things are in our creeds. We hold, in theory, that God answers prayers, that the faithful breath of the believing child moves God as truly as the breath of steam moves the great engines that lift up the waters of Lake Michigan. We are confessed disciples of the supernatural, and yet such has been the influence of the materialism of the century that many cannot read their Bibles without wincing. They wish the Old Testament were a different book, and that the New Testament did not make so much of the supernatural. They entreat us to be more tender towards the scientific incredulity of the age, assuring us that there is no need of being unreasonable, because the Bible contains a vast amount of unexceptionable truth, wisdom, and beauty, which Prof. Tyndall and M. Renan admire as truly as did Luther and Calvin. One result of all this is that miracles are discredited and thus the authoritative seal is taken from revelation; faith in prayer, as a means to a desired end, is given up, since God is supposed to be quietly superintending the working of His laws. And many Christians even congratulate themselves over this eclipse of faith. They have become "rational" and do not know that they are idolaters. For if you put God out of the working of nature—out of the rushing river and the rising sun, the summer flower, the stellar ray—if in all these you see only the operation of law, and if you cast God out of your own life as an inworking force, an ever-watchful Providence, an ever-loving power; if you put God off in the remotenesses of space, you are worse than a pagan. The Persian fire-worshiper saw in the sun something more than fire; the Greek peasant beheld in the ocean surge and shaded grove the presence and power of a God who listened to his prayer with a personal and loving interest, and you have exiled your God to a wilderness worse than African—to a desert deeper than Siberia. Each one of you may know whether he is an idolater. Is your God a Being inside or outside this room tonight? If He is within, near, personal, helpful and beloved, you are not an idolater. Yet how many people imagine that God has committed the working of Nature to elemental powers or natural laws that are mightier than He, even as the great engine is mightier than the inventor. Many peopel's God is only an insignificant engineer, stationed in a far-off heaven, who, ages ago, let on the steam by which all things are moved, instead of Paul's ever-present God, working all and in all, the untiring personal force that blossoms into beauty in the lily and sings at His mighty work in the musical motion of the stars.

And how is it in moral things, in spiritual manifestations? When you read of Abraham's faith, of Moses' communion with the Unseen, of Isaiah's fervor, of Paul's confidence that through Christ he could do all things, do you feel that this belongs to an earlier age, and that now the hand of God has been shortened and His ear stopped? Did Jesus mean anything by the promise that greater things than the raising of the dead should be done by His disciples? Is our God the ever-living One who giveth strength to the weak, or did He retire into Himself when John closed up the volome of this Book? Has the Divine Spirit ceased moving over human spirits, suggesting truth, communicating inspiration, giving direction, and triumphing over weakness? Do you recognize God in conscience, God in your thinking, God in nature, God in providence—every event that comes to your lives? Then you are not idolatrously inclined, but are worshiping at the shrine where the true Israel in every generation has bowed.

The prerequisit to any firm faith in God as a power in nature is God working in us, obeyed and beloved. If the human heart has become stone in its imperviousness to spiritual influences, then God to it may be a monstrous and fear-breeding idol, like those in the temple-grottoes of Hindostan. But if a personal God rules in our own souls, it is not difficult to recognize a personal God ruling in the world. This is one reason that simple-minded and unlettered Christians are so little troubled with skepticism. One root of unbelief is the banishment of a personal God from the soul. Take God away and the boasted light of the world is darkness, for the light by which we see spiritual truths is within us, and if the soul's lamp has been extinguished how great is the obscurity! The attitude of some men toward the supernatural world is that of a blind man denying the existence of the sun. What they need is not proof but vision. Suppose that Prof. Bell, the inventor of the telephone, had lived in the days of George III. and had introduced to his "pig-headed majesty" his wonderful contrivance, informing the King that he might, if he chose, convey the sound of his voice from London to Edinburg. The inventor would have probably been imprisoned as a madman. Men defy you to remove their conviction that miracles have never occurred. They say: "Change your philosophy and we will look at your facts!" An Eastern chief, who had always lived on the blistering sands of Arabia, is told by a European traveler that in certain countries the water becomes so solid that horses may walk over it. The Oriental denies it. It has never come within the range of his observation. Water is fluid and elastic, and not solid like the earth. The traveler offers to bring him a multitude of witnesses. He will not hear them. No amount of testimony will be sufficient. Then the traveler offers to take him to Scotland or Norway. He finally consents and goes. But he carefully binds his eyes so that he may not see. "If you can remove this bandage," he says, "then I'll look at your evidence." The traveler with difficulty removes it. The Oriental looks. Before him is the solid water covered with men and horses. Then he gravely remarks: "In a case like this my senses are not to be trusted!" There have been men of world-wide reputation as scientists and philosophers whose attitude towards the supernatural world is not more rational than this. As Christ said of such: "They will not believe, even though one rose from the dead." Men do not believe upward, but on a right line parallel with their lives. A man's beliefs show where he is, and the unspiritual man's incredulity as to things above his range is like the incredulity of the ox as to the world of thought and passion belonging to mankind. I have known men whose god, as the Scriptures say, was their belly, a god sincerely and constantly worshiped; whose vision did not extend beyond beyond the limits of the market and the saloon, daily living in a glutton's and drunkard's paradise—brutalized deformities calling themselves human beings who set up for philosophers, judging the saints, scorning with supreme contempt these foolish visionaries and pretenders who talk of sentiments and self-sacrifice, who prate of the higher life of the soul, and communion with God, mere dreamers and breeders of fancies, and ethereal-ized nonsense! Did the oxen at Bethlehem bow to the Divine Child in the mother's arms, or was it the sages? Shall we throw Milton and Shakspeare to the swine and ask their judgments of epic and dramatic poetry? Are the bats and the owls to overthrow our astronomy and pronounce Orion and the Pleiades mere Jack o' lanterns? The natural man knoweth not the things of the spirit of God—they are spiritually discerned. Suppose a colony of black beetles born in the ground and crawling in the mud at the bottom of a lake should hear a rumor of the upper air. Some dreamer in the colony had come to believe in a world high above his muddy home, where the scales on his back might be liberated and opened into wings by whose stroke he could fly or spin through the sunny air a creature of freedom and of light. And suppose he should communicate his dreams or his rumors to his fellow-beetles. These dwellers in the mud, materialistic philosophers, devotees of the sense, despisers of sentiment and dreams, would reply contemptuously, "Our legs were made to crawl. Our dwelling is here in the earth. Our wings have never been of use, and what assurance have we of any element in which they shall expand themselves, and wherein we shall enjoy an ampler life. No. Our home is in the mud." It is of little moment to the skylark soaring at Heaven's gate what the beetle thinks. The eagle may not take counsel of the mole. It is of little importance to him who lives in the sunlight of God's presence and breathes the "ampler ether and diviner air" of spiritual liberty what is the philosophy of men who burrow beneath the soil.

What think ye of God? Before whom do you bow? Have you any gods before Israel's Jehovah? Is the god of this world binding your minds? Are you making idols of money, pride, selfish ambition, sensual pleasure? Ponder these things. For the controlling thought of mankind is the thought of God. It is of more moment what you think of superior than of inferior things. That which is above is master. That which is beneath can be mastered. A wise man will tell you the outline, the spirit and direction of every individual, provided he knew first that individual's conception of God. To the savage God is one being, and to Plato another. He is one to the anchorite and another to the hopeful Christian philantropist. There are savages all about us—men whose God is capricious, despotic, unsympathetic hardness. There are Platos in the world to whom God is Thought, Beauty, Reason. There are spiritual anchorites still, whose God is pleased with their suffering. The thought of God radiates outward, like the lights from sun, moon, and candle, into the far and minute crevices of life, and the wise man is both spectroscope and photometer, he pronounces on the kind of light, whether solar, lunar, or earth-born, and he also measures its intensity and degree. Were his eyes fully opened he would tell you from the grasp of your hand, from the ordering of your household, from the conduct of your business, from the tones of your voice and the glance of your eye, what you worship as supreme, and how strong or weak, how constant or capricious that woaship is. If human wisdom were super-angelic in its vision, it might discover your thought of God in the particles of your blood and the beatings of your heart. For thought controls the infinitesimal as well as the infinit. Break to smallest fragments the six or eight sided crystal, and each fragment preserves every quality and power of the original jewel. So your God rules in every movement and disclosure of your complex and manifold life, and angel eyes see it.

Have I a right to pray? Then there is a supernatural world that enfolds this in its arms. Not as you carry a watch, merely supporting and protecting it in its mechanic operations, but as the atmosphere enfolds the body, yielding it vitality and strength. The blood would no sooner become a current of death without respiration, than this physical, mental, and moral world in which we live would become a chaos of death without the enfolding and vitalizing world of the Divine Spirit. Man has in himself capacities, longings, aspirations which imply a supernatural realm. He yearns in solitude for the infinit love. Amid unending turmoil he longs for the unending rest. And when God reveals Himself as a hearing and helping spirit who is to be sought and believed in and used, every best thing in our natures cries out for Him, and demands that He should be something more than the power turning the crank of the universe and grinding out certain inevitable results. He must be a Father who pities, a Redeemer who interferes and helps, a ministering and comforting spirit who moves upon our souls as the Spirit of God moved over the face of the primeval waters, evoking order out of confusion, and beauty and life out of deformity and death. Every declaration of God concerning Himself encourages us to pray. He is not a stony sphinx buried in the sand, with unfatherly eyes and unfeeling ear. He is a paternal King whose joy is the joy of His children. God is not worshiping the laws He has made or the worlds over which He rules. He thinks of nothing, dear child of suffering and heir of immortality, so much as of you. And the yearning of His soul is to get at yours. Bring your heart and God's heart together in Jesus Christ and the marriage will be sweeter than any chime of wedding-bells.

TRINITY EPISCOPAL.

Historical Sermon and Formal Dedication.

Yesterday morning the Rev. R. A. Holland, rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, corner of Michigan avenue and Twenty-sixth street, preached a historical sermon as an introduction to the consecration services to follow in the afternoon. His text was:

We have heard with our ears, O God, our fathers have told us what work Thou didst in their days in the times of old—*Psalms, xliv., 1.*

The speaker reviewed the history of the church from its foundation, and referred in terms of the highest praise to those who had been prominent in the church before him. A particularly glowing eulogy was spoken of the late senior warden, Mr. Adams. The remarks of the reverend gentleman were interspersed with interesting anecdotes of church life in Trinity.

The formal dedication of the edifice, which until now has not been free from debt since its erection, occurred in the afternoon and attracted quite a large assemblage. The ceremony, which is found in the Book of Common Prayer, was impressive but somewhat tedious. About 3:30 o'clock Dr. Holland, accompanied by Bishop McLaren and about a dozen Episcopal ministers of the city and vicinity, emerged from the pastor's study and made a circuit of the main body of the church, the while repeating the responsive service after the usual form. At the entrance to the church the procession was joined by the vestry of the church, who marched in the rear of the reverend gentlemen as far as the altar. The Bishop took up his position in the centre of a crescent formed by the ministers, and the formal tender of the church to the Bishop, to be devoted exclusively to the worship of God, was made by Mr. J. W. Doane. After singing by the choir, consisting of a double quartet, Dr. Holland accepted the church on the part of the Bishop and the diocese. The formal prayers of thanks and for future prosperity were then offered, Dr. Clinton Locke and Dr. Vibbert assisting the Bishop and pastor.

At the conclusion of this portion of the service Bishop McLaren delivered a brief sermon, taking for his text the following passage:

How amiable are Thy tabernacles, O Lord of hosts. —*Psalms, lxxxiv., 1.*

The reverend speaker said he imagined that the psalmist had something else in mind besides the mere architecture of structures devoted to worship when he spoke as in the passage quoted, and argued that no matter how the coarse might rail against the dim religious light, the chancel, and forms of religion that did not please them, a man or woman could get nearer to Heaven when surrounded by views and incidents that could not but convince him of God's existence. Many an old ruined church in England bore unmistakable evidence of the fact that Catholic Churches and Catholic forms of worship existed before Rome gained domination over the church. God was honored by stately forms of worship the same as by the simpler ones that were used by our forefathers. Referring to scorners, however, he said he hoped the time would come when the estimate of a sermon would be made on the basis of its spiritual worth and not upon its manner of construction, or the intellectual enjoyment it might afford. After exhorting the members of the parish to see to it that they attended divine worship in the proper spirit, and that they make their every-day life one of Christian practice, concluded by congratulating them on their success in the building of a church which was such a credit to the diocese and themselves.

The services were closed with singing by the congregation.

THE REV. DR. KENNARD.

The Pulpit and the Press.

At the Fourth Baptist Church yesterday forenoon the Rev. Dr. Kennard preached on the subject of "The Pulpit and the Press," taking as his text:

For His word was with power.—*Luke, iv., 32.*

The iceberg is often seen drifting in its ghostly splendor through the seas in a direction quite different from that in which the wind would carry it. Its base, reaching far below the surface, is moved on by an ocean current mightier than wave and wind. So it is with that large bulk floating in the sea of time which we call human society. However its destiny may be affected by passing events there are three powers that, secretly or openly, acknowledged or ignored, carry it onward to a higher civilization or downward into dissolution. These are the three great vehicles of thought—the Platform, the Press, and the Pulpit. The power of words is that which sways the world. The platform is the arena from which the popular ear is addressed. We live in a time when it is exceedingly easy to reach public attention, and when everybody almost feels called upon to make addresses. It is ludicrous the sang froid with which young women and half-trained men assume to enlighten and instruct their fellow-workers on all subjects and on everybody's rights. Under proper limits and inspirations the platform may be made influential for the elevation and purifying of society. Here the politician propounds his ideas; the popular lecturer instructs or amuses; here great questions of the age are discussed, and it would be an evil day when this method of vindication and appeal should fall into disuse. The living voice of the orator, always so potent in a free nation, is especially so in our age and nation, as a social power molding the opinions and directing the current of popular feeling and life. The press, the second of these great moral powers, has of late years unfolded extraordinary resources, and exercised an influence greater because more universal than any other. The thoughts pronounced upon the platform may be heard by a few hundreds, and then the echo dies away, but printed and scattered like leaves to the wind the sphere of their influence is indefinitly widened and the permanence of the message secured. You see the wide empire of the press in our bookstores, piled from floor to ceiling with rank on rank of books ready to send forth; you see it in the mountains of paper waiting to be stamped with the productions of thought; in the regiments of compositors in the printing establishments; in the lightning presses, flashing, thundering, chanting day and night the march of ideas and the power of the printed word. You see it in the innumerable news-stands and the rushing newsboys. You see it in every house—this wondrous empire of the press; in the book, generally the novel, in the illustrated weekly, and in—last and perhaps greatest of all—the daily journal, a little world in itself, laid on your breakfast-table in the morning, a daguerrotype of the world. Silent as snowflakes, but potent as lightning, fall these products of the press. The pulpit stands as the exponent and champion of morals and religion, of man's highest wants and destiny, and hence it ought to be the mightiest social force of all. It would not be correct, however, to say that the estimation in which the pulpit is held at the present day is the measure of the estimation in which morality and religion are held, for these influences have organs besides this through which they read the popular mind and heart. And, notwithstanding the excitement and materialism of the age, there is no less positive religion in the souls of men than ever, but considered as a living practical reality there is more. The profoundest drift of things at present is not towards irreligion, but religion, only that a fresher, broader, more practical definition of religion is given. The pulpit is not now being estimated so much as it was for itself or as a profession merely, but at the same time it meets with as great a reverence and a far more intelligent loyalty than ever before.

The pulpit and the press are not natural allies; neither are they natural foes. It is a mistake to suppose these two forces ought to be one, for their origin, animus, and object are entirely different. The pulpit is of divine origin, and the true preacher is called and commissioned of God to interpret and promulgate the love and law of God to men. The newspaper is essentially a business enterprise having its birth in the wants of the community. The animus of the pulpit is philanthropic—the true minister says with Paul, "We seek not yours, but you." The animus of the daily press is one common to all secular business; it is acquisition rather than beneficence. It seeks money and power, both of which are perfectly legitimate objects of pursuit. It is but just to limit this statement, for as there are men who enter the pulpit as a mere profession and to gain support, position, and influence, so there are men who enter the profession of journalism not solely or chiefly for the loaves and fishes, but with an elevated desire to serve the public welfare, to elevate the tone of the community, or to urge social and political reforms. But the distinguishing characteristics of the pulpit and press are that one is a divine embassy, the other a secular business. The pulpit has relations to the press the same as it has to everything else that has a bearing on the moral welfare of men. It was a weak superciliousness that led one of the city papers recently to speak contemptuously of the interference of the ministers with the secular press, and virtually to tell them to mind their own business. It is clearly their duty to expostulate with the conductors of the press when they make their columns conduits of corruption, introducing into homes of virtue disgusting details of vice or sneers at religion. We have the right to appeal to all men, editors as well as others, to avoid thwarting our efforts for the well-being of humanity and to use their force to aid the cause to which we are pledged. The pulpit is the friend of the people, and so far as it is really the exponent of Christ's Gospel it is the noblest friend of the people. This fact entitles it to the utmost friendship and appreciation of the press, as voicing the people's opinion, while on the other hand if it turn from its function the press is justified in sharply recalling it to duty. In this city the relations of pulpit and press are peaceful and cordial. The pulpit is glad to see religious charlatans and deceivers exposed and flagellated, but it protests against the eagerness and zest with which the failings and vices of men in the clerical office are paraded in detail for scurrilous tastes to gloat over, not to claim immunity for the clerical offender, but because such elaborate exposures of evil in professed Christians injure the general moral health of the community.

The speaker went on to comment on the several functions of the pulpit and press, pointing out that while ministers were but men, editors were but men also, and that a mutual review and criticism of each other's work would be beneficial to both. He complimented the press for its vigorous denunciation of social evils, and spoke in bitter terms of the flood of filthy and evil trash spread over the country in the way of police papers and other illustrated weeklies. Criticising the Sunday papers, he said they were an undoubted evil, "the smallest indictment being that they secularized a day which the common consent of ages had set apart for the cultivation of man's moral and spiritual nature and the service of Almighty God." The newsboys' yells and shrieks during morning devotions and around church doors, he said, was a nuisance which had to be borne as a part of this vilely-governed city, where none seemed to have any right to protection save rumsellers, gamblers, and murderers. He made an appeal and a warning to all to give special attention to the class of literature that found its way into their homes and to keep out certain classes he had described as they would deadly poisons, pictured a coming millennium when pulpit and press may work together in the same harness for a common object, and concluded by quoting these lines:

Sometimes glimpses on my sight
Through present wrong eternal right,
And step by step since time began
I see the steady gain of man.

* * * * * * *

Through the harsh voices of our day
A low, sweet prelude finds it way;
Through clouds of doubt and creeds of fear
A light is breaking calm and clear.

That song of love, now low and far,
Ere long shall swell from star to star,
That light the breaking day which tips
The golden-spired Apocalypse!

THE CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

Children's Communion — Temperance Communion—Confirmation.

Nearly 700 children, boys and girls, pupils of Holy Family parochial schools, made their first communion at the 7:30 mass in Holy Family Church yesterday morning. The boys were dressed in neat suits of black, white gloves, and white rosets. The girls were dressed entirely in white, many of the dresses being of silk and satin, but, as the majority of the children were of the poorer classes of people, most of them were of cheaper material.

The communion mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Brousgeist, S. J. After the priest had pronounced the "Domine nonsum Dignus," preparatory to his own communion, the young communicants under the direction of several Sisters and teachers filed from their seats in the middle aisle to the communion railing, the girls going to the right and the boys to the left. Everything was done in a most orderly manner, and it was evident that the children had been well drilled for the important occasion. During the time of communion the choir sang several hymns.

At 3 p. m. the children again assembled in the church for the purpose of renewing their baptismal vows and being invested with the scapular of the Blessed Virgin. After the reading of the vows by one of their number the children were marched to the communion railing in the same order as at the morning service. Fathers O'Neill and Brousgeist performed the ceremony of investiture of the scapular, which consisted in the recitation of specified prayers for the occasion and placing the scapular across the shoulders of each of the children. The church was crowded to its utmost capacity at the afternoon service.

JOINT COMMUNION.

An interesting and rarely-witnessed ceremony took place in St. John's Church, corner Eighteenth and Clark streets, at 9 o'clock a. m., the occasion being the annual communion of the members of St. John's division of the Ancient Order of Hibernians and the Father Matthew Temperance Society. These two organizations were escorted by a company of Hibernian Rifles in full uniform and in marching order. A procession was formed near Sixteenth and Clark streets about 8:30 a. m., and with banners flying and headed by two bands of music the soldiers, Hibernians and temperance-men, marched to the entrance of the church on Eighteenth street. The seats on either side of the centre aisle had been reserved for their accommodation. The soldiers marched directly into the sanctuary and took up a position in front of the altar. They did not remove their caps or kneel down, as they were about to take part in a "military mass." At 9 o'clock the Rev. J. Waldron, pastor of St. John's, came from the sacristy vested for mass, and immediately the company of soldiers "presented" arms. Various orders of the manuel of arms were executed during the mass. At the communion the order "Stack arms!" was given, and after complying with the order the men approached the foot of the altar two by two and received holy communion. The Hibernians and Father Matthew men received communion at the communion railing.

After mass Father Waldron addressed the communicants in a few words of encouragement to persevere in their loyalty to their religion and country. He expressed his gratification at seeing so many representative Catholic men banded together for the purpose of forwarding the welfare of religion and society. There were about 400 men in regalia and uniform, and about 200 wore small society badges. Father Waldron was assisted by the Rev. C. P. Foster in administering the blessed sacrament to the communicants.

CONFIRMATION.

Archbishop Feehan confirmed 400 children of St. Pius Parish in St. Pius' Church, corner of Paulina and Nineteenth street, at 3:30 p. m. yesterday. The Archbishop was assisted in the ceremonies by the Rev. Hugh McGuire and the Rev. P. Tynan.

The Archbishop addressed the children on the importance of the great sacrament they were about to receive, and besought them to be ever faithful to the promptings of the Holy Spirit, who was going to give Himself to them in the sacrament of confirmation. The church was crowded with spectators, many of whom were non-Catholics, but all were equally interested in the ceremonies.

THE RAILROAD CHAPEL.

Its Twenty-sixth Anniversary Celebration.

Yesterday was the twenty-sixth anniversary of the establishment of the Railroad Chapel, now located on State street, near Fourteenth, and the occasion was celebrated during the afternoon in a fitting way. The attendance was very large, and the chapel had been suitably decorated with flowers and plants. Behind the altar was a design of a car, intended to represent the car in which the first meeting was held. The exercises consisted largely of singing by the scholars, of whom about 500 were present, and music was interspersed with brief addresses by C. M. Henderson, the Superintendent of the school, the Rev. Father Kent, ex-Ald. Ballard, and the Rev. Dr. McPherson. Mr. Henderson's remarks were purely congratulatory to the teachers and scholars, whom he commended for their faithfulness. Father Kent said the occasion was another landmark in the history of the mission, and went on to express the deepest gratitude to God, and those who had so nobly sustained the work, for the success attained. The mission had won bright laurels in the past, but he thought its best days and richest harvests were yet to come. It had been started to gather the children from the streets; but it had extended its work beyond its most sanguine expectations, and was now a power for good. It had graduated, as it were, to his own knowledge, eight Sunday-school Superintendents and two missionaries, one of whom now had a mission at Racine, and beside had added many to the membership of the churches of the city.

The Rev. Dr. McPherson took as a text from which to speak briefly the words, "Behold the birds of the Heaven." His address was a repetition of one delivered to his Sunday-school some time since, and was simple and impressive, particularly adapted to his auditors. The birds, he said, taught three great lessons in their lives—industry, happiness, and the beauty of trusting in God. He applied the lessons to the lives of children.

Ex-Ald. Ballard followed with a few words about the first meeting held, out of which the school had grown. He had seen the children going to the car standing on the tracks of the old Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana Railroad Company's tracks, and the vision was as bright in his mind now as it was twenty-six years ago. The success of the work then started, however, had surpassed his expectations, but it had been a success in the right direction, and he thanked Father Kent, the Rev. Mr. Morton, and Superintendent Henderson for the parts they had taken in it.

The exercises, which were pleasing throughout, closed with the benediction.

A HOLINESS MEETING.

Services at the Park Avenue Methodist Church.

The first of a series of "holiness meetings" was held in Park Avenue Methodist Church last evening, the service consisting mainly of praise and prayer. The Rev. Milton Heany, a traveling evangelist, preached a short sermon of an evangelical character on the baptism of the Holy Ghost, selecting this text:

For John truly baptized with water; but ye shall be baptized with the Holy Ghost not many days hence. But ye shall receive power after that the Holy Ghost is come upon you.—*Acts i., 5, 8.*

These words, he said, were addressed to the eleven disciples just before Christ ascended to Heaven. Three years previously they had been called to the work and ministry of soul-saving. They had all the advantages of a personal intercourse, and fellowship, and communion with Christ; they had the power to work miracles; they had witnessed the ordeal of the Master's crucifixion; and they had now received the final baptism of the Holy Ghost. The speaker traced the history and work of the disciples, and detailed the events following the resurrection of Christ, showing the special value of this baptism to the pioneers of Christianity. The great need then and now was a purification of the heart. The elements of baptism in former times were water and fire, both being needed for a thorough purification. This purifying was an erasing of all self-esteem and self-glorification; it gave them power over the evil spirits within and without—power over self, power to testify for God, and power to fight the world, the flesh, and the devil. This baptism, he prayed, would be sent on all present, so they could testify to what Jesus had done for their souls, of how the chains of slavery had been stricken off, and of their fearlessness in the battle of life with God as their shield and helper.

The holiness meetings will be held every afternoon and evening during the present week.

BISHOP FALLOWS.

The Fifth Commandment.

The Rt.-Rev. Samuel Fallows, D. D., discoursed last night in St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal Church on "Murder." His text was:

Thou shalt not kill.—*Ex., xx., 13.*

He began his discourse by saying that the great tidal wave of crime sweeping over the land called for action on the part of ministers of the Gospel. Murder was the unjust and unlawful taking of human life. There was such a thing as the just taking of human life. The killing of a fellow-being was lawful when done under the sanction of public sentiment expressed in the laws of the land. Nearly every nation had enacted laws justifying the taking of life in self-defense. There were those who advocated passive resistance, arguing that it was better to endure insults and oppression than to avenge wrongs by shedding human blood. No human life ought to be taken by any one unless his own life was in absolute danger. Human life should be regarded as the most sacred thing in existence, and the church and State should throw every safeguard around it. A life might be an abandoned one, and seem utterly worthless, but still it had claims upon mankind, and should not be ruthlessly destroyed. It should be borne in mind that some of the greatest desperadoes ever known had passed into the front ranks of the saints. If a swearing, dissolute, and desperate Bunyan could become converted to Christ and become eminent in His service, it need not be said that any one was past redemption. If the dying thief on the cross could find favor in the sight of the expiring Savior there was hope for everyone. When life had been taken and a plea of self-defense was urged, it should be made clearly indisputable that the life of the person committing the deed was in imminent jeopardy. It was not enough that the person killed had made threats, for many persons threaten each other and afterwards become good friends. If all those making threats against the life of another were slain, the number of the killed would be greater in one year than in a series of great battles. A man might be morally guilty of murder even when the laws of men could not punish him for his crime. The spirit of the commandment forbade and condemned war, except when carried on in self-defense. He had yet to learn that a war of aggrandizement was anything but wholesale murder, and that those engaging in it were anything but wholesale murderers. If a war of defense must be undertaken, it should be carried on vigorously. In such a war even an angel from Heaven might wield a two-edged sword.

The commandment also forbade self-murder. No one had a right to take his own life. It was but a charitable construction to say that at least ninety out of one hundred persons committing suicide did so after reason became dethroned. Again, the commandant forbade men to arouse each other's passions and thus provoke them to commit murder. No one should arouse passions and prejudices, and thus engender a spirit of crime. The benign Savior would brand as a murderer every man who in his heart treasured up the spirit of murder. He had said, "Thou shalt do no murder," and in that command it was implied that no act should be committed likely to lead to murder.

The speaker closed by denouncing immoral performances on the stage, and especially the blood-curdling play entitled "The James Brothers." He said that Jesse and Frank James were villains of the deepest dye, who deserved to have been hung twenty times over if it were possible to do so, and that such bloodthirsty wretches could have enjoyed immunity from punishment so long in no other land except the United States, and perhaps in Spain or Portugal.

SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIANS.

Eloquent Addresses Before the General Assembly at Lexington by Judge S. M. Moore and Others—The Proceedings.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 19.—[Special.]—The General Assembly convened this morning, and the first hour was taken up with matters of minor business and the reception of reports. The Devotional Committee reported that all the pulpits in the city tomorrow would be occupied by members of the assembly. At 10 o'clock a delegation from the Northern Assembly was received and heartily welcomed by the Moderator and the assembly. The delegates are S. M. Moore of Chicago, the Rev. E. P. Humphrey of Louisville, the Rev. S. I. Prime of New York, the Rev. S. J. Nichols of St. Louis, and the Hon. William Strong of Philadelphia. Dr. A. Mitchell of Cleveland was also a delegate, but was detained at the Northern Assembly by press of work.

Judge Moore then addressed the assembly in an eloquent speech, touching first on brotherly love and its graces, and of the quarrel between the two parties. The whole ground of the quarrel was covered. He then spoke of the necessity of love and charity in religion, and the brotherly affection which should exist between them. He said:

"We have said we regret doing this. We can't do less, nor can we do more. Here, in your kind invitation to greet you as fathers and brothers, you have extended to us a hearty and

kindly greeting in this unus... common country, the City ... Clay, Merifee, Marshall, ... ton, Shelby, Scott, Cri... Prather, and a host of ... eloquence and statesmansh... and whose bravery and man... passed, are names a heritage ... of the Presbyterian Churches ... other well-known divines hav... Presbyterians and Christians, ... fore your present Ebenez... Washington Presbytery pre... braced that part of the Com... Licking, O., and the Northwe... the vineyard then are ... our memory. Each g... names. The two churches ... belief, a similar worship and ... field. They have the same ... must abide side by side in ... work; two churches surrou... people, that need the same ... life, and two churches have ... from the same source, and ... the spirit; two churches h... common, with the same fe... Heavenly Father and Savi... forter, the same God, and ... church. Why then no... and friendship, sympat... other in trials, ... work too great for the one, ... too large for the one, invite ... and dwell, and work togethe... tions exclude everything ... churches should not interf... working for the same great ... should put on the armor o... under a common Captain."

Judge Moore closed with ... the greetings of this asse... feeling of every heart of eve... the North, and with thanks ... Dr. Niccolls referred to ... tory in which the vanquish... words spoken here would ... sponse in tens of thousands ... out the land. This was not t... porary enthusiasm, but the ... mand to love one another ... above acts of the assembly ... of the negotiations since ... thirteen years ago, and to t... the friendly feeling this r... The influence was the ... sides. The parting twent... was in bitterness; the re... There has been progress sin... a common field and can sid... common work. He likened ... meeting of clouds followed ... land, and closed with a pr... keep all in the bonds of perf...

The Moderator gave ou... Hymn 298: "Blest be the ... sung by the assembly.

Dr. Humphrey pointed ou... and time of these greeti... of the first Presbyterian s... by David Rice just 100 years ... seven ministers from Virgin... mation here of the Trans... and the Synod of Kentucky, ... diction over the territory n... in that part of the Northw... keeping all the territory ... the Synod of Tennessee ... reason to be glad of the ... meeting, as they could gre... belonging to the original Sy...

The Moderator expressed ... py choice of the delegates ... no doubt would meet with ... all hearts. He expressed ... body of Christians they rep... love of this assembly. Tho... casion and auspiciousness he ... revert to the past. We co... back to some things. When ... sad conflict arose, it was bu... minister of the Gospel, ... go along with the ... State. He saw many and ... always give intense pain; b... been pierced to the heart sh... pelled to behold the spe... bound together by ties such ... and South churches, divid... it was his privilege, an old m... of four score, to welcome th... people had warm hearts, an... these delegates were welc... spoke for the Southern ch... most ready to say, like ... Lord, let Thy servant depar... eyes have seen Thy glory, ... blessing on them, and th... goodness.

The remaining verses of ... sung, and the assembly adj... Monday.

OTHER REL...

The preaching and praise ... Music-Hall will be discontin... day until the first Sunday in ... will be held again under the ... At the First Presbyterian ... morning the annual collecti... chapel was taken up, amoun...

PSCHUTT AND PSC...

[London *Truth*.]—A delug... and fashionable slang has co... us. That expressive word "... so much that is Parisian, is ... swept away by the horribl... term is of German origin, ... runs, put in circulation by ... Troubetskoy. She had it fr... jestingly laid a wager that ... into le high life de Paris it w... cepted as current lingual c... give an example of the lev... ciety here. The Princess, ... lin, told an infatuated da... name and engaged in sq... fortune, how she b... German papers that he ... He once asked her the mea... "Why a mirror of fashion... less." So the fine gentleme... petits salons, which are ope... cter, declaring that such a pi... such an equipage, such a ... "pschutt." It is not yet d... new word is to have one or ... Fashionable moths and butt... about what is "pschutt."

We associated "chic" w... some taste. "Pschutt" is ... softened by dissipation. T... got to mean that there can... tish without plenty of mone... in making a guy of oneself ... tout a fait pschutt. It is ver... one's coat-of-arms emblaz... on the back of white Swedi... bidezza that subcutaneou... phine gives enters into the ... neologism, if, however, it ... external signs of wealth ... spend money frivolously. ... "pschutt" now wears sq... much cut down at the ins... silk stockings. His street p... waist and long in the skirt... off the collar. His trowsers ... with large pocket-flaps, an... gloved, but très soignées ... rings. Dumas fils predicte... advent of l'homme femme... prophecy is accomplished ... wear in the evening a white ... with a jewel that accords w... coat-of-arms. Pschuttists ... looked for at the Gymn... But they had not the coura... they have among them... right thing for a man of sty... The word "pschutt" break... eruption in the vanity f... boulevard gazettes. Tailor... and tradespeople who live ... the wealthy have got it o... tongues. It's "pschutt" ... Saturdays, and to the Fr... Thursdays, to have a Bo... ties, and to engage Mme. J... Japanese soirées are the n... geure, for so has wille... Bisaccia. The gommeux n... and cosmetics. Instead of ... came out of a bandbox, he ... be limp from the waist- ... down he should be crea... boudiné. This word has ... second nickname.

VIENNA ELECTRIC...

The electrical exhibition ... mer will be held in the Prat... Vienna, and the favorit res... lation of the city throughou... building in which the displ... the rotunda, the largest co... European Continent. Th... this edifice extends is more ... million square feet, being ... area available at the late ... American, as well as E... German, inventors will ... the several sections ... hibits of inventions in ... telephony, the transmissio... and the measurement of ... will also be new electric ... tric rail shifters, point ind... printing with single wire, ... phone for musical transmi... an electric railway running ... pal avenue of the Prater to ... of the Vienna theatres are ... with the rotunda by teleph... formances may be heard in ... Baden Theatre, ten miles d... larly connected.

Commercial travelers, m... men—notably among the ... business-men of this count... 10,000 are now members of ... Mutual Accident Associati... way, New York. They we... appreciate and avail them... tages offered by this associ... saving to its members of ... usual cost of accident insur... panies.

, and besought them to be ever
promptings of the Holy Spirit,
to give Himself to them in the
confirmation. The church was
spectators, many of whom were
but all were equally interested in

AILROAD CHAPEL.

ixth Anniversary Celebration.

the twenty-sixth anniversary
hment of the Railroad Chapel,
State street, near Fourteenth,
n was celebrated during the aft-
ting way. The attendance was
the chapel had been suitably
flowers and plants. Behind the
n of a car, intended to repre-
which the first meeting was held.
onsisted largely of singing by the
whom about 500 were pres-
usic was interspersed with
by C. M. Henderson, the Super-
e school, the Rev. Father Kent,
l, and the Rev. Dr. McPherson.
n's remarks were purely con-
the teachers and scholars, whom
for their faithfulness. Father
occasion was another landmark
of the mission, and went on to
epest gratitude to God, and those
bly sustained the work, for the
d. The mission had won bright
ast, but he thought its best days
vests were yet to come. It had
gather the children from the
had extended its work beyond his
expectations, and was now a
l. It had graduated, as it were,
wledge, eight Sunday-school Su-
and two missionaries, one of
a mission at Racine, and beside
any to the membership of the
city.
McPherson took as a text from
briefly the words, "Behold the
aven." His address was a repe-
delivered to his Sunday-school
e, and was simple and impres-
ly adapted to his auditors. The
taught three great lessons in their
happiness, and the beauty of
He applied the lessons to the
n.
ard followed with a few words
meeting held, out of which the
wn. He had seen the children go-
standing on the tracks of the
Southern & Northern Indiana
any's tracks, and the vision was
mind now as it was twenty-six
e success of the work then start-
had surpassed his expectations,
a success in the right direction,
d Father Kent, the Rev. Mr. Mor-
ntendent Henderson for the parts
n it.
s, which were pleasing through-
h the benediction.

OLINESS MEETING.

the Park Avenue Methodist Church.

a series of "holiness meetings"
Park Avenue Methodist Church
the service consisting mainly of
ayer. The Rev. Milton Heany, a
ngelist, preached a short sermon
lical character on the baptism of
t, selecting this text:
baptized with water; but ye shall be
e Holy Ghost not many days hence.
receive power after that the Holy
pon you.—*Acts* i., 5, 8.
, he said, were addressed to the
s just before Christ ascended to
e years previously they had been
ork and ministry of soul-saving.
he advantages of a personal inter-
fellowship, and communion with
ad the power to work miracles;
ssed the ordeal of the Master's
d they had now received the final
e Holy Ghost. The speaker traced
work of the disciples, and de-
ts following the resurrection of
g the special value of
m to the pioneers of
The great need then and
rification of the heart. The ele-
tism in former times were water
being needed for a thorough puri-
purifying was an erasing of all
d self-glorification; it gave them
e evil spirits within and without—
elf, power to testify for God, and
e the world, the flesh, and the devil.
he prayed, would be sent on all
ey could testify to what Jesus had
souls, of how the chains of slavery
ken off, and of their fearlessness
t life with God as their shield and

meetings will be held every after-
ing during the present week.

SHOP FALLOWS.

Fifth Commandment.

v. Samuel Fallows, D. D., discoursed
St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal
Murder." His text was:
ot kill.—*Ex.* xx., 13.
his discourse by saying that the
wave of crime sweeping over the
r action on the part of ministers
Murder was the unjust and un-
of human life. There was such a
just taking of human life. The
fellow-being was lawful when
the sanction of public senti-
ed in the laws of the land.
nation had enacted laws
taking of life in self-defense.
those who advocated passive re-
ing that it was better to endure
pression than to avenge wrongs
human blood. No human life
ken by any one unless his own life
e danger. Human life should be
e most sacred thing in existence,
ch and State should throw every
round it. A life might be an
, and seem utterly worthless, but
ims upon mankind, and should not
destroyed. It should be borne
that some of the greatest
ever known had passed into the
f the saints. If a swearing, disso-
perate Bunyan could become con-
rist and become eminent in His
eed not be said that any one was
on. If the dying thief on the cross
avor in the sight of the expiring
was hope for everyone. When life
ken and a plea of self-defense was
ould be made clearly indisputable
of the person committing the deed
mminent jeopardy. It was
h that the person killed
threats, for many persons
h other and afterwards become
. If all those making threats
fe of another were slain, the num-
lled would be greater in one year
eries of great battles. A man
rally guilty of murder even when
en could not punish him for his
spirit of the commandment forbade
ed war, except when carried on in
He had yet to learn that a war
ement was anything but wholesale
d that those engaging in it
ng but wholesale murderers.
defense must be undertaken, it
rried on vigorously. In such a war
t from Heaven might wield a two-

andment also forbade self-murder.
right to take his own life. It was
able construction to say that at
out of one hundred persons com-
de did so after reason became de-
gain, the commandant forbade men
ch other's passions and thus pro-
to commit murder. No one
use passions and prejudices,
r a spirit of crime.
uld brand as a murderer
is heart treasured up the
he had said, "Thou shalt do
that command it was im-
ld be committed likely to

by denouncing immoral
es on the stage, and especially the
ng play entitled "The James Broth-
id that Jesse and Frank James were
the deepest dye, who deserved to
ung twenty times over if it were
o, and that such bloodthirsty
ve enjoyed immunity from
n no other land except the
rhaps in Spain or Portugal.

RESBYTERIANS.

sses Before the General
Lexington by Judge S.
re and Others—The Proceed-

n, Ky., May 19.—[Special.]—The
convened this morning, and
ken up with matters of mi-
reception of reports. The
ee reported that all the pul-
rrow would be occupied by
sembly. At 10 o'clock a dele-
Northern Assembly was re-
heartly welcomed by the Moderator
sembly. The delegates are S. M.
Chicago, the Rev. E. P. Humphrey of
the Rev. S. I. Prime of New York,
J. Nichols of St. Louis, and
m Strong of Philadelphia.
of Cleveland was also
detained at the Northern
of work.
ore then addressed the assembly in
t speech, touching first on brotherly
s graces, and of the quarrel between
rties. The whole ground of the quar-
wered. He then spoke of the necessi-
arity in religion, and the
which should exist between

we regret doing this. We
can we do more. Here, in
to greet you as fathers and
you have extended to us a hearty and

kindly greeting in this unsurpassed part of our common country, the City of Breckenridge, Clay, Merifee, Marshall, Boone, Kenton, Shelby, Scott, Crittenden, Powell, Prather, and a host of others, whose eloquence and statesmanship were unequaled and whose bravery and manhood were unsurpassed, are names a heritage of both branches of the Presbyterian Churches. Father Rice and other well-known divines have been honored by Presbyterians and Christians everywhere. Before your present Ebenezer Presbytery, the Washington Presbytery preceded it and embraced that part of the Commonwealth east of Licking, O., and the Northwest. The laborers in the vineyard then are all written in our memory. Each glories in these names. The two churches have a common belief, a similar worship and cultivate the same field. They have the same government, and must abide side by side in the same land and work; two churches surrounded by the same people, that need the same bread and water of life, and two churches have the same to offer from the same source, and the same sword of the spirit; two churches having blessings in common, with the same foundation, the same Heavenly Father and Savior, the same Comforter, the same God, and above all the same church. Why then not dwell in love and friendship, sympathize with each other in trials, assist in the work too great for the one, and as the field is too large for the one, invite the other to come and dwell, and work together. These considerations exclude everything like strife, and the churches should not interfere with each other working for the same great end. Therefore all should put on the armor of God as soldiers under a common Captain."

Judge Moore closed with the assurance that the greetings of this assembly expressed the feeling of every heart of every Presbytery in all the North, and with thanks for the reception.

Dr. Niccolls referred to this as a day of victory in which the vanquished are blessed. The words spoken here would meet with a glad response in tens of thousands of hearts throughout the land. This was not the outcome of temporary enthusiasm, but the result of the command to love one another. Legislation for the above acts of the assembly followed the result of the negotiations since the first overtures thirteen years ago, and to the steady growth of the friendly feeling this result had to come. The influence was the sun on both sides. The parting twenty-three years ago was in bitterness; the reconciliation is sweet. There has been progress since the churches have a common field and can aid each other in their common work. He likened the occasion to the meeting of clouds followed by a blessing in the land, and closed with a prayer that God will keep all in the bonds of perfect love.

The Moderator gave out the first verse of Hymn 298: "Blest be the tie," etc., which was sung by the assembly.

Dr. Humphrey pointed out the fitness of place and time of these greetings, giving a history of the first Presbyterian sermon in Kentucky by David Rice just 100 years ago; the coming of seven ministers from Virginia in 1786; the formation here of the Transylvania Presbytery, and the Synod of Kentucky in 1802, with jurisdiction over the territory north and south, and in that part of the Northwest then inhabited, keeping all the territory till the formation of the Synod of Tennessee in 1817. So they had reason to be glad of the time and place of meeting, as they could greet each other as all belonging to the original Synod of Kentucky.

The Moderator expressed himself on the happy choice of the delegates. Their expressions no doubt would meet with cordial response in all hearts. He expressed to them and to the body of Christians they represented the cordial love of this assembly. Though pleasant the occasion and auspicious as he felt it, his mind would revert to the past. We could not help going back to some things. When the unhappy and sad conflict arose, it was but natural that he, a minister of the Gospel, should desire to go along with the armies of his State. He saw many sad sights; such scenes always give intense pain; but he said he had been pierced to the heart since then, when compelled to behold the spectacle of brethren, bound together by ties such as bind the North and South churches, divided. He rejoiced that it was his privilege, an old man, on the border of four score, to welcome these delegates. The people had warm hearts, and with warm hearts these delegates were welcome. He knew he spoke for the Southern churches. He was almost ready to say, like old Simeon: "Now, Lord, let Thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen Thy glory." He asked God's blessing on them, and thanked God for His goodness.

The remaining verses of hymn 298 were then sung, and the assembly adjourned till 9 o'clock Monday.

OTHER RELIGION.

The preaching and praise services in Central Music-Hall will be discontinued after next Sunday until the first Sunday in October, when they will be held again under the same auspices.

At the First Presbyterian Church yesterday morning the annual collection for the railroad chapel was taken up, amounting to $8,291.50.

PSCHUTT AND PSCHUTTISTS.

[London *Truth*.]—A deluge of newly-coined and fashionable slang has come suddenly upon us. That expressive word "chic," which fitted so much that is Parisian, is in danger of being swept away by the horrible "pschutt." This term is of German origin, and was, the rumor runs, put in circulation by the Princess Lise Troubetskoy. She had it from Bismarck, who jestingly laid a wager that if she introduced it into le high life de Paris it would at once be accepted as current lingual coin. He did this to give an example of the levity of mondaine society here. The Princess, on arriving from Berlin, told an infatuated dandy bearing an old name and engaged in squandering a large fortune, now she had read in the German papers that he was très pschutt. He once asked her the meaning of the term. "Why a mirror of fashion—nothing more nor less." So the fine gentleman went round the petits salons, which are open at the end of winter, declaring that such a picture, such a beauty, such an equipage, such a toilet was awfully "pschutt." It is not yet decided whether the new word is to have one or two t's at the end. Fashionable moths and butterflies converse only about what is "pschutt."

We associated "chic" with cleverness and some taste. "Pschutt" is a flower of brains softened by dissipation. The word already has got to mean that there can be nothing pschuttish without plenty of money, and that one can in making a guy of oneself at great expense be tout a fait pschutt. It is very "pschutt" to have one's coat-of-arms emblazoned or embroidered on the back of white Swedish gloves. The morbidezza that subcutaneous injections of morphine gives enters into the domain of the ugly neologism, if, however, it is accompanied with external signs of wealth and a disposition to spend money frivolously. The dandy who is "pschutt" now wears square-toed shoes, very much cut down at the instep, and thin black silk stockings. His street paletot is short in the waist and long in the skirts; angles are rounded off the collar. His trowsers are tight and short, with large pocket-flaps, and his hands are ungloved, but très soignées and glittering with rings. Dumas fils predicted, in our time, the advent of l'homme femme. I really think that prophecy is accomplished. It is "pschutt" to wear in the evening a white waistcoat, buttoned with a jewel that accords with the field of one's coat-of-arms. Pschuttists were very much looked for at the Gymnase Saturday night. But they had not the courage to appear in what they have among themselves resolved is the right thing for a man of style and rank to wear. The word "pschutt" breaks out like a zymotic eruption in the vanity fair columns of the boulevard gazettes. Tailors, jewelers, milliners, and tradespeople who live upon the vanity of the wealthy have got it on the tips of their tongues. It's "pschutt" to go to the circus Saturdays, and to the Français Tuesdays and Thursdays, to have a Bourbon at one's parties, and to engage Mme. Judic to sing for him. Japanese soirées are the ne plus ultra of the genre, for so has willed the Duchesse de Bisaccia. The gommeux must abandon starch and cosmetics. Instead of looking as though he came out of a bandbox, he owes it to himself to be limp from the waist up. From the waist down he should be creaseless, and in short boudiné. This word has supplied him with a second nickname.

VIENNA ELECTRIC EXHIBITION.

The electrical exhibition at Vienna this summer will be held in the Prater, the great park of Vienna, and the favorit resort of the vast population of the city throughout the summer. The building in which the display will be collected is the rotunda, the largest covered hall upon the European Continent. The space over which this edifice extends is more than a quarter of a million square feet, being more than double the area available at the late exhibition at Munich. American, as well as English, French, and German, inventors will be represented, and the several sections will contain exhibits of inventions in electric lighting, telephony, the transmission of electric power and the measurement of electric force. There will also be new electric railway signals, electric rail shifters, point indicators, electric type printing with single wire, and a new phonophone for musical transmission. There will be an electric railway running through the principal avenue of the Prater to the exhibition. Some of the Vienna theatres are also to be connected with the rotunda by telephone, so that the performances may be heard in the exhibition. The Baden Theatre, ten miles distant, will be similarly connected.

Commercial travelers, merchants, and salesmen—notably among the shrewdest and best business-men of this country—to the number of 10,000 are now members of the United States Mutual Accident Association, 320 and 322 Broadway, New York. They were among the first to appreciate and avail themselves of the advantages offered by this association, which effects a saving to its members of more than half the usual cost of accident insurance in other companies.

A MORNING "MILL."

At 1 O'Clock Yesterday Morning Two Hundred Sports Left the City by Hack and Tug.

A Ring Was Formed in the Well-Known Indiana Meadow Just Over the State Line.

"Tommy" Lynch and "Jimmy" Welch Pounded and Rugged Through Thirty-nine Rounds.

Lynch Was Badly Whipped, and the Whole Gang Was Captured While Re-entering the City.

A slugging match which was witnessed by about 250 tough sports and lovers of prize fights occurred yesterday morning between a couple of Chicago hard-hitters and would-be pugilists. Late Saturday evening the police got wind of the fact that a fight had been arranged for, but were unable to prevent its occurrence. Nevertheless they managed to have several officers in citizen's attire on the scene, and after it was all over the battered, bleeding principals and a portion of the gang were arrested and locked up. The fighters were "Tommy" Lynch and "Jimmy" Welch, and the scene of the mill was just across the line in wicked Indiana, in a green meadow about a mile from the little station of Sheffield on the Fort Wayne Road—the same meadow that had already witnessed two conflicts of the kind.

THEIR FIRST APPEARANCE.

Neither Welch nor Lynch had ever been in the ring before, the fight being brought about in the following way: Lynch, who is employed as a switchman at the North Chicago Rolling-Mills, where he is looked upon as a sort of bully, had a difficulty with Welch's brother and "thumped" him. "Jimmy," who is a blacksmith's helper, hunted Lynch up forthwith and squared things for the family by doing the switchman up in a desperate rough-and-tumble fight. Lynch then offered to fight Welch for money, and the offer was promptly accepted. This was about four weeks ago, and since that time both men have done some training. The last of the stake money—$250 a side—was put up Saturday afternoon. The two men with their backers went to Sheffield the same afternoon and spent the night at a farm-house, eating breakfast together yesterday morning. The "mob" did not get out there until shortly before the fight commenced. Some went in carriages, others took a late train, and the remainder, about 109 men, including a TRIBUNE reporter, were carried over by the tugboat Pearle, specially chartered for the occasion. The boat left the foot of Randolph street at 1 o'clock, having received her passengers quietly, two or three at a time, and the trip across the water was made in about two hours. The load was landed about two miles from where the battle was to take place, and while waiting for daylight to appear the shivering gang warmed itself by a bonfire on the beach.

ON THE MARCH.

Just at dawn they took up their march to the important spot, wading through the wet grass, climbing fences, and jumping innumerable ditches. Lynch and his backers were found in a little grove near the meadow, but Welch had not yet arrived, and there was another cold wait. At 5:30 a wagon drove up bearing Welch and several of his friends. Instantly all was excitement. While the stakes were being driven and ropes stretched for the ring the sports who were fortunate enough to have money were circulating through the crowd after bets, big "rolls" being "flashed up" here and there as the boys lustily announced their favorits. Welch seemed to have the most friends, but Lynch's backers had the most money. John Hannigan, the State street saloonkeeper, bet considerable money on Lynch, while Billy Whalen backed Welch. The bets ranged all the way from $5 to $50, no odds being offered on either man at the start.

ENTERING THE RING.

Welch entered the ring a few minutes before 6 o'clock and dressed for the fight before everybody. He stripped to the waist, wearing only a pair of white tights and button shoes. Lynch, who had been dressing in the grove, stepped into the ring a few minutes later, also stripped to the waist and wearing red drawers and low shoes. The men appeared to be about evenly matched. They are the same age, 24 years, of medium hight, and weigh about 170 pounds each. Jerry Sullivan was selected as referee without any bickering. Owen McManus acted as Lynch's second, and a South Chicago saloonkeeper performed the same service for Welch.

Time was called at 6 o'clock and the fun commenced.

THEY GET TO WORK.

First round—Each man waited for the other to assume the aggressive. After a few feints had been made Welch let drive with his left at Lynch's head, but the latter dodged it, and both men clinched and fell, Welch on top.

Second round—After making a few passes Lynch's right arm shot out and Welch caught it in the mouth, giving Lynch first blood. A yell went up from the crowd. Lynch had left himself open, but Welch threw away his chance by clinching. Both men fell heavily, with Welch on top again.

Third round—Lynch caught a hard one under the left ear and fell. He was a little late in falling and a foul was claimed, but not allowed.

Fourth round—The men clinched, Lynch being thrown.

Fifth round—Welch caught a hard one in the ribs, but got in another under Lynch's left ear. They clinched, and Welch was thrown.

Sixth round—The men clinched and fell, Welch on top.

Seventh round—Lynch got a powerful right-hander in the nose and bit the dust. Both men were bleeding.

Eighth round—Welch got in two heavy blows on Lynch's head, and then clinched and threw him.

The crowd was getting wild by this time. Fouls were being continually claimed by the seconds and friends of both men, and three or four outsiders jumped into the ring. Welch had got the best of it so far, and bets of $25 to $20 were made on him.

LYNCH GETTING GROGGY.

The next few rounds the men did nothing but clinch and fall. Lynch was getting somewhat groggy, and neither of the men made any further attempt to do scientific work.

In the twelfth round Welch got a stunner in the right eye, which began to swell rapidly. In this round Lynch threw him by a foul catch, and Welch's friends became wilder than ever. One of them jumped over the ropes and thrust a copy of the Marquis of Queensberry rules under the referee's nose. Jerry said allowances would have to be made for the men, as they were a little green. He was friendly to both, thought the fouls were about even, and wanted the best man to win.

Lynch got his second wind after about fifteen rounds had been fought, and whenever time was called he rushed over to Welch's corner, driving him against the ropes several times and getting in a number of blows on his head and ribs. About this time Lynch stock went up. The next ten rounds commenced, most of them, with clinching, the men pounding each other as well as they could without regard to rule or science. Welch's body began to show some ugly bruises, but Lynch's face and head were getting cut up and bleeding freely. Both men were well winded, but responded promptly when time was called. It was now anybody's fight.

IT GOES WELCH'S WAY.

In the twenty-fifth round Lynch got a heavy one in the right eye and measured his full length on the sod. He was carried to his corner looking very weary. This seemed to infuse new life into Welch, and in the next four or five rounds, in each of which the men clinched the first thing before commencing their usual slugging, Lynch got much the worst of it. Welch had it all his own way after that. In the thirty-sixth round he surprised everybody with the force with which he let drive his right in Lynch's eye. Lynch fell, and barely had the strength to respond when time was called again. Both his eyes were nearly closed. He was game, however, and came to the front three more times only to be promptly knocked down by Welch. At the end of the thirty-ninth round McManus threw up the sponge and Lynch was carried over to the grove, where he was some time recovering strength enough to stand. The fight lasted one hour and five minutes.

Welch was soon dressed, and he joined the party returning by boat. Lynch, after his head had been tied up, started for South Chicago in a hack with McManus.

WELCOME HOME.

The police had resolved to arrest the fighters and as many of the gang as they could. They did not know where the boat would land, but every patrol wagon in the city was pressed into service and the whole lake front was guarded as well as possible. A number of the detectives were sent down to Hyde Park to meet the carriages. The tug was sighted about 9 o'clock, and half an hour later, when it stopped at the Twenty-ninth-street pier and discharged its load, the Central patrol service and a squad of officers were waiting for them, but not in sight. The crowd did not anticipate anything of the kind, and when a detective met Welch and arrested him there was a general scattering. Welch was too tired to make a "kick." He was driven at once to the Harrison Street Station. In the meantime the carriage containing Lynch and McManus had been stopped by the detectives at Hyde Park and the occupants placed under arrest. They were also brought to the Harrison Street Station.

At Twenty-seventh street sixteen of the gang were arrested and sent to join the fighters. They gave the names of Gus Owens, James McGuire, Joe Thomas, John Roche, James Mulcure, Thomas Wilson, James Morrisey, Thomas O'Donnell, Ormand Lusk, Charles Leroy, John Coyne, John Smith, John Brown, William Ryan, and James Maloney. The prisoners were booked for violating the State law with reference to aiding, abetting, or arranging a prize-fight. The officers were sent out to hunt up others of the gang.

INTER-STATE DRILL.

Preparing for the Great Military Event at Nashville Today.

BOSTON, Mass., May 19.—[Special.]—Company F, Ninth Infantry, of Lawrence, started South this morning to compete in the Inter-State drill, to take place at Nashville, Tenn., next week. The company, under command of Capt. Bolan, numbering three officers, two drummers, and twenty-six men, arrived in Boston shortly after 11 o'clock and marched directly to the State-House to receive a State flag at the hands of the Governor. The company marched directly into Doric Hall, formed in line, and Gov. Butler, accompanied by Adjutant-General Dalton, Gen. Colby, and Col. Drinkwater advanced to the front and centre of the company and made a glowing address, to which Capt. Dolan responded. The banner was then handed to the Color-Sergeant, and after the usual salutes his Excellency said: "Good-by all!" and the command marched away. After the presentation the company marched directly to the Providence Depot and took the Shore Line train for New York, thence through via Washington, Richmond, Lynchburg, and Knoxville to Nashville. The company is considered the crack drilled corps in the State.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 19.—[Special.]—The National competitive military drill and musical carnival which will commence next Monday and continue throughout the week promises to be very successful in every particular. The city is tastefully decorated, and presents a beautiful appearance. Thousands of flags are floating from the tops of buildings and the telegraph and telephone poles. Cedar-trees have been placed along the streets, representing a real growing forest of cedars. Nearly every prominent house in the business portion of the city is decorated. On all the principal crossings large and highly-decorated arches have been constructed, and from these depend banners of welcome to the visiting companies. Fifty thousand visitors are expected, and hundreds are arriving on every train. Nearly all the tents for the visiting infantry and artillery companies and musical bands have been erected, and the work of preparation will be completed tomorrow. The drill will take place at the fair grounds, one and a half miles west of the city. The ground is in fine condition, and most excellent drilling is expected. The judges are Capt. John L. Tiernon, Third Infantry, United States army, of Barancas, Fla.; Capt. Charles L. Davis, Tenth Infantry, Columbus, O.; Lieut. W. A. Kobbie, Third Artillery, Mt. Vernon, Ill.; Capt. James B. Goe, Thirteenth Infantry, Columbus, O., barracks; Capt. John T. Thompson, Second Artillery, Newport, Ky. The Savannah (Ga.) Cadets, the Mobile (Ala.) Rifles, the St. Louis Light Artillery, and the Busch Zouaves, of St. Louis, will arrive tomorrow. The Crescent Rifles, of New Orleans; the Treadway Rifles, of St. Louis; the Houston Light-Guards; the Houston (Tex.) Battery B, Washington Light Artillery, the New Orleans Battery B, Louisiana Light Artillery, New Orleans (Battery C) Light Artillery, New Orleans, Alabama and State Artillery, of Mobile, Ala., will arrive Monday morning. A number of other companies will reach here Tuesday. The drill will be formally opened by Gov. Bates Monday afternoon, and the award of prizes will be made Saturday evening.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 20.—[Special.]—The National competitive military drill and musical carnival will be formally opened tomorrow. The city is crowded with visitors, the trains which arrived during the day bringing several hundred. The number of visitors will, it is believed, reach 50,000. A heavy rain fell today, and a severe western wind blew down tents at the camp-grounds and played havoc with the decorations. The tents will be erected again in the morning and speedily placed in readiness for occupancy by the visiting companies. A few hours' work will replace the decorations. The Savannah (Ga.) Cadets, Mobile (Ala.) Rifles, Busch Zouaves, of St. Louis, and the St. Louis Battery arrived today and are quartered at hotels and the armory of the Hermitage Guards on account of the tents being blown down. They will go to the camp-grounds in the morning and take possession of their quarters. The different companies were warmly received and handsomely entertained tonight. Seven companies will arrive tomorrow morning from New Orleans, and others from different cities are expected in this evening. There will be a parade tomorrow morning and evening, and a grand parade next Wednesday in which all the companies will take part. The drill will begin Tuesday and end Friday, the award of prizes being made Saturday afternoon.

THE CHEROKEE COUNCIL.

The Freedman's Bill—The Strip Leased—The Council Adjourns.

MUSKOGEE, I. T., May 19.—[Special.]—In accordance with Gov. Christian's message, the Choctaw Council passed a bill giving to all former slaves belonging to the citizens of that nation full rights of the United States. Commissioners Ward and Beede, who were to express the wishes of the United States Government in regard to them, arrived after the bill was passed.

This morning the Chief sent in the lease-bill of "the strip" with his approval, and the members of the Cherokee Strip Live-Stock Association are happy. They are Messrs. Adridge, Drum, Wendson, Scales, and Button. Strip-cattle were passed through tonight en route home.

The Intruder bill passed both Houses.

The bill to pay the $300,000 to the Cherokees by blood only was vetoed by the Chief, but was passed over his head.

The Council adjourned this morning at 9 o'clock, and all scattered for their homes.

BROKE A LEG.

WORCESTER, Mass., May 19.—Willard Fuller, of Cleveland, pitcher in the Technical School nine, had a leg broken in a game of base-ball today. He attempted to cover the bag for first baseman. He is the best general athlete in the city, and leads the record in field sports of the school.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR numerous patrons throughout the city and suburbs, we have established Branch Offices, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.:

CITY.
SOUTH DIVISION.
3501 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-fifth-st.—F. Le B. Monroe, Druggist.
123 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—J. & R. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
3037 INDIANA-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.
3100 STATE-ST., cor. Thirty-first, } H. W. Buchman,
37 TWENTY-NINTH-ST., Branch, } Druggist.
CORNER OAKWOOD-BOULEVARD AND COTTAGE GROVE-AV., Oakland—G. Q. Dow.
WEST DIVISION.
338 WEST MADISON-ST., near Aberdeen—Charles F. Bowen & Co., Druggists.
482 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Sheldon—L. Schreiber & Co., Druggists.
832 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner Canalport-av.—F. A. Drueht, Druggist.
641 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.
134 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner of Adams—James M. Kirkley & Co., Druggists.
573 WEST MADISON-ST., corner of Ogden-av.—Max Behrens, Druggist.
343 BLUE ISLAND-AV., corner of Twelfth-st.—Th. Sonnichsen, Druggist.
720 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Lincoln—H. C. Herrick, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods.
182 NORTH HALSTED-ST., corner Indiana—August Jacobson, Druggist.
1002 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Western-av.—John Myers, Druggist.
823 WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner Paulina—R. Sill, Druggist.
NORTH DIVISION.
126 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner of Ohio—Gale & Blocki, Druggists.
445 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Division—Adolf G. Vogeler, Druggist.
675 LARRABEE-ST., corner Garfield-av.—F. M. Williams & Co., Druggists.
974 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Webster-av., Frank Schrage, Druggist.
SUBURBAN.
HYDE PARK.
HYDE PARK-AV. AND FIFTY-THIRD-ST.—Goodrich Q. Dow, Druggist.
ENGLEWOOD.
CORNER WENTWORTH-AV. AND CHESTNUT-ST.—Englewood Eye Office.
EVANSTON.
GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.
LAKE VIEW.
EVANSTON-AV., near Diversy-st.—C. S. Wells, Post-Office and Druggist.
PULLMAN.
ARCADE BUILDING, J. R. Waterbury, Cigar and News Depot.

LOST AND FOUND.

CAUTION—ALL PERSONS ARE CAUtioned to buy warehouse certificates for whisky, made by W. C. Smith at Colesburg, Hardin County, Ky., brand "Happy Hollow," and bearing numbers as follows: 5 barrels September, 1881, Nos. 146 to 150; 5 barrels September, 1881, Nos. 156 to 160; 10 barrels November, 1881, No. 271 to 280; 5 barrels December, 1881, Nos. 334 to 338; 30 barrels May, 1882, Nos. 756 to 785, as papers were stolen from the undersigned, and will be worthless to the buyer. M. REES, 21 West Randolph-st. Will pay $25 reward to the party that returns these warehouse certificates to me and ask no questions. M. REES, 21 West Randolph-st.

LOST—A SMALL WHITE FEMALE dog, part poodle and Spitz, brown eyes. Liberal reward by returning to 255 Michigan-av., basement.

$25 REWARD — FOR RETURN OF watch lost on Madison-st. car Saturday night. Inscription on inside of case. Call or address B. K. C., Room 19, 175 La Salle-st. No questions asked.

$20 REWARD—A WHITE BULLDOG with white brindle marks on each side of head. Any person returning the same to TOM CHANDLER, South Park Hotel, will receive the above and no questions asked.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

H. J. EDWARDS & SONS, 233 WABASH-av., keep all the latest styles of carriages, buggies, phaetons, and the only place in this city where you can find the genuine Edwards' Lightning Jump-Seat Buggies. We have a fine second-hand extension-top Coan & Tenbroeck carriage and a platform Victoria but little used, at a special bargain.

STORAGE.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 78, 81, and 83 East Van Buren-st., established in 1875; advances made; increased facilities for the storage of household goods; private compartments.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc., cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY DANIEL H. HALE & CO., Room 5, 89 Randolph-st.:
1473 Michigan-av., vacant lot, 25x164.
276 West Harrison-st., 2-story brick residence, $5,400.
278 West Harrison-st., 2-story brick residence, $5,400.
280 West Harrison-st., 2-story brick residence, $5,400.
282 West Harrison-st., 2-story brick residence, $5,400.
18 Ogden-av., 3-story marble front, $8,500.
61 Elizabeth-st., 2-story marble front, $7,250.
22 Park-av., 2-story marble-front, with brick barn, $8,500.

FOR SALE—CENTRALLY LOCATED Chicago business property, improved and unimproved. HENRY WHIPPLE, 137 Madison-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN—ONE of the best business corners in the city offered for 5 days; will pay 30 per cent on investment; no agents need apply. Address Y 79, Tribune office.

SOUTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—SIXTY FEET FRONT ON the southeast corner of Thirty-seventh-st. and Stanton-av., cheap. H. G. YOUNG & CO., Room 22, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTHEAST CORNER OF Market and Jackson-sts., 99x128 or 66 feet deep, to suit buyer. Southwest corner Market and Jackson-sts., 99x133. M. McNEILL, No. 113 East Adams-st., Room 38.

WEST SIDE.

FOR SALE—106 AND 108 DE KALB-ST., new 2-story stone-front houses, every improvement; price $3,750 each; now rented for $420 per year; terms to suit. CAMPBELL BROS., 137 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—
GOOD BUILDING SITES.
Corner Jackson and Ossley-sts.
Corner Van Buren-st. and Western-av.
Corner California-av. and Warren-av.
66x200 Van Buren-st., east of Western-av.
A fine lot on Adams-st., near Campbell-av.
A fine list of lots all over the West Side. Prices range $350 to $2,500. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—IN MY BEAUTIFUL NEW block, two-story and basement 11-room octagon stone-front house and lot 742 West Jackson-boulevard, near Lincoln-st., $10,000; $2,000 cash, balance $1,000 yearly until paid, or $65 monthly.
These houses are well built by myself, with all modern improvements, and will bear close inspection; will rent for nearly that money.
IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ON WEST MADISON-ST. Stone-front business property, for $12,000, $24,000, and $35,000; the improvements are new; well rented, paying over 10 per cent; no better investment to be had in city. Capitalists invited to call on POTTER & PAYNE, 164 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
On South Canal-st., near Twelfth, one of the best-built, 3-story stone-front buildings on the West Side; will make it an object to a buyer of this property if sold this month. Owner needs the money for other business, and will make a sacrifice. Call for particulars. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—WEST SIDE HOUSES AND choice lots; will build to suit customers. HENRY WHIPPLE, 137 East Madison-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—
A fine list of dwellings on the West Side.
Adams,
Monroe,
Van Buren,
Jackson-sts.,
Warren-av. and Polk,
Washington-boulevard,
and all of the cross streets. Call and get one of our printed lists, giving location and prices.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—
BUSINESS PROPERTY
On South Halsted-st.
On West Madison-st.
On Blue Island-av.
On West Indiana-st.
And other business streets West Side. Call and get one of our printed lists, giving location and price.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—$3,500—990 WEST VAN Buren-st., 10-room framed house, built in flats, 5 rooms in each flat; house has just been papered and calcimined throughout, and is in perfect order; this is a good house; nearly new; lot 25x150, 100 feet from Western-av.; it rents to good tenants at $45 per month; pays 15 per cent net; taxes, $22; street-cars only 150 feet from it; this property is growing, besides it pays a large interest on your money; it is a bargain; $2,000, or all down.
T. B. BOYD, Room 1, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE ACRES IN LAWNdale, near school-house, at $1,200. This will pay 100 per cent to subdivide. C. J. HAMBLETON, 95 Clark-st., Room 12.

NORTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—BY A NON-RESIDENT—New and modern residence on North Side, finely located, worth $8,000; will be sold much less than value if taken at once; cannot be excelled as a bargain. POTTER & PAYNE, 164 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—I HAVE HOUSES FROM $1,500 to $5,000 in the best locality in Englewood; water, gas, sewerage, and modern improvements; also lots in the most desirable locations in the town at reasonable prices and terms; will show parties at any time. JOHN A. BARTLETT, No. 21 Otis Block, No. 152 La Salle-st., or No. 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WISH A healthy location go to Normal Park, Englewood. This is the best suburban property, and has the best railroad facilities in Cook County; will sell on easy terms. For particulars inquire of
J. A. BARTLETT,
Room 21 Otis Block, No. 152 La Salle-st., or No. 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—Lots, choice and very cheap; easy terms. HENRY WHIPPLE, 137 Madison-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE — EVANSTON — LARGE south and east front corner lot, one of the finest locations in town; also houses and lots at bargains and easy terms. HENRY WHIPPLE, 137 East Madison-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—HOUSES BUILT TO ORder at the new American colony, Fernwood; also will sell lots and build on easy terms. HENRY L. HILL, 142 Dearborn-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON—NEW houses; all grades; also lots upon which we will build to suit on easy terms; property at South Evanston, Ravenswood, and Wilmette on very easy payments. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 19 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE — SOUTH EVANSTON — Houses and lots; best bargains ever offered; easy terms. HENRY WHIPPLE, 137 Madison-st., Room 8.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE — $6,500 CASH — 50-ACRE farm, every acre under plow and cultivation, nice orchard, good frame house, 2 barns, lasting water, and all under fence; it is the prettiest little farm in Cook County; only 15 miles west of Court House, ½ mile from depot in Park Ridge; house fronts on Main street, and beautiful graveled road to the city; for any kind of gardening or grain this is excellent land; a man can make $2,000 per year off of this farm by raising vegetables for city market; it is the cheapest property ever offered; if you wish to see it call on JOHN FLYNN, Park Ridge.
160-acre farm 25 miles west of Chicago on C. B. & Q. R. R.; first-class 10-room, brick house, the barns and orchard, beautiful large evergreens, and all kinds of shrubbery; every acre under good fence, and as good rich land as can be found in Illinois; ten trains a day; farm adjoins town of 3,000 people; half-mile from depot; will trade for clear improved property.
$8,100—Fine 220-acre improved farm 4 miles from Le Roy, Fillmore Co., Minn.; has the best frame house in the county; the land is elegant; 20 acres of good timber; lots of water; this farm rents for $400; it is certainly cheap.
$3,000—15 acre farm, good house, barn, orchard, and good land; ½ mile from depot at Naperville, Du Page Co., Ill.; 25 miles west of Chicago on C. B. & Q. R. R.; possession at any time.
T. B. BOYD, Room 1, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR Chicago improved property a farm of about sixty acres within twenty miles of the City of New York. Also a beautiful dwelling site on the Hudson River twenty-five miles from New York City, with lawn, garden, and fruit orchard. ISHAM & PRENTICE, 55 Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED — A FIRST-CLASS BUILT modern improvements 2-story brick, with sub-cellar, and not less than 25-foot lot, by good depth, located between Twenty-second and Thirty-ninth and east of State-st., or vacant lot. Give lowest cash price. Address K 68, Tribune office.

WANTED—A HOUSE AND LOT ON North Side, from $3,000 to $8,000. N 24, Tribune.

FINANCIAL.

AT FIFTH NATIONAL LOAN OFFICE, 186 South Clark-st.—Money advanced on all goods of value. N. B.—All pledges of A. Goldsmid can be renewed or redeemed at the above number. Established 1870.

A. GOLDSMID'S (ESTABLISHED 1863) diamond brokerage and bullion and assay office, 97 East Madison-st., next the old stand. Cash paid for old gold and silver, mutilated coins, precious stones, and valuables of every description.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURniture and pianos, without removal, at lowest rates; also on good securities. 95 Dearborn, Room 29.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN on watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 118 Dearborn-st., between Madison and Washington.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, pianos, horses, carriages, etc.; chattel mortgages bought. Room 49, No. 107 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT rates on real estate. E. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $2,000 and upwards. HOOD & COOPER, 189 Dearborn.

MORTGAGES WANTED—
Money to loan (in large amounts) on first-class city property. No commissions charged. Apply to NOAH W. BROOKS, Room 8 Reaper Block.

WE LOAN MONEY ON CITY REAL estate at lowest rates. PETERSON & BAY, 83 East Randolph-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—TWO SECOND-HAND tubular boilers, 48 inches diameter, 14 feet long, 3-inch tubes, with mud drums, fire front, and all the castings for setting up complete. Elgin National Watch Company, City.

THE "OTTO" GAS ENGINE IS ABSOlutely safe, economical, and reliable. No boiler, fires, steam, or dirt. Sizes from 1 to 25 indicated horse. SCHLEICHER, SCHUMM & CO., 214 Randolph-st., Chicago.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick dwelling, Nos. 2049 and 2053 Indiana-av.; all modern improvements; will be put in perfect order. Inquire at Room 5, southwest corner Clark and Adams-sts.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT NEW TWO-story marble-front house at 218 Thirty-seventh-st.; all modern improvements; splendid location; rent cheap. Inquire of R. J. WALSH, 114 State-st., Pardridges' Dry-Goods Store. Apply in the afternoon.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL 2-STORY AND basement octagon stone-front house, with all modern improvements, in my new block, 738 West Jackson-st., near Lincoln; nice and clean; sewerage and ventilation has been fully approved by Board of Public Works, and I will warrant against any sewer-gas; or I will sell cheap with a cash payment of $2,000, and balance in yearly payments of $1,000 or $120 monthly. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—169 WESTERN-AV.—TWO story cottage, 10 rooms, large grounds, shade trees, etc. H. POTWIN, 158 Washington-st.

TO RENT—$16 PER MONTH—FIRST floor at 24 Fillmore-st.
$9—First floor, 19 Grenshaw-st.
$25—Brick house, 25 Grenshaw-st.
$22—Brick house, 27 Grenshaw-st.
$13—Second floor, 497 Western-av.
$12—Second floor, rear 505 Western-av.
$10—First floor, 40 Harvard-st.
$13—Second floor, 40 Harvard-st.
Inquire at 533 Western-av.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT 7-ROOM, attic brick cottage at 1111 West Lake-st.; all modern improvements; splendid location; was newly papered and calcimined; large yard in front. Inquire of R. J. WALSH, 114 State-st., Pardridges' Dry-Goods Store. Apply in the afternoon.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—THE FIRST-class residence, No. 335 Ontario-st., 3-story and basement brown-stone front, dining-room on first floor; with large brick stable; will be sold or put in perfect order and rented from one to three years.
OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—NO. 397 SUPERIOR-ST., near the lake, to private family only, south front, 10 rooms, with all modern improvements and conveniences. Apply at No. 6 Rush-st.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—TEN-ROOM frame house on Prairie-av., near Forty-fourth-st.; good barn, and lot 125 feet front. J. S. CLARK, Room 20, 163 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—AT EVANSTON—THE RESidence and fine grounds of A. C. Ducat. Apply to C. F. GREY, President Hide and Leather National Bank.

TO RENT—GOOD BRICK HOUSE AT Kenwood, two blocks from station. JAS. B. GOODMAN & CO., 88 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT — APARTMENTS IN THE elegant building Nos. 1432 and 1434 Michigan-boulevard; finished in complete and perfect manner with all conveniences for comfort, including elevators, heating, janitor service, etc. Rental very low; lately reduced. Inquire at Room 5 Lakeside Building.

TO RENT—NEW AND ELEGANT 6 and 7-room flats; ready June 1; 125 to 129 Thirty-fifth-st.; open, go and see them.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—TO PRIVATE FAMILIES only—Flats in the Hotel Albany, southwest corner of Clark and Indiana-sts., that will be completed May 1. These flats will be heated by steam and contain all modern conveniences and improvements, including new Crane water elevator, gas fixtures, wood mantels and sideboards, etc. I will finish flats to suit tenants who rent before April 15. Plans may be seen at my office.
JAMES M. GAMBLE, Room 5, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—SEVERAL OF THE BEST-built flats of 7 rooms and bath-room on the North Side. A. F. STEVENSON, 95 Dearborn-st., Room 27.

TO RENT—8-ROOM FLATS IN THE new apartment building 356 East Ohio-st., near the lake; will be ready for occupancy June 1. J. S. CLARK, Room 20, 163 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—TWO ELEGANT FLATS, 7 rooms each, with all modern improvements, on Division-st., east of State; $30 per month. E. S. DREYER & CO., 88 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ONE FLAT OF SIX WELL-lighted rooms in first-class neighborhood, with bath-tub, laundry accommodations, etc., $25, to respectable tenants only. 391 North State-st., corner of Division.

TO RENT—A FLAT OF 8 ROOMS ON second floor 167 La Salle-av.; furniture for sale if wanted. E. S. DREYER & CO., 88 Washington-st.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—
15 NEW FLATS
In that new 3-story block northwest corner Congress and Loomis-sts.; will soon be completed. These flats will be complete in every respect and in a first-class locality. Call and look at the building, or you can see plans at our office. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT SIX-ROOM flat; large grounds. 222 Marshfield-av., near Jackson-st.

TO RENT—4-ROOM FLAT, 493 WEST Van Buren-st., rear; open; go see it.; $17.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—286 AND 288 WABASH-AV., handsomely-furnished rooms, one block from exhibition.

TO RENT—4 UNFURNISHED ROOMS on second floor; well located and pleasant for light housekeeping; near Wabash and Cottage Grove cars. 2563 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—3510 LAKE-AV. NICELY furnished rooms, with a quiet family of two; no children. Board second door. All modern accommodations. References given and required.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURnished back-parlor and hall bed-room, with all conveniences, at Jefferson Park. 70 Throop-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED BACK parlor and bedroom, for gentleman and wife or two ladies. Inquire at 3 South Ada-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c

STORES.

TO RENT—STORE—NO. 175 SOUTH Clark-st. Offices in building northeast corner Clark and Monroe-sts. Inquire at Room 5, Lakeside Building.

TO RENT—NORTHEAST CORNER Michigan-av. and Randolph-st., two stores, five stories and basements, 30x132 feet, with steam elevators. Will be let together or separately.
N. W. BROOKS, Room 8, 97 Clark-st.

TO RENT—372 WEST LAKE-ST., STORE and basement; rent $30 per month.
WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—DOUBLE STORE AND basement 214 and 216 Washington-st.; also large second-story room corner Franklin-st.; good vault and elevator.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—AT 168 AND 170 WASHINGton-st.
Building is being made elegant and complete, with elevator, etc.
Each office to have water and vault.
Rents low.
J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—SPLENDID OFFICES, NO. 34 Monroe-st., next to Palmer House; best rooms Nos. 1, 2, and 3. Inquire at Room 4.

TO RENT—ONE SINGLE AND ONE handsome suite of offices in Grannis Building. EDGAR HOLMES, Room 12, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—GOOD LIGHT OFFICES AT Nos. 128 and 130 Clark-st.; newly calcimined and painted. M. McNEILL, 113 East Adams-st., Room 38.

TO RENT—FINE FRONT ROOM FIRST floor of 95 Washington-st., 18x40 feet, with large vault, water, steam heat, etc., at reasonable rental. Apply to LYMAN & GIDDINGS, 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF OFFICES IN First National Bank Building; very desirable. Possession given 1st of June, or July. Inquire of F. D. GRAY, National Deposit Company, in building.

LOFTS.

TO RENT—LOFTS—3D STORY OF 122 E. Lake-st., 30x70; third story of 186 S. Clark-st., 20x70; good light. M. McNEILL, 113 E. Adams-st., R. 38.

TO RENT—SECOND-STORY LOFT, 38 and 40 La Salle-st., 40x70 feet; good light and elevator. WM. C. DOW, Room 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—
BY J. C. MAGILL & CO.,
94 Washington-st.
HOUSES,
FLATS,
STORES, ETC.
IN ALL PARTS OF THE CITY (LOW).

TO RENT—WABASH-AV., CORNER Adams-st., second-floor room, 20x45; light, broad entrance. Apply to H. A. SUMNER & CO., 205 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—245 AND 247 SOUTH CANAL-st., 5-story and basement buildings, suitable for merchandise or manufacturing. Will be altered to suit tenant. FELSENTHAL & KOZMINSKI, 84 and 82 Fifth-av.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A LARGE NUMber of furnished rooms, single and en suite, with and without board, for transient visitors to the Railway Exposition. Apply in writing, giving full particulars of size, furnishing conveniences, prices, location, and references, to Citizens' Bureau, Exposition Building, city.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, &c.

DIAMONDS WANTED—TO EXCHANGE from $2,000 to $5,000 worth of desirable lots, at cash-value, for first-quality diamonds at their value. Address for one week, H 81, Tribune office.

GREAT BARGAINS IN FINE DIAmonds, watches, chains, and jewelry, at a large discount from regular prices, at Goldsmid's old-established (1865) bullion and assay office, 97 East Madison-st., next to old stand.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 18 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A LARGE STOCK OF
NEW
And second-hand Upright Pianos for sale and
TO RENT.
PIANOS AND ORGANS
Polished, tuned, and repaired by skillful workmen.
A competent workman will be sent to examine instruments needing repairs and make estimates on same.
A choice stock of Piano-covers (our own importation; rich, embroidered borders.
AT OUR WAREROOMS
Can be found the celebrated
HALLET, DAVIS & CO. PIANOS—
grands, squares, and uprights.
ALSO
EMERSON & CO. PIANOS,
KIMBALL CO. PIANOS,
KIMBALL ORGANS.
W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
Corner State and Adams-sts.

A. REED & SONS PIANOS SOLD ONLY at REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 State-st., near Madison.

BANKRUPT STOCK.
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PELTON, POMEROY & CROSS.
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PIANOS AND ORGANS.
PIANOS AND ORGANS.
PIANOS AND ORGANS.
FOR SALE THIS WEEK ONLY.
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FOR SALE THIS WEEK ONLY.
152 STATE-ST.
152 STATE-ST.
152 STATE-ST.

BARGAINS—SECOND-HAND PIANOS $100, $125, $175. REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 State-st., near Madison.

CHICKERING UPRIGHT, NEARLY new, for sale at a bargain. REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 State-st., near Madison.

ENGEL & SCHAFF BROS.' PIANOS.
Matchless in tone, finish, and durability.
Buy from the manufacturers and save dealer's profit. Easiest terms.
Special inducements to cash customers.
ENGEL & SCHAFF BROS., 169 State-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—FINE PIANOS, terms to suit buyer.
Hazelton Bros. upright grand,
Vose & Sons upright and squares,
Ernest Gabler upright grands,
Pease & Sons upright grands,
Schaaf & Co. uprights and squares,
Hallet, Davis & Co. square.
Please give us a call on the West Side and get our prices. A. SCHAAF & CO., 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

GABLER PIANOS—SOLD ONLY AT REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 State-st., near Madison.

HARDMAN PIANOS SOLD ONLY AT REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 State-st., near Madison.

KNABE PIANOS—SOLD ONLY AT REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 State-st., near Madison.

LYON & HEALY, STATE AND MONroe-sts. Steinway, Fischer, Lyon & Healy, and other pianos. Burdett and Lyon & Healy organs. Largest stock of instruments and best lighted warerooms in the city. Terms, cash or time, to suit customers.

NEW ORGANS, $55, $65, $75; FINE instruments; fully guaranteed. REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 State-st., near Madison.

PIANOS AND ORGANS
SOLD
ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS
AT
W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
Corner State and Adams-sts.

PIANOS TO LET—RENT-MONEY DEducted if purchased. REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 State-st., near Madison.

VOSE & SON'S UPRIGHT GRAND PIanos fully equal to the best first-class pianos made; low prices; easy payments. A. SCHAAF & CO., 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

5 DOUBLE FLOORS FULL OF
PIANOS, PIANOS, PIANOS,
AND
ORGANS, ORGANS, ORGANS.
STORY & CAMP,
188 AND 190 STATE-ST. (entrance, 190).

$10 DOWN AND $10 MONTHLY WILL buy a first-class new piano. Please call and get our prices. A. SCHAAF & CO., 276 West Madison.

$10 MONTHLY WILL BUY A FINE new or second-hand piano. REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 State-st., near Madison.

$10 A MONTH WILL BUY A FIRST-class new or second-hand piano, at 169 State-st. ENGEL & SCHAFF BROS.

$75, $100, $125, $150 EACH, SQUARE and upright pianos; payments $5, $6, and $7 monthly. A. SCHAAF & CO., 276 West Madison-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL roofing done and leaky roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD & CO., 91 and 93 West Washington.

A. B. TALLMAN, REAL ESTATE and loans, Room 11 Quincy Building, opp. P.-O. Special attention to sale of first-class property.

ALL KINDS PORTLAND CEMENT PAVING sidewalks, basement floors, etc. J. B. HURLBUT, Manager, 126 Washington-st., Room 10.

FURNISH YOUR OWN CLOTH AND we will cut, make, and trim overcoats, $8; coats, $6; vests, $1.50; pants, $1.50; first-class fit and good workmanship guaranteed. DAVIS BROS., merchant tailors, dealers in cloth, 151 West Randolph-st.

TYPEWRITER COPYING ACCUrately done; special rates for circular letters. B. F. HANSON & CO., 52, 167 Dearborn-st.

TYPEWRITER COPYING ACCURATEly done at 127 Dearborn-st., Room 35.

WHY BE ANNOYED BY RATS, MICE, roaches, flies, and water-bugs, when a 10-cent box of Devil Among Rats will do?

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT—ROOMS EN suite or single, with or without board.

NORTH SIDE.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST.—50 NEW ROOMS, with board, $5 to $8 per week, with use of piano and bath. Furnished rooms, $3 to $4.

HOTELS.

CLARENCE HOUSE, STATE AND HARrison-sts.—400 rooms, with board, $1.50 to $2.50 per day; without board, 50 cents to $2 per day. Special weekly rates made.

ST. DENIS HOTEL—TO RENT—PLEASant rooms, with board. Transients $1.50 and $2 per day.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBune Block—is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 75c to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOM BY A GENTLEman in a private family, South Side; terms moderate. Address F 40, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

CHICAGO SHORTHAND INSTITUTE, 94 Washington-st., Room 25. Day and evening sessions. Typewriting without extra charge. Call or send for circular. HARRY F. LEE, Principal.

MUNSON SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND—Select type-writing without additional charge. Circulars sent when requested. Suite 412 First National Bank Building. Mr. and Mrs. J. S. HANNA.

PROF. HUNTER'S SCHOOL OF ECLECtic shorthand, 128 South Clark-st., Chicago, Room No. 13; any young man can easily learn to write 100 words per minute in eight weeks by studying this new system of shorthand. Inclose stamp for a circular. Complete instructions sent to any address on receipt of tuition fee. School every day and night, 9 a. m. till 9 p. m. Full course $30.

SECRET OF RAPID SHORTHAND writing. Send 3c stamp to W. HERING, 112 North Twelfth-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—STEAM YACHT—THE three-masted steam yacht Polynia, 138¾ tons custom-house measurement; length on deck, 151 feet; water-line, 140 feet; breadth molded, 16 feet; draft of water, 11 feet; triple compound engines; 3 low-pressure cylinders, 32-inch; 1 high-pressure cylinder, 24-inch; stroke, 24 inches; speed, about 14 knots per hour; in perfect order; cabins recently refitted. Apply to or address
GARDNER G. HOWLAND, Office New York Herald, New York.

STORE & OFFICE FIXTURES.

UPRIGHT SHOW-CASES, COUNTERS, tables, shelving, the store and office fittings, large variety. D. M. SWINEY, 41 to 47 South Canal-st.

PRINTING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF RUBBER BLANkets suitable for job or other presses. Apply at counting-room of the Tribune.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS, 361 West Madison-st.; best advice on love, marriage, sickness, family or business. Hours 9 to 5. Call, write.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—A REGISTERED PHARmacist, at 377 West Monroe-st., corner Morgan.

SALESMEN.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED HARDware salesman to travel in Western Iowa. Good situation to party with an established trade. Apply immediately, giving references. PRATT, WARREN & CRAIG, Des Moines, Ia.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TRAVELing salesman for a wholesale cloak house, for far Western trade. Liberal arrangements will be made with the right man. Address, confidential, stating former experience, H 93, Tribune office.

WANTED—A TRAVELING CLOTHING salesman for the West who can furnish highest recommendations, controlling choicest trade. Buckland finest goods, can secure steady position and good salary at HENRY SCHWARZ & CO.'S, Rochester, N.Y.

WANTED—SALESMEN TO CARRY our samples of jeans, cottonades, etc., on commission, in connection with their present line. Address manufacturers, M. CRESWELL & CO., 440 N. Broad-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED — SALESMEN TO CARRY samples of our sarsous on commission in connection with their present line. Address Parole Mills, 435 Merchant-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED — COMMERCIAL TRAVELers. First-class stove salesmen wanted for Texas and the South. Address Box 584, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—TRAVELING MEN AND local agents to sell Warren's Entire Wheat Flour; liberal commissions; easily sold. Franklin Mills Co., 35 Clark-st.

WANTED—BY A LARGE IMPORTING wine and whisky house, in the East, a live, capable salesman, who has an established trade, to represent them in Chicago and the Northwest. To such a man with first-class references a liberal arrangement will be made. Address A. B., Sherman House, for two days.

TRADES.

WANTED—FIFTEEN GOOD SANDstone cutters on new custom-house and post-office; Toledo, O.; none but strictly first-class men need apply. Wages $3.50 per day. A. NEUKOM, Contractor.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED JOB printer who can push things, can manage men, and with a good taste in job work, to take charge of a steam job printing office outside of Chicago. Address, giving terms and references, F 78, Tribune.

WANTED—CIGAR-PACKERS—RELIAble men, who understand their trade thoroughly, will find good work and steady employment at ED. ASCHERMANN & CO.'S, Milwaukee.

WANTED—TERRA COTTA HANDS—two pressers and one molder. Address Indianapolis Terra Cotta Company, Indianapolis, Ind.

WANTED—FIFTY HARNESSMAKERS and several men to make bridles and strap work. KISSER & REITZ, 80 and 82 Wabash-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED — PROOF-READER ON morning newspaper; must be strictly first-class and experienced. No amateurs need apply. Address A 28, Tribune office.

WANTED — EVERYWHERE — MEN with $5 to $50 for a business which will pay $50 to $70 per week in any town. Those seeking permanent employment should investigate. Papers free. MERRILL & CO., Room 2, 27 North Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED — CANVASSERS AND street salesmen to sell needle-packages and other specialties that pay big; particulars free. C. M. LININGTON, 145 Wabash-av., Chicago.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—3 DINING-ROOM GIRLS and a good cook at 84 East Adams-st.

DRESSMAKERS.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SKIRT trimmers. Mme. WHITELEY, 325 Wabash-av.

SEAMSTRESSES.

WANTED — FEMALE OPERATORS and hand-sewers on fur caps and trimming. 128 North Jefferson-st.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—GOOD SCANDINAVIAN and German girls for all kinds of housework at G. DUSKE'S, 158 North Halsted-st.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOK-keeper or office clerk. Have had five years' experience and can give the best of references. Address F 88, Tribune office.

SALESMEN.

SITUATION WANTED—AS DRY goods salesman; 17 years' experience; fully competent to manage dress, cloak, and shawl departments. Unexceptionable references. Address for one week N 22, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A REspectable girl for general housework; no postal-cards. Best of references if required. 419 West Randolph-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR 2 GIRLS, one for general housework, the other to do second work. Call at 77 Wright-st., West Side.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES needing good Scandinavian and German female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S, 158 North Halsted-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FRENCH lady of refinement, speaking her language perfectly, also English, with a family going to Europe, as interpreter; would assist in their travels. Highest references. Call on or address Mrs. C. B. (French lady), 24 North May-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CAPITAL WANTED—A ROTARY ENgine; simplicity, economy, and capacity. R. TACKMAN, 7 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE—
BUSINESS CHANCES.
Furnished flats and houses,
Saloons,
Restaurants,
Hotels,
Groceries,
Cigar and news stands.
In fact, all kinds of business we are disposing of. Buyers and sellers will please call.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Real-estate and personal-property brokers,
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—$6,000—ALL THE FURNIture and fixtures complete in a 40-room hotel in centre of wholesale business and the best-paying little house in Chicago; bar alone doing a business of $15,000 per year; possession immediately; rents low and three years' lease; if you want a No. 1 paying and centrally-located hotel call and look at this—it is offered at a bargain; death cause of sale.
$1,000—A first-class paying restaurant on West Madison-st.; it is paying nicely; call and see for yourself.
T. B. BOYD, Room 1, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—GENERAL STORE IN Dunlap, Ia.; established 16 years; new brick store building, 2 stories and basement, 25x100, and stock of general merchandise, about $15,000, doing a trade of about $80,000 annually. For sale on easy terms because of other business connections.
MITCHELL & THOMPSON.

FOR SALE—A BROKEN STOCK OF dry goods and notions, invoicing about $12,000, formerly belonging to William Gill, Jacksonville, Ill. Bids will be received at once for stock in bulk. Address, BROWN, KIRBY & RUSSELL, Jacksonville, Ill.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS SALOON AT Stock-Yards; doing good business; owner leaving city; will sell cheap. Inquire on premises, 3725 Halsted.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS WHOLEsale business, long established, and doing good trade; capital required not less than $25,000; rare opportunity for a man of energy and business experience. Address, with real name, F 64, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ON FAVORABLE TERMS, a first-class steam job-printing house, with lease and good will of business; well established; has three large cylinder presses and 10 Gordon and liberty presses, with a large assortment of type, material, etc., which cost over $11,000; or, may rent to a practical and responsible party, and apply the rent as part of the purchase money. Call for particulars at 69 Reaper Block.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE STOCK OF crockery, glassware, and house-furnishing goods in a city of 25,000 inhabitants; only two stores of the kind in the city; entire stock, fixtures, and good will for sale cheap to a party with ready cash. For further particulars address K. C. B. & CO., Akron Daily News, Akron, O.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS CORNER drug-store in Denver, Colo.; paying $5,000 per year net; price $7,500. Address S, care of Carrier E, Denver, Colo.

PARTIES LOOKING FOR LOCATION to manufacture on water-power will find every convenience and best of facilities at Rock Falls, Ill., where address A. P. SMITH. Refers to the C. B. & Q. Ry. Co.

WANTED—LADY HAVING 2 PLEASant rooms, small amount cash, and some leisure time on her hands to join the advertiser in a new and useful medical discovery business; former experience not necessary; honorable and legitimate; $9 a day profit; appoint interview. Address STRANGER, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—$30,000—THIS IS ONE of the finest dwellings in the West, only two miles north of Chicago, in Evanston, on lake shore. Lot is 100x250. Title free and clear. House cost $35,000 to build, and is in excellent repair; every modern convenience; within 1½ blocks of the depot. Evanston has 10,000 people, the best schools, churches, and society, and one of the finest little towns in the Union. Poor health the cause of the change; want a good farm, well improved, in Illinois or Southern Wisconsin; would like it stocked. If you want a fine residence property among good society this is the chance.
160-acre farm. This farm is one of the finest improved farms in Illinois, as well as a most elegant body of rich land, free and clear of all mortgages; every acre under cultivation; lots of fine, large timber, lasting running water; only 16 miles west of Chicago, and one mile from depot; will trade this entire property for improved Chicago property. It is worth any man's attention that wants a first-class, rich, and well-improved farm.
Lot 75x150, free and clear, fronting on Jefferson Park, in the best residence part of Chicago. This property will be put in at cash figures for improved business or residence property in the city. We will assume some mortgage, if your property on a business street. If you want a good trade call at once.
T. B. BOYD, Room 1, 179 Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—300 ACRES IN WAYNE Co., Ill., covered with good timber. Will exchange for improved Chicago or near suburban property. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

W. C. McFarland, U. S. A., is at the Palmer House.

Col. W. D. Rice, of San Francisco, is at the Tremont.

Sir A. C. Stevens, of England, and Frank R. Barter, of Norfolk, England, are at the Sherman.

N. C. McFarland, of Washington, D. C., and A. M. LaGrange, of Winnepeg, are at the Leland.

Congressman W. D. Washburne, of Minneapolis, passed through Chicago yesterday on his way East.

Ex-Congressman Caswell, of Wisconsin, ex-Congressman Ely, of Marquette, Mich., were at the Grand Pacific yesterday.

The Hon. Joseph H. Acklin, ex-member of Congress from Louisiana, and who was defeated last fall by Senator Kellogg, is at the Palmer House.

The Hon. George B. Corkhill, United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, was at the Grand Pacific yesterday, and left in the afternoon for Washington.

Joseph Martin sneaked into a room occupied by Officer Augustus Swanson and stole his vest and watch from the bed. Officer Swanson caught him at it and locked him up.

An awning blew down at No. 169 South Water street last night and demolished two large panes of glass. The place is occupied as a commission house by Earl Bros. Pinkerton watchmen looked after it through the night.

Matt Hogan and Denis Enright, boarding at No. 18 Newberry avenue, were thrown out of a buggy at the corner of North avenue and Cornell street, and Hogan received a bad concussion of the brain. Enright escaped with a few light bruises.

Engine No. 330, of the Pan-Handle, and No. 529, of the Milwaukee & St. Paul, collided at the corner of Western avenue and Kinzie streets last evening through a misplaced switch, and the damage that resulted will reach about $500. No one was injured.

An unknown man driving a yellow horse attached to a low, open buggy ran over James Dempsey, 6 years of age, at the corner of Randolph and Desplaines streets, and, upon seeing what he had done, whipped up his horse and escaped arrest. The boy, who lives at No. 138 West Randolph street, is seriously injured about the head.

At 3:15 o'clock yesterday afternoon, as George Melville, 5 years of age, was playing on the sidewalk in front of the Farwell House, at the corner of Jackson and Halsted streets, he was struck on the head by a piece of ornamental iron-work blown from the roof, and was badly injured. He was taken to his home at No. 160½ South Halsted street.

The toy pistol looms up early this year. The death of a victim was announced only a few days ago, and now comes a report that Erwin Jackson, a 9-year-old boy living at No. 44 Superior street, was playing with a toy pistol Saturday afternoon when it was discharged and the load went through his left hand between the fore and middle fingers, producing an ugly and very dangerous wound.

The Trades Assembly has been notified by Mayor Harrison that its tool-shed, 18x20 feet, must be removed as it stands on the circus ground. A special meeting was held at No. 57 North Clark street yesterday afternoon, and President Rogers was instructed to interview the authorities about the matter. The building was erected by permission of the Council, and the assembly will not tear it down if they can avoid doing so.

At 12:30 o'clock yesterday morning John Dillon, of No. 103 South Desplaines street, was held up by five men on Desplaines street, near Monroe, and assaulted and robbed of $5, all he had about him. At 6:30 o'clock Officers Roche, Crosby, and Keefe arrested three men giving the names of John Bullock, Ed Currick, and Fred Taine, at the corner of Monroe and Desplaines streets, and they were afterward fully identified as three of the five assailants. They were booked for robbery.

At 9:15 o'clock last night Lieut. Stanton, of the West Lake Street Station, saw two young men in the doorway of No. 562 West Madison street. Their movements were suspicious, and he placed them under arrest, but they at once began to fight with him, and one of them managed to get away. The other one, who gave the name of Dan Gallagher, was locked up and on investigation showed that a burglary had been attempted, a light of glass having been broken in the door where the men were found standing. Gallagher was booked for attempted burglary.

Albert Ker, the young man who embezzled the funds of Preston, Kean & Co., the Chicago bankers, and who was apprehended some time ago in Callao, South America, recently applied to the British Minister there for release, and expressed his desire to be denominated a British subject for the purpose of obtaining release from the hands of the United States authorities who were holding him. The application was argued before Gen. Lynch, commander of the Chilian forces, whose decision was that he should be held by the Americans. It is probable that he will be brought back here in a few weeks.

It was rumored yesterday that early in the forenoon Edward Donnelly had suddenly recovered consciousness at the County Hospital, and sitting up in his bed had recounted the assault upon him two weeks ago. According to the rumor he denied that it was "Speck" Reynolds who assaulted him, and averred that it was a colored man named James Robinson. The particulars of the assault had been given in detail, it was stated, but a reporter who inquired about the matter at the hospital last night was unable to get any confirmation of the rumors. It was said, however, that on the strength of the statement that Donnelly had revived and made the above explanation Detective Bonfield had started out to rearrest Robinson, whom he had once before arrested on the same charge, but turned out for want of evidence. Late last night Robinson was arrested and locked up.

TAKING THE BASTILE.

A large number of gentlemen, under the auspices of the French Benevolent Society of Illinois, met yesterday afternoon at the Grand Pacific Hotel to make preparations for holding the annual fête the 14th of July, that date being commemorative of the taking of the Bastile. Owing to the good feeling existing between the various French-speaking nationalities of Chicago, they have all been in the habit of coming together on that day. Charles Henrotin, President of the society, presided. After a general discussion, an Executive Committee with full powers to take all the requisit steps was appointed, as follows: Honorary Presidents, M. Bruraerts and Charles Henrotin; President, P. Populorum; Vice-Presidents, T. J. Joliat, D. Weinsbenk, S. Marlier, and J. L'Heureux; General Committee, G. Saurret, D. Marguerat, A. Duplessis, W. Dubois, A. Hemmerich, M. Delafontaine, Jean Burgofer, E. Butter, L. Dupuy, V. Girardin, Anthony Delfosse, G. Demars, Th. Guerault, E. Merimee, Alex. Dulief, and Alphonse Le Jeune. Resolutions of sympathy were adopted on account of the death of George De Loynes, ex-President of the society, after which the meeting adjourned.

"NUMBER NINE."

THE PEERLESS WINNER OF THE BEAUTY PRIZE.

The beauty contest is at an end, and the famous No. 9, whose praises have been sung for two long weeks, has been declared the victor by 16,899 votes. It was announced that the ballots would be counted and the awards made at the Dime Museum last evening, and as a consequence the place was densely packed by the regular Sunday night throng. Along about 10 o'clock a West Side jeweler, who had manufactured the prize medals, made the awards. The peerless No. 9 was called forth and presented with a gold medal indicating her wondrous beauty and $150, though the string attached to the latter was not visible. The "boys" had done their work well, and the beauty reporter of THE TRIBUNE, who has pointed out her charms of face and figure to the voters, was happy. She responded with a pretty Chicago avenue curtesy, deposited the gold coin in her pocket, and gracefully retired. Her name is M. Bella Johnson, and it is rumored that she is engaged to be married. There will be no cards, except, perhaps, the joker. The petite and fluffy blonde from the Sixteenth Ward, No. 4, received 12,785 votes and was given a silver medal and $50. She concealed her chagrin excellently, and acknowledged the second place by a low and expressive bow. For the Irish candidate, No. 1, 7,767 admirers voted, and she fairly rippled when $25 was tucked in her hand. The name of No. 4 is Essie Clinton, and No. 1 Nannie Palmer. The latter was highly elated at the idea of getting a place in the race, and immediately purchased a bottle of wine on the strength of it. No. 15 received 4,685 votes, and No. 13, 4,229 votes, and the remainder was divided between the other contestants.

TEMPERANCE.

MEETING IN THE INTEREST OF THE MISSION WORK OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY.

A meeting in the interest of the mission work of the National Temperance Society was held at the First Methodist Church last evening. About 200 people were present.

J. M. Stearns, the Secretary, referred briefly to the work of the organization, which, he said, had covered the West and South more than New England. During the eighteen years of its existence millions of tracts and volumes had been distributed. It had employed 250 first-class authors and issued 1,100 publications, from a one-page tract to a book of 1,000 pages. The receipts last year were $60,000. Every religious denomination was represented in the Board of Managers, and any person could become a life member by the payment of $20. The work was educational, most of it being done among the children. Books had been put into 10,000 Sunday-schools. The society had more agencies than all the other temperance organizations, because it went into the homes all over the country. It was started as a publication society, but had grown into a missionary one as well. It has spent $10,000 in getting the temperance question before Congress, and proposed to keep the matter there until it was settled right. Of twenty-nine States, when the question of the regulation or prohibition of the liquor traffic had come up, not one had taken a back-step. The society would keep on until it got the question up in every State. The matter would be finally settled by the adoption of a prohibitory amendment to the Constitution. More money should be contributed for the cause. The colored people in the South needed looking after. The North had given them the ballot and freedom and must give them the temperance Gospel or they would go down to destruction. The negroes were increasing more rapidly than the white people of the South, and they must be educated, or there would be a mass of voters who would change the policy of the Nation. The whites south of Virginia were in favor of prohibition, but three-fourths of the negroes are against it. There was a low state of morality among the latter, and it would take a generation to change their status.

Dr. Hatfield said some had an idea that if high license succeeded it would put a perpetual quietus on the friends of temperance; that they would be satisfied with it. He wanted to tell "such honest, ignorant souls" that the friends of temperance hadn't hardly begun yet, and, whether there was high license, or low license, or no license at all, they would fight for prohibition to the death.

The Rev. Mr. Meade, who has been among the colored people, gave an account of the practical workings of the society. The white people received him cordially, and white as well as black preachers held out their hands to him. The Southern ladies were teaching the negro children the temperance catechism. If the cause of Christianity was to triumph the stone of intemperance must first be rolled away. If temperance was ever to triumph the vote of the colored man was needed. More of the society's literature was needed in the South. The temperance question was crowded on workers there as more light was needed. Simply praying wouldn't do; there must be a giving of time and means. The colored people were ripe for organization, and if the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of Good Templars, which meets in Chicago this week, took the right measures, the speaker believed there would soon be 100,000 Good Templars in the South—a phalanx that would help the grand cause to triumph. He closed with an earnest appeal for pecuniary aid.

At the invitation of Father James M. Cleary, of Kenosha, a large number of delegates from the several Catholic temperance and benevolent societies met yesterday afternoon in the Sodality Hall of the Jesuit parish for the purpose of making arrangements for the societies which they represented to attend the laying of the corner-stone of the new Roman Catholic Church (St. James') at Kenosha the 3d of June. Father Cleary was present and explained the purpose of the meeting, and detailed the arrangements so far made. Delegates from the several Sodalites connected with the Holy Family parish, the temperance societies of the same, and from the St. Columbkill's, Holy Name, and other parishes promised in behalf of their societies that they would visit Kenosha on the day of the ceremonies and would participate in the parade being arranged for by the Kenosha societies. Capt. Mulcahy, of the Hibernian Rifles, said his command would also turn out. All arrangements were then referred to a committee consisting of J. K. Clowry, J. Fitzgerald, B. Farrelly, M. Finan, M. Dougherty, J. J. Mulcahey, William Quinan, P. F. Doonan.

This committee appointed Mr. Clowry Marshal, and Mr. Thomas Meaney and Mr. Daly Assistant Marshals. The Chicago societies will meet at the corner of Desplaines and Randolph streets the morning of June 3, previous to departure for Kenosha. Invitations will be extended to the Ancient Order of Hibernians through County Delegate Sheridan, also to the other Catholic societies to participate in the ceremonies which promise to be unusually interesting. Father Hagan, Col. Rend, and the temperance leaders here are taking an active part in furthering the arrangements as a compliment to Father Cleary, who is President of the Catholic Total Abstinence Societies of Wisconsin.

DECORATION-DAY.

FAIR PROGRESS BEING MADE IN THE WAY OF PREPARATION—THE OLD BATTLE-FLAGS WANTED.

The Central Committee of the Grand Army Posts and veteran organizations of Chicago and suburbs, having in charge the proper observance of Decoration-Day held an adjourned meeting yesterday afternoon at the rooms of the Union Veteran League.

The collections turned in to the Treasurer amounted to $747.50. Many of the comrades asked for further time, and they were given till next Sunday to complete their collections.

The Committee on Invitations to Civic Bodies reported that a number had responded that they would take part in the parade and ceremonies on the lake front, among them the Knights of Pythias, of Elgin, 400 strong, who will bring a brass-band with them.

Some of the comrades expressed a desire to have the old battle-flags which are now in possession of the State at Springfield, carried in the line on that occasion. The Secretary was instructed to communicate with the Adjutant-General, and see if they would be allowed to use the old colors on that occasion.

Comrade John Stephens, of the Nineteenth Illinois Infantry, offered to go to Springfield and take charge of and become responsible for the colors of that regiment if necessary until their return.

An invitation was received from Dr. Barrows to attend a memorial service to be held next Sunday evening at Central Music-Hall, which was accepted. The different Posts and veteran organizations will meet at Grand Army Hall at 7 o'clock, and march in a body to the hall, the body of which will be reserved for the veterans.

The chairman announced that Gen. Fitz-Simons, the Chief Marshall, had announced that the procession on Decoration-Day would start from Grand Army Hall promptly at 3 o'clock.

The various committees reported progress, and it is expected that all arrangements will be completed so that the entire program can be announced next Sunday.

SERIOUS CHARGES.

AN OFFICER ACCUSED OF BRUTALLY ASSAULTING A WOMAN AND THEN LOCKING HER UP.

Officer Quackenbush appeared at the Twelfth-Street Station late Saturday night with Mrs. Kate Armour, of No. 505 South Halsted street, whom he booked for disorderly conduct. She was shortly afterward bailed out, but some three hours later, much to the surprise of the Desk-Sergeant, Quackenbush returned with her, and said he wanted her kept there the rest of the night—that if they wouldn't keep her there he would take her to the Desplaines Street Station. Desk-Sergeant Kennedy kept her there, and after the officer had gone she complained of feeling ill, when it was discovered that she was badly bruised up, her head being cut and body black and blue in several places, resulting, as she claims, from the officer's brutal treatment. The contusions were bathed with cold water, and she was allowed to rest awhile, after which she was helped to her home, where she is at present confined to her bed. A reporter called upon her last evening and obtained from her a statement. Her husband, Robert Armour, has been separated from her several months, though he makes periodical attempts to see her, and annoys her not a little by his attentions. Officer Quackenbush occupies a front room in the same building with her. Last Saturday night her hired girl was frightened by the appearance at her window of Mrs. Armour's husband, and called Mrs. Armour, at whose appearance Armour went away, ran around to the front of the building, went up-stairs, and, she says, into the room of Officer Quackenbush. She says she tried to get him to leave the house, but that he would not go, and that Officer Quackenbush suddenly appeared and assaulted her. He knocked her down, she says, and stood on her, kicked her, and wrenched her arms in a most brutal fashion, after which he dragged her off to the station. She says that she has been trying to get Quackenbush out of the building for some time because he has been detected in improper practices. She says, too, that the hired girl has been annoyed by the policeman. A man named E. N. Marks, who rooms in the same building, witnessed the assault, and says that the officer did not kick Mrs. Armour, but that it looked as if he did when he tripped her up. It is more than likely that an investigation will speedily follow on the part of the proper authorities.

A CROOK'S MISTAKE.

HE DELIVERS A LETTER TO THE WRONG PERSON.

The following Washington dispatch was printed in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday:

A letter of introduction from a Chicago crook is not the best safe-conduct in Washington. Detective Mattingly received, one day last week, from one of Pinkerton's detectives in Chicago, the following letter:

OFFICE OF THE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL, FOOT OF FIFTH AVENUE AND LIBERTY STREET, CHICAGO, May 8, 1883.—FRIEND MIKE: I write you these few lines to let you know how I am getting along, and I arrived in Pittsburg on the 6th, and me and the "Sheeny" made three hundred in Canton, O., and two gold watches, and a fine soot of clothes. My best regards to all the boys. Yours, GEORGE BRIGGS.
Direct your letter to Washington, D. C.

A neatly-dressed young man named George Briggs, a stranger in the city, was called up to the dock at Judge Sneil's court this morning and charged, under Judge Sneil's new law, with "attempting to steal from the person." Mr. Campbell Carrington appeared for the defense. Felix Greenapple testified that last Thursday, while standing on the quarter-stretch of the race-track at Ivy City, he discovered the defendant's hand in his (witness') pocket. Detective Mattingly and Officer Dailr testified to arresting the prisoner. Mr. Mattingly stated that he made the defendant write his name at the station-house, and the signature was the same as that on the letter. He also stated that the prisoner had been following the race-horses from place to place. The court imposed a sentence of six months in jail and a fine of $200 or six months additional."

The first part of this is so clumsily worded as to require explanation. The letter in question fell into the hands of William Pinkerton. It was delivered to a man of the same name as the person for whom the letter was intended, and within a block of where he was stopping. He handed it over to Pinkerton, who sent it to the Chief of Police at Washington with an explanation of the way in which it had been obtained, and with the suggestion that it would be well for him to have the post-office watched, as in that way he would be apt to run across the thief. No letter of introduction was sent, and the facts are as given above.

JERE DUNN.

TELEGRAMS OF CONGRATULATION—A STATEMENT BY ONE OF THE JURORS.

Jere Dunn has, since his acquittal, been in receipt of a number of congratulatory telegrams from friends all over the country. His mother telegraphed from Oswego, in answer to his own dispatch, that she had heard with gladness of his discharge, and wanted him to come home. James K. Collier, partner of Sheridan Shook in the Union Square Theatre, New York; Gus Williams, the German dialect comedian; and McKee Rankin also sent telegrams of congratulation, as did Harry Sewall, of New York; Charlie Thomas, the Louisville horse man; Charles Parker, the Carney brothers, of Buffalo, and others.

CHICAGO, May 20.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—It seems that our verdict in the Dunn case was unpopular with a great many. Some of the very men who had "very positive opinions" when examined as jurors, and were therefore excused, are now the loudest in condemnation of our verdict. Several have told me they would swear anything rather than go on a jury, and are now the first to say our verdict was not right. Our oaths were that we would try the case according to the law as given by the court and evidence, and no man with any regard to his oath could have come to a different conclusion after listening eleven days to the law and evidence. Persons intimating that the jury were approached little know how strictly a jury is guarded by day and night by from five to eight men.

We knew nothing of Dunn's past record, and the law says we shall not know it or take it into consideration. We were not trying him for a crime committed in New York or Pennsylvania, but for the killing of Elliott. If he was guilty of killing other men, why did not those juries convict him then? When I say I am down on crime and criminals I speak the sentiment of the whole jury. We all would have no doubt been much more pleased had we rendered a popular verdict, but we were not permitted to know what the public sentiment was. We had our own consciences to satisfy and our oaths to fulfill, and from the law and evidence (which was all we had to go by) no jury could have come to a different conclusion. The task of a juror is a very ungrateful one. We are taken from our homes and business at loss to business and a risk to health from illy-ventilated apartments. I for one will think myself fortunate if I escape without having permanently ruined my health.

In an interview Judge Smith says from the instructions given the jury could give no different verdict. If there has been a mistake made the law is to blame, which is nearly all in favor of the criminal—and not the jury.

ONE OF THE JURORS.

ALEXANDER RAMSEY.

HE HAS SOMETHING TO SAY ABOUT POLITICS, PRESIDENTS, AND UTAH.

The Hon. Alexander Ramsey, of St. Paul, arrived in the city yesterday from New York, and left on the evening train for home. Mr. Ramsey has filled the positions of Governor of Minnesota and United States Senator, and was Secretary of War during the Hayes Administration. At present he is a member of the Utah Commission.

To a TRIBUNE reporter, who asked him what was the feeling among Eastern Republicans in regard to the coming Presidential election, he said that he found everywhere a growing confidence as to the outcome, and he himself could see no reason to fear the result. Pennsylvania Republicans assured him that they would certainly carry the State next fall, as the rival factions had exhausted their differences and were ready to come together again and present a united front to the enemy. In New York, matters were not yet in such a ripe condition, but there was little doubt that public opinion would compel the setting aside of factional quarrels before entering upon the contest of 1884.

When asked who were being spoken of in connection with the Republican nomination, Mr. Ramsey said that there was little talk about it, and the remark being dropped that Justice Miller had been mentioned of late, he said significantly: "But why not Arthur? He has made a most excellent President. When he stepped into Garfield's place he was generally regarded as the instrument of an ultra school of politicians, but he has amply demonstrated that such a conception of his character was utterly erroneous. I think the Republican party would rally around him, and his nomination would give general satisfaction. Still, there are plenty of good men. Miller would be a strong man, though he is such a fine Judge that it would be a shame to take him off the bench. Then there are Logan and Blaine—in fact, no lack of timber."

The ex-Secretary further said that he was going out to Utah in a few days to join his colleagues on the commission, there being already a quorum there. They would prepare a register of all the legal voters in the Territory, and all polygamists would be excluded from it. Under this registration of voters an election would be held and a Territorial Legislature chosen, who could dispose of the whole question, and for that matter rid themselves of the commission.

SUBURBAN.

LAKE.

Puerperal peritonitis is spreading with alarming rapidity in Lake and the physicians are at a loss to account for the ravages of the disease. Within three weeks twenty-three mothers have died from its effects. The last death was that of Mrs. M. Danisher, of Forty-third street, who expired Saturday morning, leaving a family.

The summer packing season at the Stock-Yards has about begun, and from now until fall, unless the hog supply fails, the principal houses will be in operation and employment given to hundreds of men. John Cudahey has the Armour house in operation. Allerton & Co. and Doud & Co. will commence today or tomorrow.

The residents of Arnoldville and the "New City" are petitioning the Chicago City Railway Company to extend their tracks on Forty-seventh to Arnold street. Over 5,000 persons reside in the above-named districts and are reluctant to walk two and three miles from Halsted street to their homes. Hence the request.

The regular monthly meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union will be held at the Universalist Church Thursday evening. Addresses will be delivered by Mrs. M. A. Smith, President, and Mrs. H. A. Hood, State Secretary.

EVANSTON.

A fire broke out about 7:30 last night in the preparatory school-room of the university at Evanston, next to the life-saving station. The alarm was given, and the fire extinguished by the life-saving crew before the fire department, half a mile distant, arrived. The loss was nominal—about $25.

MISSISSIPPI LANDS.

JACKSON, Miss., May 20.—[Special.]—The unusual boom in the Land Department previously reported still continues. The receipts at the Receiver's office for the first half of the present month are in the neighborhood of $100,000, and purchasers representing Northern and Western syndicates are here with applications for thousands of dollars' worth now. The business at the Register and Receiver's office is so crowded by the unusual demand and the small force allowed by the Government for clerical work that it is impossible to make out receipts and enter the land in proportion to the demand. This should be remedied. A force that was sufficient when homestead applications and cash sales were standing still at $15,000 or $20,000 per month is totally inadequate when it runs to $100,000 or $200,000, as from present indications the month of May will close with. The officers of the department and their clerks are to be found at their posts long after office hours closing up the day's work, and still the boom continues. One syndicate—that of Amasa B. Watson, of Grand Rapids, Mich.—has applications in to the amount of $95,216 63-100. Today's applications at the Receiver's office reach the surprising sum of $48,500. This is a land-office business with a vengeance. I understand that these lands are not bought in a spirit of speculation from which quick sales and transfers of interests are expected, but are purchased by solid men, chiefly from the great lumber regions of Michigan, whose depleted forests send her lumbermen to the extensive pine section of Mississippi, and are to be held for a period of years, at least not less than ten. It is understood also that some of these syndicates are largely interested in railroad enterprises, and it is safe to assume that long before the ten years' limit has expired the scream of the locomotive and the whir of the coach and the steady pull of the lumber-laden flats will be a common thing where now only pine forests meet the eye.

CYCLONES MADE TO ORDER.

[Kansas City *Journal*.]—For several years Prof. Douglas, of Ann Arbor University, has been manufacturing them. He does it in a very simple manner, by suspending a large copper plate by silken cords. This plate is charged heavily with electricity, which hangs down like a bag underneath, and is rendered visible by the use of arsenious acid gas, which gives it a green color. This formation is a miniature cyclone as perfect as any started in the clouds. It is funnel-shaped, and whirls around rapidly. Passing this plate over a table, the five-cent cyclone snatches up copper cents, pens, pith balls, and other objects, and scatters them on all sides. The experiment is made often in Ann Arbor, and all the students are familiar with it.

A BAD DEALER.

Mr. Ben C. Jones, after Repeated Failures, Abandons the Board of Trade.

He Acknowledges that He Owes Liberal Sums, Which He Will Pay When He Can.

Meanwhile Certain Extravagant Rumors Are in Circulation, All of Which He Explains.

Mr. Ben C. Jones Is Unfortunate in Other Speculations.

A morning paper is responsible for the statement that the latter part of the week it leaked out that Ben Jones, a son of J. Russell Jones, President of the West Division Railway Company, who formerly held a confidential position with the grain commission firm of Smith & McCormick, had been mixed up in a number of wheat transactions, which, to say the least, were very curious. This revelation created considerable excitement among Board-of-Trade men, especially as the amounts involved in the deals were very large. The victimized creditors were induced to keep the affair quiet for a time in the hope that some settlement would be reached, and the friends of young Jones endeavored to have it hushed up so that the family would not be disgraced by an exposure of the young man's transactions. He has been a very expensive luxury to his parents and friends in times past, and it was finally decided that he should be given over to the tender mercies of his creditors, who will probably bring the matter to the attention of the courts, as the amounts involved are too large to be set down to profit and loss.

POTTER PALMER IS CURIOUS.

The first intimation of Benjamin's movements was received during the settlement of the famous Armour wheat deal a few weeks ago. The various commission firms who had stood the expenses of the litigation, to protect their customers, made out bills against all those who were really the interested parties. Potter Palmer was among those whose name adorned the La Salle street firms' books, though he had been across the water after Armour's July squeeze, but he was known as a man who always paid his losses when the fickle cereal did not go his way, and when he returned to Chicago nothing was said to him at the time. The firm believed that it was best to wait until the litigation was ended before calling on him for a paltry few thousands. In June Mr. Armour began to ask settlements from those whom he had squeezed, and they in turn called upon their customers for pecuniary aid. That is how it happened that Mr. Palmer was surprised a few weeks ago by the receipt of a polite little note requesting him to step around and settle on the $1,000 margin put up by him last summer, the total amount due being a little less than $6,000. At a loss to understand what such a request meant, Mr. Palmer dispatched his confidential messenger to the office of Smith & McCormick for information, because he was confident he had never speculated through that house. The astonished messenger was given a look at the firm's books, which contained a record of Mr. Palmer's alleged deal, and upon hearing this Mr. Palmer called himself to view the record of his shortage. The members of the firm told him that they had paid the money, as they knew him to be a man of his word in such matters. The sum of $6,000 ha been paid to Armour for him. He was nonplussed and swore that he had never dealt with the firm, but they told him his order had been received from Ben Jones, who was at the time in a confidential connection with the firm. The order had been accompanied by $1,000 margin, and was looked upon as all regular.

POTTER AND OTHERS INVESTIGATE.

These revelations filled the breast of Mr. Palmer with astonishment. Young Jones, he knew, was a son of his friend, J. Russell Jones, but he was confident that he had never authorized him to make any deals for him. Mr. Palmer's anger at this uncalled-for use of his name and funds was nothing in comparison to that which surged in the respective bosoms of Mr. Smith and Mr. McCormick. They had paid to Armour over $100,000 for deals that had been fathered by young Jones—deals for men who were looked upon as his customers. To ascertain the extent of his operations they hastily made out bills to all of his alleged customers, and from the responses received ascertained that they were about $30,000 short on his account. Two other commission houses heard of these inquiries. They had had dealings with Jones, and immediately began to investigate for themselves. Then it was discovered that the total losses resulting from the deals since last summer amounted to over $100,000.

J. RUSSELL JONES FIGURES UP.

Young Jones was seen, and said it might reach $150,000, and stated further that he never expected to pay a cent of it. Relief was sought from the father then. It was a well-known fact that the scion had cost the head of the house large sums for speculations in the past, but the victimized firms could not suffer such extensive losses without a strong effort to recover. When appealed, to Mr. Jones Sr. consulted his friends and the commission firms. With his friends he figured up what his son had cost him during five years past, and found that it amounted to something like $200,000. Should he assume the extra indebtedness of $150,000, with possibly other losses that had not been heard from? He was advised not to do so, and the commission firms will have to seek redress in the courts. Young Jones is of age, and could be held for the amount if he ever made it. It is reported that he squandered all of his wife's patrimony, and several members of the board allege that he has used up at least $1,000,000 in the last five years.

YOUNG JONES' RECORD.

Mr. Jones' first experience on the board was as a member of the firm of Jones & McDonald, which went up suddenly and completely and subsequently paid 12½ cents on the dollar. The cause of the failure was at first attributed to the inexperience of the young men composing the firm, but it was subsequently discovered that Benjamin was the principal customer, and his name figured largely on the books. Then it was that the father was compelled to put up $100,000 for his son at a single time, the amount being paid in West Division Railway Company securities. This failure compelled young Jones to lie quiet for a time, and his family was in peace; but he longed for another hack at the grain market, and finally, through his father's commercial standing and influence and capital furnished by his wife, succeeded in getting an interest in the firm of Smith & McCormick, though not a partnership. It was then believed that the firm of Jones & McDonald had been caught, like many others, from a lack of experience on 'Change, and nothing was thought of the failure. He was implicitly trusted in his new position. It was known that he had many friends, through his father, in business circles, and it was not thought strange when he presented the name of J. W. Doane as one of his customers, and it was taken as a matter of course when he put up $1,000 in margins and ordered 100,000 bushels of wheat sold "short" for Potter Palmer. As is customary on the board, he would take the accounts for his own customers to render them in person, and nothing was thought of it, as some principals do not like to be seen in commission houses, and do their speculating on the quiet.

THE VICTIMS.

The attorney retained by his friends says that he cannot be proceeded against criminally. It is also stated that young Jones has banked heavily on his father's reputation, and now owes a $50,000 account for Jones & McDonald in the Corn Exchange Bank. It is said he followed a practice resorted to by commission-men in hard luck, and drew checks upon one bank paying them with checks on another the next day. In his present operations the heaviest losers are said to be Smith & McCormick, Mr. Leahy, of J. W. Preston & Co., and Trego & Co., with possibly others yet unheard from. He secured several actual customers, it is reported, through his father's name, one of whom was a Hartford man, who is out $15,000, and another report, though a vague one, is to the effect that Gen. Grant was induced to invest a few thousands with the son of his old friend whom he appointed Minister to Belgium. Said Mr. Smith, of the firm of Smith & McCormick, to a reporter, when questioned about the transactions referred to above:

"It is true that Ben Jones owes us some money, and that we have not yet been able to effect a satisfactory settlement. But I don't think the matter concerns any one except ourselves."

"Is Mr. Jones connected with your firm now?"

"No. We have not seen him for some months past. I understand that he is now a bookkeeper in the First National Bank."

"Is it true that you hold his checks for several thousand dollars on banks where he had nothing deposited?"

"Well, I hardly think it is necessary to be interviewed on our business matters, and there is no information that I can give you."

"Have any legal proceedings been commenced?"

"Not by us."

W. T. Trego, of the firm of Trego & Co., was seen and asked about the transactions Jones had with the firm. "Yes," he said, "Mr. Jones has had some business with us. Some time ago he had a deal with us upon which he lost. He came to us and asked us to keep the deal open for a few days until he disposed of some property in Michigan, when he would make good his losses. We obliged him, but had to close it out, as he did not keep his word. We lost something, but would have lost a good deal more had we not closed out when we did." The amount lost by Trego & Co. was about $7,000.

DESERVED SYMPATHY.

The members of the Board of Trade express much sympathy for young Jones' father, who has suffered so extensively in a financial way through his son's speculations, and upon whom these recent developments fell with considerable force. He feels keenly the disgrace which the young man has brought upon himself and the family.

Mr. Jones Makes a Very Reasonable Statement Concerning the Potter Palmer Deal and Other Matters.

Mr. Benjamin C. Jones, the hero of the above story, was called upon yesterday afternoon at his residence, No. 2104 Michigan avenue, and asked what he had to say in explanation.

"I can assure you," he said after having been made acquainted with the main points in the story, "that this whole matter is a great surprise to me, especially the fact that it should have become public. Of course, there is some foundation to all this, for I have been speculating on the board and have been in very bad luck. But there has really nothing happened in my business relations which could concern the public in the least. I have not been on the board for more than six months, and have not given my experiences on the board any thought for some time, until I see myself suddenly and without any forewarning made the hero of a Board of Trade sensation. The fact of the matter is, I owe some Board of Trade firms some money, and shall be owing it probably for some time to come, but the debts were contracted open and above board, and no deception was ever used on my part. I should prefer, however, not to go into details until I have had time to consult with Smith, McCormick & Co., as I would have to touch upon matters which should be made public only by mutual consent."

THE POTTER PALMER MATTER.

"But you will only be benefited by making a full statement of the Potter Palmer affair, which at the present has a somewhat ugly look for you," observed the reporter.

"You may be right, and I have less objection to doing so, as Mr. Palmer and Mr. McCormick are out of town, and an explanation could not now be had from them. The matter is very simple. About a year ago, in June last, you may remember, we adopted on the board what is known as the anti-corner rule, which provides that whenever there is evidence of a corner in the market a settling price is to be fixed by the Directors. I was at that time a heavy bear on July wheat, believing that the settling price to be fixed by the Directors would be considerably lower than the closing price forced by the manipulation of the corner, and, having full confidence in the correctness of my view, I asked Mr. Potter Palmer to also take a hand, and got from him an order to sell for him 20,000 bushels of July wheat, with the express understanding that he was not to lose over three cents a bushel. I don't think Mr. Palmer knew at the time that I was in the employ of Smith, McCormick & Co., and have reason to believe that he thought I was a broker on my own account, and that he wanted to do me a favor by going into the deal. I turned over Mr. Palmer's order to Smith, McCormick & Co. and it was entered on their books. The wheat was bought, if I am not mistaken, at $1.25. The next day the market took a sudden leap of five or six cents, and I immediately informed Mr. Palmer that the anticipated loss of three cents a bushel had already occurred, and he told me that finished it, giving me his check to my order on the First National Bank for $600. This check I took to Mr. McCormick, told him of the condition under which Mr. Palmer had made the deal, and that he was now no longer responsible. Mr. McCormick consented to continue the deal on my account, and I put $400 of my money with the check for $600, and so it came that $1,000 was credited on the deal. By some oversight the account was not changed on the books. Several other deals, which became mine in a similar manner, were left in the same condition on the books of the firm, although it was perfectly understood that I—and not the original customers—was responsible for these deals.

FIRM MATTERS.

"The firm of Smith, McCormick & Co., in which my wife had an interest, was dissolved Oct. 9, and it was then ascertained that I owed the firm on the several deals I had taken on my own account less than $9,000, I having invested on them nearly $6,000 of my own money. This debt has never been paid, in the first place, because most of the deals were in July wheat, and their final settlement depending on the suit then pending; and in the second place because no complete understanding has yet been arrived at in regard to certain partnership matters; and lastly because I was unable to pay. That statements were sent to those of my customers who had closed out their deals with me and whose deals were assumed by me was a mistake on the part of Smith, McCormick & Co., as they have admitted to me within a few weeks. Mr. Potter Palmer probably never knew that the deal he made with me was in reality made with Smith, McCormick & Co. until he received a statement from them, but he cannot and probably will not deny that he gave me the order to sell 20,000 bushels wheat on his account. You can see now how this Potter Palmer business has been exaggerated. The whole loss on this deal cannot have exceeded $2,000 or $2,200, which would leave, after deducting the $1,000 margin, but $1,000 or $1,200 as the actual amount due Smith, McCormick & Co. All this was perfectly understood between Messrs. Smith & McCormick and myself at the time I severed my connection with them. Aside from the fact that I owe them money which I cannot pay there is no hard feeling between us, and they certainly have not pressed me for payment, nor has my father been asked to pay my debts to them."

THE CHECKS.

"What about the story that you have given checks not covered by deposits?"

"No more than this, that I have given checks from time to time to Smith, McCormick & Co., and others with the express understanding that they were not to be used for a longer or shorter time. Not one of these checks has ever been presented for payment without being honored, although several of them are now held against me just the same as if they were due bills. However, I do not desire to go into the details of the matters pending between me and Smith, McCormick & Co. until after consultation with them. I think, however, Mr. Smith will, out of justice to myself, corroborate what I have said in regard to the Potter Palmer deal, and permit the publication of all the facts connected with my former share in their business."

"What was the total amount of money due by Smith, McCormick & Co. on the July wheat deal?"

"On the basis of $1.35 as settling price their loss was figured out Oct. 9 as amounting to less than $8,000."

OTHER DEALS.

"Do you owe Smith, McCormick & Co. on anything but July wheat deals?"

"O yes. I had a deal in November corn, which they allowed to run beyond the margin. But that is included in the $9,000 or less which they claim from me as a settlement in full?"

"Do you owe any other firm on speculations?"

"Yes, I owe Trego & Co. on a deal, made over a year ago, in the neighborhood of $4,000. But that was all square, and they understand that I will pay as soon as I am able to. Then I am indebted to the late firm of I. W. Preston & Co. to an amount of about $10,000. The transaction is about two and a half years old, and the debt was originally some $16,000, of which I have paid over $6,000. Suit was brought against me for the balance several months ago, but it was withdrawn a day or two after it had been commenced before Judge Smith. Mr. Preston is now receiver for the firm of Jones & McDonald, of which I was a member, and whose losses my father helped cover to the amount of $100,000."

HE CALLED ON HIS FATHER.

"Has your father ever paid any money for you besides the $100,000 you allude to?"

"He has not. When I found the firm of Jones & McDonald in a tight fix I went to him and told him I must have $100,000; and he raised the money for me. He has never paid anything else for me. He learned of my indebtedness on the board only this morning, and through myself. Nobody has ever troubled him with my debts since the failure of Jones & McDonald. I wish THE TRIBUNE would say for me that I have been an unlucky man, and have been on the board quite often in a very tight squeeze, but that I am not conscious of ever having committed any criminal act. I really cannot comprehend why this matter should have become public. I have not been on the board since November last, when I became connected with the First National Bank, and have never been pressed hard by my creditors. Mr. Trego has written me several times in regard to his claim, and I have as often replied to him that I would pay when I could. My creditors always knew where to find me, and I have done nothing to prejudice their claims against me. All these matters are quite old, and have no interest for the public, unless some one undertakes to manufacture them into a scandal. All my debts have been as honorably contracted as debts usually are on the Board of Trade. Had my deals gone for instead of against me I would have been a great man probably. All I ask now is a fair statement from all the parties concerned, and feel confident that the publication of these statements will not hurt me in the eyes of anybody."

The reporter attempted also to get an interview with Mr. J. Russell Jones, who lives at No. 2106 Michigan avenue, but Mr. Jones sent word to the caller that he was suffering from a severe headache and quite unable to converse on any subject.

NEW BANK AT MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 20.—[Special.]—The Mercantile Bank of Memphis will open door for business tomorrow to transact a general banking business, with a paid-up capital of $200,000. The institution starts out under very favorable auspices, embracing as its stockholders eighty of the most successful business-men in the city pledged to its support. The officers are John R. Godwin, President; J. M. Goodbar, Vice-President; C. Y. Raine, Cashier. Mr. Raine, the Cashier, has filled every position in one of the banks here from runner up to teller, inclusive.

FULLFILLING THE COVENANT.

An out-going tenant illustrates the absurdity of some of the covenants in leases drawn in the ancient form by advertising in an English paper for about 500 rats and about ten times that number of weeds, in order to fulfill his covenant and leave the premises in precisely the same condition as that in which he found them. The rats, he adds, must be able-bodied, and no cripples will be received.

We recommend Eldredge sewing-machines.

TWO GOOD SHOTS.

Without Apparent Excuse Harry Curtis Shoots Anthony Connelly in His Saloon.

Connelly in Turn Shoots Curtis, and the Two Are Carted Away to Die.

If Neither Lives to Be Acquitted by a Jury the General Public Will Not Complain.

Anthony Connelly's saloon, one of the most notorious resorts in the "Levee," was the scene of a desperate shooting affray yesterday afternoon, the proprietor being fatally shot by Robert Bruce, alias Harry Curtis, who was dangerously wounded in return by a ball from Connelly's revolver. The conflicting statements of the wounded men make it difficult to arrive at any positive conclusion as to how the shooting occurred.

Lieut. Schaack, of the Harrison-Street Station, was sitting in his office about half-past 3 o'clock when four shots aroused him, and running out upon Harrison street he saw a crowd gathering near Fourth avenue, on Harrison street. When he reached the crowd Officer Shanley and a citizen named Flynn, who were bending over a man on the sidewalk, told him that Anthony Connelly had shot him. Schaack accordingly kept on to Connelly's place, which is at the southeast corner of Fourth avenue and Harrison street. When he entered the saloon Connelly was on the floor on his knees with both hands pressed across his abdomen, and the bartender, Tom Cody, with a big revolver in his hand, was jumping around the room so excited that he could scarcely speak.

CONNELLY'S CONFESSION.

Connelly, upon seeing the officer, remarked: "Schaack, I'm shot." The Lieutenant unbuttoned his clothing and found a huge bullet-hole in his right side, just above the hip. As he complained of pain on the opposit side of the body, and was vomiting blood, it was apparent that he was probably fatally wounded. Shaack called a carriage and had Connelly taken to his room, No. 146 Third avenue, and Cody was placed under arrest. The patrol wagon, which had followed Lieut. Schaack, stopped where Officer Shanley stood and Bruce was placed upon the stretcher and hurried to the hospital, where it was found that he had been shot in the left thigh, the ball taking an upward course and lodging, it is supposed, somewhere in the abdominal cavity.

While Drs. Gurnea, Blanchard, and Blanchard Jr. were working over Connelly his statement as to how the shooting occured was obtained. When Bruce, or Curtis, as he is known among the people with whom he associated, entered the place he (Connelly) was sitting in a chair near the bar, and when asked by Curtis to "take something" arose and stepped up to the bar. Cody, the bartender, had taken their orders and was about to set them up, when Curtis remarked: "I wonder if I have money enough in my pocket to pay for the drinks." As he said this he put his hand into his pocket, and the next thing Connelly knew Curtis pressed the revolver against his right side and fired. Connelly fell to the floor, and as he fell Curtis snapped his revolver at him again. Then, turning to Cody, Curtis said: "You —— —— ——, do you want some of this, too?" and snapped the pistol at him. Connelly having by this time succeeded in getting his own revolver from his hip-pocket, fired twice at Curtis, one of the shots taking effect. Cody also pulled a revolver, and, after snapping it twice or three times, fired a shot at Curtis, who ran out of the saloon, started for Clark street, and dropped after running about 100 feet.

"I think," said Lieut. Schaack, "that Connelly's story is correct for this reason: When I reached the saloon it was less than a minute after the shooting, and Cody and Connelly had had no opportunity to fix up a story. Connelly was much less excited than Cody, and told me just how it happened. Cody, after quieting down an hour or so later, told precisely the same story."

An examination of the revolvers shows that Connelly's, a Colt's 38-calibre, had been fired twice. Curtis' gun, a 44-calibre "British Bulldog," had one shot fired out of it, and though the remaining four chambers were full, none of the cartridges showed the impression of the hammer, as would have been the case had it been snapped after being fired. This is the only important feature that contradicts the statements of Cody and Connelly.

CURTIS' STATEMENT.

The ante-mortem statement of Curtis, taken at the County Hospital by Officer John Mahoney, a Notary Public, divested of superfluities, is as follows:

"I went into Anthony Connelly's saloon about 3 o'clock and asked for a drink. Connelly said, 'I will drink with you.' I then said that Big Sandy done wrong last Thursday evening about supper time when he held me up in front of Mike Lawler's saloon at No. 84 Fourth avenue, and took a dollar out of my pocket. Connelly then said: 'What are you talking about, you —— ——? I have a notion to kill you,' at the same time putting his hand behind him as though to draw a gun. I then pulled my revolver and fired one shot at him. He fell on the floor, and then he pulled his gun and fired two shots at me, one of which took effect in my right thigh. I then ran out the door. Joe Connelly, his nephew, was behind the bar at the time. I fully identify the British Bulldog revolver now in the possession of Detective John A. McDonald as my revolver and the one which I fired at Connelly."

Connelly's remark when Curtis told him that "Big Sandy" had held him up, may be understood when it is known that Connelly and Big Sandy, whose right name is Charles Walters, and who is a saloonkeeper, are friends. When Big Sandy was questioned last night about the alleged case of hold-up, he admitted having met Curtis at Mike Lawler's, and said he had his hand in his pocket but took no money.

CODY'S STORY.

Cody, the bartender, who was held at the armory as a witness, told a TRIBUNE reporter that Curtis had no provocation for the shooting. Curtis, when he came in, was as pleasant and friendly as could be imagined. He shook hands with Connelly, and invited him to have a drink, and then when the stepped up to the bar invited Cody to join them. Connelly, Cody says, was standing to Curtis' left, and was leaning both elbows on the bar when he turned to get the bottle. As he turned he heard a shot and saw Connelly fall, and Curtis snapped the pistol at him again. Then Curtis snapped it at him, and he dodged behind the counter, got a revolver from the drawer, and fired a shot at Curtis, who had in the meantime been shot by Connelly. "If the gun I had," said Cody, "had been fully loaded instead of having but two cartridges in it, and it had gone off the first time I snapped it, I would have killed the —— in the saloon. I'm sorry I didn't, for he's killed the best friend I ever had." Cody has been in Connelly's employ about five years. Formerly he was a pop and beer peddler and at that time gained the soubriquet of the "Handsome Pop-Driver."

CONNELLY'S RECORD.

Connelly the saloonkeeper is a notorious character on the Levee. He bears a bad reputation and is reckoned a "bad man." It is said that Connelly and a fellow known as "Jimmy the Tough" have been employed by a certain Alderman to "do up" several people against whom he has held a grudge. The last of these was a State street saloonkeeper named William Donahue, whose place they entered at midnight a couple of months ago and pounded him into insensibility with slung-shots. This was on account of some remark Donahue had made about the Alderman's wife. Connelly and "Jimmy the Tough" went to Ald. Appleton's saloon after the slugging, and when two policemen called there and tried to arrest them, the Alderman refused to allow the arrest to be made. Connelly is under bonds at present for assaulting a man in his saloon not long ago and has been up for assault many times. It is said among the police that he is responsible for the death of an old glazier whom he threw out of his saloon one night, fracturing his skull and injuring him so badly that he subsequently died. Tales of his ability as a slugger and of his brutal and uncalled-for assaults are almost without number.

CURTIS A CRANK.

Curtis is looked upon by some as a half crank. He hails from New York, is a heavy drinker, and has done a good deal of work on Shang Andrews' disreputable publication, the *Sporting Life*. It is said that some hours previous to the shooting he met a man named Joe Connelly on State street—this Joe Connelly, by the way, is not the saloonkeeper's cousin referred to by Curtis—and showing him the revolver said he was going to kill somebody before night.

"It's too bad," said a police officer, "that they didn't kill each other. It would have been a gain for the public."

At 2 o'clock this morning Connelly and Curtis were still alive, though Connelly was very low. The ball had been extracted and he was resting somewhat easier, though there seems to be no hope for him.

STRICKEN WITH PARALYSIS.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 20.—The Rev. Dr. Hornblower, Professor of Homeletics and Sacred History in the Western Theological Seminary, was stricken with paralysis this morning while preaching in the Bellfield Presbyterian Church in the East End. Slight hopes are entertained of his recovery.

DEATHS.

BALLARD—At his residence in South Evanston, Sunday morning, May 20, Hiram Nelson Ballard, aged 53 years.

Funeral takes place from his late residence Tuesday morning, May 22, at 11 o'clock. Carriages to Rosehill.

THOMAS—Mary, beloved wife of I. A. Thomas, of typhoid fever, aged 26 years.

Funeral from late residence, 1238 Diversy-st., at 2 o'clock Tuesday, May 22, by carriages to Graceland.

DEATHS.

OLCOTT—At the residence of his parents, Sunday, May 20, at 12 o'clock, Edward Lester, youngest son of Orville and Catherine Olcott, of dropsy of the heart, aged 23 years.

Funeral from 275 West Washington-st., Tuesday at 1 o'clock. Carriages to Graceland. Friends of the family invited to attend.

☞Utica, (N. Y.), papers please copy.

CROSBY—Sunday, May 20, at his home in Brewster, Mass., Isaac Crosby, father of Mrs. Samuel M. Nickerson, aged 74 years.

HILL—At her late residence, 101 West Adams-st., Mary Welch, beloved wife of Ira A. Hill.

Funeral Monday at 10 o'clock to St. Patrick's Church, where high mass will be celebrated, thence by carriages to Calvary.

RATTO—May 20, Olive, youngest daughter of Gasper and Angela Ratto, aged 15 months 8 days.

Funeral from residence, 319 West Indiana-st., Tuesday, May 22, at 10 o'clock, by carriages to Calvary.

DANIHER—Annie (nee Meath), the beloved wife of Maurice Daniher, May 19, at her residence, 73 Forty-third-st., Town of Lake.

Funeral Monday, May 21. Requiem high mass at 9 o'clock at St. Gabriel's Church, corner Forty-fifth and Wallace-sts.; thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery. May her soul rest in peace.

SHORES—Ida C., wife of B. F. Shores, aged 22 years 8 months 23 days. Eldest daughter of J. M. Pattison, formerly a well-known wholesale grocer of Chicago.

Funeral at the residence of Squire Dingee, Ravenswood, Tuesday, May 22, at 1 o'clock p. m.

☞New York, New Orleans, and Virden (Ill.) papers please copy.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE JOHN BROWN BIRTHDAY ENTERTAINMENT which was to have occurred May 1, has been postponed till Monday evening, May 21, at Quinn's Chapel, corner Van Buren-st. and Fourth-av.

By WILMERDING, HOGUET & CO.
JOHN C. WILMERDING, Auctioneer.

Special Peremptory Sale
OF
7,000 Pieces
Heavy Woolens,
BY ORDER OF
MESSRS. HARDING, COLBY & CO.,
The entire production to date of
THE MERCHANTS' WOOLEN CO.
ALSO
2,400 Pieces 3-4 Peru Cassimeres,
AND
1,400 Pieces 6-4 Live Oak Cassimeres,
THROUGH
WILMERDING, HOGUET & CO.,
64 & 66 White-st., New York,
ON
Wednesday, May 23, 1883.

PEREMPTORY SALE
OF
TICKINGS.
Messrs. UPHAM, TUCKER & CO.
WILL SELL ON
Friday, May 25th, 1883,
At 11 o'clock, on a credit of four months, through
Wilmerding, Hoguet & Co.,
64 & 66 White-st., New York,
1,500 Cases
Falls and Shetucket Tickings,
The entire stock on hand and production to June 1st, comprising a full line of their narrow and wide striped Awnings, Blue and White, Red and White, Red and Drab, Blue and Drab Fancy Tickings, all of which will be put up under the mill ticket, private brands, or unticketed, as buyers may desire.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
Wholesale Auctioneers, 214 and 216 Madison-st.
Monday, May 21, 1883, at 10 O'Clock a. m.
Buyers will find the very best grades of
BOOTS & SHOES
In this sale.
Men's Hand-Sewed Buttons.
Men's Hand-Sewed Bals.
Men's Hand-Sewed Cong.
Men's Hand-Sewed Low Shoes.
Women's, Misses', and Children's Slippers.
Don't fail to attend this sale. You will be serving your interests by doing so.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR TRADE SALES
DRY GOODS.
Clothing, Underwear, Hosiery, Suspenders, Overshirts, Dress Shirts, Linens, Neckwear.
TUESDAY and THURSDAY,
May 22. May 24.
Straw Goods, Carpets.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Wednesday, May 23, 1883,
At 9:30 O'Clock a. m.,
We shall close out a full assortment of
BOOTS & SHOES
Direct from the manufacturers; regular and perfect in every way, and very desirable and seasonable.
Men's, Boys', and Youths' Shoes in Butt., Bals., and Cong.
Women's, Misses', and Children's Button Pol. and Slippers—a full assortment.
Country merchants will please attend this sale.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.
JOHN H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
SATURDAY, May 26, at 12 o'clock noon,
On board, in NEW YORK, for account of the estate of the late GEORGE H. OSGOOD, the well-known
Steam Yacht STRANGER,
Built by Messrs. Cramp & Sons, Philadelphia. Can be seen at foot Twenty-fourth-st., E. R.

LANGUOR AND LASSITUDE,
SO COMMON IN THE SPRING, INDICATE A TORPID CONDITION OF THE LIVER AND A SLUGGISH CIRCULATION OF THE LIFE-GIVING FLUIDS. A TEASPOONFUL OF TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT IN A GLASS OF WATER HALF AN HOUR BEFORE BREAKFAST WILL GENTLY RELIEVE AND REGULATE THE LIVER, QUICKEN AND PURIFY THE CIRCULATION, AND IMPART NEW LIFE AND VIGOR TO EVERY FUNCTION OF THE BODY. ALL DRUGGISTS HAVE IT.

RUBBER BOOTS,
SHOES AND ARCTICS.
10,000 CASES,
Including standards and grades to match, are offered to the jobbing trade at less than manufacturers' prices by
FIELD, THAYER & CO.,
178 Congress-st., Boston.


D. NEEDHAM'S SONS,
157 DEARBORN-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.
DEALERS IN
RED CLOVER BLOSSOMS
and Fluid and Solid Extracts of the Blossoms. The Best Blood Purifier known. Cures Cancer, Catarrh, Salt Rheum, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Piles and many other diseases. Send for Circular.

GAS FIXTURES!
Large variety and very low prices.
J. L. PATTISON & CO.,
81 Randolph-st.

GUNTHER'S CANDY.
Suitable for presents. Try it once. 78 Madison-st., Chicago. Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for retail box, by express (charges light), of the best Candy in the world. Put up in handsome boxes.

RAILRO[...]

Fears that the Pen[...] the Reading Wi[...] tested

Serious Cut to Upp[...] Points—Rivalry [...] ber Dist[...]

Rate-Cutting Roads Su[...] tween the Canadian [...] the Mani[...]

Unexpected Arrival of [...] and D. W. Caldwell [...] Object of Their Trip [...] Regarding the Nickel[...]

W. K. Vanderbilt, Pre[...] Caldwell, Vice-President [...] Plate, arrived in this c[...] noon rather unexpectedly [...] rumors were afloat as to [...] visit. A representative [...] met Mr. Caldwell at the [...] in the afternoon and as[...] unexpected visit meant. [...] it had no significance [...] simply a flying tr[...] Mr. Vanderbilt is [...] the Nickel-Plate, L[...] New York Central [...] three of his friends, Mes[...] James Barkard, and H. [...] came here," said Mr. [...] Nickel-Plate this foren[...] again by the Lake Shore [...] We are transacting no bu[...] and Mr. Vanderbilt is no[...] ride with his friends thr[...]

"What are you doing [...] facilities for handling [...] city?" asked the reporte[...]

"The Nickel-Plate," [...] "as you know, has secur[...] the city over the L[...] Arrangements are now [...] the construction of co[...] houses between Taylar a[...] and just west of Clark [...] are completed the Nickel[...] good facilities for the ha[...] any road in the city." [...] tinued Mr. Caldwell, "is [...] to the Lake Shore, and w[...] tirely independent. It w[...] in connection with the E[...] Lackawanna & Western, [...] York, West Shore & Buff[...] will also interchange [...] line."

"Has there anything b[...] garding your protest a[...] award of 10 per cent of t[...] from this city?"

"Mr. Adams would n[...] test, but claimed that i[...] matter up again we wo[...] from his decision, which [...] missioner Fink, to the [...] we have now done. W[...] hearing to secure a larg[...] think we are entitled to [...] have actually carried mo[...] since our road has been [...]

"Have there been any [...] your road into the east[...] pool from this city?"

"Nothing has yet bee[...] ter, and it is not likely t[...] done until we have had a [...] show what amount of t[...] able to handle, and the s[...] will be pursued in regar[...] Atlantic. We will, how[...] regular tariff rates, but [...] we can, until arrangem[...] sion into the pool can be [...]

"Are you going to run [...] ger trains between Chica[...]

"For the present we m[...] selves strictly to local bu[...] attempt to do any thro[...] would do us no good t[...] through passenger busin[...] most parallel with the L[...] road is able at present to [...] through business."

"Is there any truth in [...] W. K. Vanderbilt is to re[...] of your road, and that yo[...] successor?"

"There is no truth in t[...] have an excellent Presid[...] keep him. I do not think [...] the management of our ro[...]

A Serious Cut in Rates [...] sippi River [...]

The Illinois Central [...] tariff to all Upper Mississi[...] can reach from Dubuque [...] lines. The new rates a[...] all points than the regu[...] the Northwestern Traffic [...] This is a cut of two and a [...] pounds, a differential of t[...] being allowed on busines[...] This cut has been made [...] tral because the Chicag[...] without giving previou[...] rate by rail and river to [...] less than the regular rate[...] tral. The officials of the [...] but for the cut made on th[...] by the Chicago & North[...] have faithfully maintai[...] half-cent differential to a[...] River points, although th[...] in an agreement with [...] Traffic Association. The[...] will meet any rates mad[...] Traffic Association road[...] correspondingly low rate[...] Mississippi River point[...] Northwestern Traffic As[...] no cognizance of the cut[...] association is to be hel[...] Carman's office next T[...] day, when this matter w[...] cussion.

Philadelphia Rai[...]

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., M[...] There is a growing appr[...] obstacle will be thrown [...] lease of the New Jersey C[...] ing, and at the same tim[...] feeling that the le[...] benefit of the les[...] the lessee. The Lehigh C[...] Company recognizes tha[...] made very profitable to it[...] & Susquehanna which is [...] tral, and would thus pas[...] the Reading, but they h[...] great source of revenue [...] passes over it from the mi[...] & Wilkesbarre Coal Comp[...] trolled by the Central. N[...] should choose to develop [...] the expense of the Lehi[...] Company, they mi[...] revenue of the Lehigh & [...] much, and this would se[...] income of the Navigatio[...] rental is a third of the [...] spective of the new rec[...] tion Company therefore [...] tee for the protection of [...] as Mr. Harris, whose op[...] of the Reading coal lands [...] so mercilessly ridiculed, [...] Harris who is now Presi[...] Coal & Navigation Comp[...] doubt that he will dema[...] antees shall be made stro[...] will declare a dividend T[...] per cent.

The Pennsylvania Cen[...] its own during the week, [...] selling for London accou[...] ing.

Reading and Jersey Ce[...] the unfavorable reports a[...] executed, the last report [...] ing will have to raise [...] guarantee the payment o[...] tions, that must be take[...] Receiver can be discharg[...]

President Jones, of the [...] & Philadelphia, is worryi[...] the New York *Graphic* a[...] *News*, who printed a repo[...] phia correspondent t[...] was insolvent, and [...] tigation would disclo[...] rascality. The attor[...] long been busy on the [...] already got down to the [...] and a suit for criminal [...] suit. For an insolvent c[...] falo, New York & Philad[...] deal of ready cash in i[...] pared with its liabilitie[...] rushing business.

Commissioner Fink [...] Cutting R[...]

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., M[...] The action of Commissi[...] pending rate-cutting road[...]

RAILROADS.

Fears that the Pending Lease of the Reading Will Be Contested.

Serious Cut to Upper Mississippi Points—Rivalry in the Lumber District.

Rate-Cutting Roads Suspended—War Between the Canadian Pacific and the Manitoba.

Unexpected Arrival of W. K. Vanderbilt and D. W. Caldwell in This City—The Object of Their Trip—Important Facts Regarding the Nickel-Plate.

W. K. Vanderbilt, President, and D. W. Caldwell, Vice-President, of the Nickel-Plate, arrived in this city yesterday forenoon rather unexpectedly, and all sorts of rumors were afloat as to the cause of their visit. A representative of THE TRIBUNE met Mr. Caldwell at the Grand Pacific Hotel in the afternoon and asked him what this unexpected visit meant. Mr. Caldwell said it had no significance whatever, and was simply a flying trip of inspection Mr. Vanderbilt is making over the Nickel-Plate, Lake Shore, and New York Central in company with three of his friends, Messrs. Oliver H. King, James Barkard, and H. B. Hollins. "We came here," said Mr. Caldwell, "by the Nickel-Plate this forenoon, and will leave again by the Lake Shore tomorrow morning. We are transacting no business of any kind, and Mr. Vanderbilt is now taking a carriage-ride with his friends through the city."

"What are you doing regarding terminal facilities for handling your freight in this city?" asked the reporter.

"The Nickel-Plate," said Mr. Caldwell, "as you know, has secured an entrance into the city over the Lake Shore tracks. Arrangements are now being perfected for the construction of commodious freight-houses between Taylor and Twelfth streets, and just west of Clark street. When these are completed the Nickel-Plate will have as good facilities for the handling of freight as any road in the city." "Our road," continued Mr. Caldwell, "is to be no appendage to the Lake Shore, and will be operated entirely independent. It will do its business in connection with the Erie and Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, and when the New York, West Shore & Buffalo is completed it will also interchange business with that line."

"Has there anything been done lately regarding your protest against Mr. Adams' award of 10 per cent of the live-stock traffic from this city?"

"Mr. Adams would not entertain our protest, but claimed that in order to bring the matter up again we would have to appeal from his decision, which was made for Commissioner Fink, to the Arbitrator, and this we have now done. We expect upon a rehearing to secure a larger percentage. We think we are entitled to 15 per cent, as we have actually carried more than that amount since our road has been opened."

"Have there been any steps taken to admit your road into the east-bound dead-freight pool from this city?"

"Nothing has yet been done in that matter, and it is not likely that anything will be done until we have had a fair opportunity to show what amount of the business we are able to handle, and the same course, I think, will be pursued in regard to the Chicago & Atlantic. We will, however, maintain the regular tariff rates, but get all the business we can, until arrangements for our admission into the pool can be made."

"Are you going to run any through passenger trains between Chicago and New York?"

"For the present we mean to confine ourselves strictly to local business, and will not attempt to do any through business. It would do us no good to compete for the through passenger business, as we run almost parallel with the Lake Shore, and that road is able at present to take care of all the through business."

"Is there any truth in the reports that Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt is to resign the Presidency of your road, and that you will become his successor?"

"There is no truth in those reports. We have an excellent President, and mean to keep him. I do not think that any change in the management of our road will be made."

A Serious Cut in Rates to Upper Mississippi River Points.

The Illinois Central yesterday issued a tariff to all Upper Mississippi River points it can reach from Dubuque by the steamboat lines. The new rates are five cents less to all points than the regular all-rail rates by the Northwestern Traffic Association roads. This is a cut of two and a half cents per 100 pounds, a differential of two and a half cents being allowed on business by rail and river. This cut has been made by the Illinois Central because the Chicago & Northwestern, without giving previous notice, made the rate by rail and river to Dubuque five cents less than the regular rate of the Illinois Central. The officials of the latter road state that but for the cut made on the Dubuque business by the Chicago & Northwestern they would have faithfully maintained the two-and-a-half-cent differential to all Upper Mississippi River points, although they would not join in an agreement with the Northwestern Traffic Association. They also state that they will meet any rates made by Northwestern Traffic Association roads to Dubuque with correspondingly low rates to all other Upper Mississippi River points. Thus far the Northwestern Traffic Association has taken no cognizance of the cut. A meeting of the association is to be held at Commissioner Carman's office next Tuesday or Wednesday, when this matter will come up for discussion.

Philadelphia Railroad News.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 19.—[Special.]—There is a growing apprehension that some obstacle will be thrown in the way of the lease of the New Jersey Central to the Reading, and at the same time a more decided feeling that the lease is for the benefit of the lessor rather than the lessee. The Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company recognizes that the lease may be made very profitable to its road, the Lehigh & Susquehanna which is leased to the Central, and would thus pass into the control of the Reading, but they know also that its great source of revenue is the coal which passes over it from the mines of the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Company, which is controlled by the Central. Now if, the Reading should choose to develop its own mines at the expense of the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Company, they might reduce the revenue of the Lehigh & Susquehanna very much, and this would seriously cut into the income of the Navigation Company, whose rental is a third of the gross earnings irrespective of the new receipts. The Navigation Company therefore demands a guarantee for the protection of their interests, and as Mr. Harris, whose opinion of the value of the Reading coal lands President Gowen so mercilessly ridiculed, is the same Mr. Harris who is now President of the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company, there is little doubt that he will demand that those guarantees shall be made strong. The company will declare a dividend Tuesday, probably 2 per cent.

The Pennsylvania Central has only held its own during the week, and there has been selling for London account instead of buying.

Reading and Jersey Central are both off on the unfavorable reports about the lease being executed, the last report being that the Reading will have to raise about $2,000,000 to guarantee the payment of the floating obligations, that must be taken care of before the Receiver can be discharged.

President Jones, of the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia, is worrying the managers of the New York *Graphic* and the *Wall Street News*, who printed a report from a Philadelphia correspondent that the company was insolvent, and that an investigation would disclose swindling and rascality. The attorneys have not long been busy on the case, but they have already got down to the author of the story, and a suit for criminal libel is likely to result. For an insolvent corporation the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia has a great deal of ready cash in its treasury as compared with its liabilities, and is doing a rushing business.

Commissioner Fink Punishing Rate-Cutting Roads.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 20.—[Special.]—The action of Commissioner Fink in suspending rate-cutting roads from connections with trunk lines for a longer or shorter period as a punishment therefor is exciting much comment and some alarm in local circles. The Indiana, Bloomington & Western is under a cloud just now. Last week H. C. Diehl, General Freight Agent, received a telegram from Commissioner Fink asking him to come to New York. He responded, and found that O. B. Skinner, Traffic Manager of the Bee Line, had charged that a shipment of grain from a Western point on the Indiana, Bloomington & Western had been billed from a point on the Ohio Division, but investigation had proved that no such shipment had been made from that point. Mr. Diehl says that Mr. Skinner failed to sustain his allegations, but the matter is still in the Commissioner's hands. It is further stated by another freight man that the Lake Shore and Indianapolis roads are to be investigated before Commissioner Fink's docket is clear.

An Improvement in Business.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 20.—[Special.]—The train record for the last week shows a slight improvement in freight traffic, especially on the Indiana, Bloomington & Western, the total car movement being 18,761, an increase of 1,135. Of these, 15,265 were loaded. The bulk of the increase is shown in west-bound shipments, with a slight gain in grain movements to interior points. It is stated that the recent improvement in time on freight lines via Indianapolis is attracting business this way from the Northern routes. Garden truck and fruit and Georgia pine are increasing the business of north-and-south lines to an appreciable extent, while the Northern lumber cut is beginning to move south in large quantities.

Rivalry in the Wisconsin Lumber District.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 19.—[Special.]—The construction of the Omaha Railroad from Eau Claire, Wis., to Chippewa Falls, is now under way, and promises to be completed in a short time. With the completion of this branch the fight for the traffic from that section of the country with the Wisconsin Central promises to be severe. In connection with this extension rumors were current yesterday that the Wisconsin Railway and Milwaukee & St. Paul had made running arrangements satisfactory to both, and that the roads would build a union depot at Eau Claire. Rumor has it that the Wisconsin Central has sold, or will shortly sell, to the Milwaukee & St. Paul its small strip running between these two towns. The Wisconsin Central, it is further said, will build a line from Chippewa Falls into St. Paul. Its entrance at present is only effected by means of the Omaha, which road it makes connections with at Eau Claire.

Impending War Between the Manitoba and Canada Pacific.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 19.—[Special.]—Advices from Winnipeg last evening say there is considerable excitement among railroadmen there over the anticipation of a rate war between the Canada Pacific and the Manitoba. It is expressed that the Canada Pacific will make a bitter fight. This, as was mentioned in the *Pioneer-Press* a day or two ago, is owing to the extension of the Canada Pacific to Port Arthur, or, as it was formerly called, Prince Arthur's Landing. The syndicate now runs daily trains to that point, where passengers brought from Port Huron and adjacent places by water are met. This naturally takes much of the Manitoba's traffic, as the rate by the former is much cheaper. To protect itself from this loss of passenger travel the Manitoba will be compelled to cut its rate.

A War of Passenger Rates Promised from Peoria to Kansas City, Atchison, and Leavenworth.

PEORIA, Ill., May 19.—[Special.]—From information received from officials of the road here it is learned the Rock Island Road will Monday begin selling tickets from here to Kansas City, Atchison, and Leavenworth for $5. The Rock Island claims that the Wabash and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road have been cutting rates to Southwestern points for some time. The schedule rate to Kansas City is $10.50. The Burlington officials and those of the Wabash deny there has been any cutting done on their part, and would give no answer to an inquiry as to whether they would meet the cut of the Rock Island. It is intimated that more than passenger rates will enter into the question before the trouble is settled, and some even go as far as to assert that passenger rates to Kansas City will be down to $1 before ten days.

Railroad Rumors at Omaha.

OMAHA, Neb., May 10.—[Special.]—Sidney Dillon, President of the Union Pacific Railway, arrived here this morning, and was met by Bishop Sharp, of the Utah Central Railway, which gives rise to rumors of consolidation, but owing to the indisposition of General-Manager Clark, of the Union Pacific, little business was transacted today. Oliver Ames, Fred L. Ames, and a party of Sioux City & Pacific officials arrived this evening, and start Monday over the extension of the road to Valentine. George M. Pullman is expected to arrive here tomorrow morning, and railway circles are considerably exercised over the meetings.

More Railroad Extension in Wisconsin.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* says:

A bit of Wisconsin railway construction, now in progress, seems to be surrounded with mystery. A recently organized company, known as the Chippewa Falls & Southern, has 100 or more men at work constructing a line from Chippewa Falls to Eau Claire. Rumor has it that this work is being carried on in the interest of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Company, which is really a Chicago & Northwestern line, and between which and the Wisconsin Central Company an agreement exists that the former shall not run a line from Eau Claire to Chippewa Falls, and the latter road in turn to give the first-named its business to St. Paul and Northwestern points from the Chippewa Falls branch. Since assuming control of the Omaha lines, it is said that the Northwestern have been looking with envious eyes upon an old survey and right of way between Eau Claire and Chippewa Falls, and have several times declared an intention to build a road thereon, but are reminded by the Wisconsin Central people of the traffic agreement which will be broken in case they should carry out the project. It is further hinted that a certain condition of this old right of way, which runs by the side of the Central's line between the two points, was that the road taking it should enter the City of Chippewa Falls, which is on the west side of the Chippewa River. The Central Road at present goes only to the east bank of the river, then following down to Eau Claire. Within the last few days, however, the Central has been bestirring itself towards getting its line across the river into Chippewa Falls proper, they claiming that their only object for so doing is to better accommodate the people of that city, who at present are obliged to go over one mile and across the river to take the Central trains. Whether or no the real or main object of the Central in reaching Chippewa Falls proper is to head off any other company from acquiring the old right of way, future development will tell. It is certain that the Central is exceedingly interested in the matter of getting across the river, and in various ways exhibits an anxiety to have the work completed as soon as possible.

Miscellaneous Notes.

The annual meeting of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul will be held in Milwaukee June 4. The annual meeting of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific takes place in this city June 6, and that of the Chicago & Northwestern June 7.

The completion of the iron bridge of the Atlantic & Pacific Railway over the Cañon Diablo, in Arizona, adds another to the list of high bridges. It spans a dark, gloomy gorge. The bridge is 240 feet above the water and 541 feet long. It weighs 837,130 pounds, and it cost $200,000.

A. B. Southard, late General Freight Agent of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Road, Tuesday received by express a solitaire diamond ring in heavy gold setting, which was presented to him by his former associates on the road. With whatever road Mr. Southard is connected he has a way of making friends among the boys on the road, as well as with shippers over the road.

The following rulings have been made for the classification of articles not provided for in the joint Western classification, to remain in effect until acted upon by the Classification Committee: Bottle-wrappers, wooden, L. C. L., 2, C. L. A.; carpet-sweepers, boxed, released, L. C. L. 2, C. L. 3; filters, O. R. 3; platedware, boxed, released, 1½ times 1; seed, hemp, same as flaxseed; seed, rape, same as seed grass, timothy, and Hungarian; shells, in boxes, barrels, or hogsheads, 2; soda, silicate, in barrels or casks, L. C. L. 4, C. L. 5; vaseline, in glass, boxed, O. R. 1; same in cans, boxed, O. R. 3; water-closets, boxed or racked, released, 2. The foregoing, along with joint circulars Nos. 14 and 17, dated April 16, 1883, and May 1, 1883, embrace all the changes in and additions to the joint Western classification in use by the Southwestern Railway, Iowa Trunk Line, and Colorado Traffic Association that are extant.

The stagnation in railroad-freight business is not confined to the lines centering in Chicago. A prominent officer of one of the roads, whose headquarters are in Des Moines, stated that not within his recollection had traffic been so light as it is now. This is accounted for on the ground that nearly all the surplus grain product was marketed last fall, and the usually severe winter so reduced stock that it has not yet attained a marketable condition. A worse feature is that the present stagnation is likely to continue for a couple of months to come.

The Chicago & Grand Trunk yesterday brought here sixteen car-loads of European emigrants. During the last few weeks the Chicago & Grand Trunk has brought in more European emigrants than any of the other Eastern lines. The reason for this is that the Grand Trunk gets a large portion of emigrant business from the Erie and all the business from the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western. The latter is not in the trunk-line pool, and has been securing a large portion of emigrant business outside of Castle Garden at reduced rates. The Grand Trunk people claim, however, that they do not participate in the cut made by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, but charge their full proportions of the rates.

A TRIBUNE representative interviewed several of the Chicago Managers regarding the bill passed by the Legislature compelling railroads in this State to have and maintain a depot at every station where mail is delivered, and to keep an agent at every point having more than 150 inhabitants. They say that this bill does not effect the Chicago lines, as they have depots now at nearly all the stations where mail is delivered, and the few depots to be built at points where there are none at present will entail but a slight expense upon them. They also have agents at all stations having more than 150 inhabitants, and even at points having considerably less inhabitants. The law, they think, has been passed through the influence of some people living at small Southern Illinois points reached only by little interior lines which tried to save expense by maintaining as few stations and agents as possible. Those roads alone will be effected by the new law.

THE COURTS.

A Receiver Vindicated.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 20.—[Special.]—In the case of the Equitable Loan & Trust Company of New York against the Central Railway of Iowa, the same being an application for an order of court to require J. B. Grinnell, Receiver, to render an accounting, Judge Miller sustained the finding of the Master in Chancery. The report rejects one voucher of $174, and finds no evidence of fraud which would sustain the allegations. Judge Cole had filed twenty-odd exceptions, which were overruled, relating to $20,000 or $30,000. The Receiver filed an exception to the disallowance of the voucher for $174, which was not sustained for the reason, given by the Judge, that the exception should have been taken before the Master. It was not enough that the exception was filed in court within thirty days. As to the attorney fees and the charges made by the Receiver for time and expenses, the Judge said it was not unreasonable that attorneys and Receivers should be paid in defending assaults on an officer of the court which had been in the main unsuccessful, and the Receiver should be paid. Judge McCrary stated that the Receiver had an allowance by the court with interest of nearly $5,000, and had money with the clerk. Mr. Grinnell said he had a good claim of several thousand dollars to be prosecuted on the discovery of a court order in his favor. It is understood that this closes the attacks made on the Receiver, and having been sustained as an officer of the court he will himself make an equity case, the particulars of which are not public.

A Dissenting Opinion in the Drive-Well Cases.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 20.—[Special.]—In the Federal Court yesterday Judge Nelson's dissenting opinion in the celebrated drive-well cases was placed on file. The Judge's reasons for dissenting are:

"First, because in my opinion Green was the first and original discoverer of a patentable process described in the letters patent issued to him, and the claim in the reissue is not enlarged, and is for the same process described in the original.

"Second—Because before the act of 1870 it was generally understood, and in my opinion correctly described, that under Secs. 7 and 15 of the acts of 1836, and Sec. 7 of the act of 1839, a use of the invention more than two years prior to the application would not defeat a patent unless the use was had with the consent and allowance of the inventor. Such use is not proved.

"Third—The Milwaukee wells testified to by Purdy were artesian wells, and Green's process was not used. The tubing described made a reservoir, and a lead pipe attached to a pump was dropped into it and water drawn through the lead pipe.

"Fourth—Because prior use should be clearly established, and mere preponderance of evidence is not sufficient and satisfactory. To doubt upon this point is to resolve it in the negative."

The proof of prior use at Independence, Ia., leaves room for a fair and reasonable doubt when weighed with care and scrutiny. As the case will certainly go to the Supreme Court, this opinion is valuable as indicating the probable points that will be strongly urged upon appeal.

Order of Certain Claims Against the Steamer Stamford.

BOSTON, Mass., May 19.—[Special.]—In the United States District Court today, Judge Nelson, in the case of the steamer Stamford, decided the order in which the various claimants should be entitled to priority in the payment of their claims. The steamer Stamford last summer was run between Boston and Plymouth by a company of which one Ely, of New York, was President, and N. L. Newcomb, Agent. The season was not a profitable one, and Oct. 1, 1882, the steamer ceased running and was put into D. D. Kelly's dock, at East Boston, for repairs. A large amount of claims were filed against her, and she was sold by order of the court for $8,000. The Judge finds that she was a foreign steamer, and that the end of the voyage terminated Oct. 1, 1882. The claims are allowed as follows: First, the repairs before the voyage ended; second, seamen's wages during the voyage; third, repairs since the voyage; fourth, other claims.

Proceedings of the Indiana Supreme Court.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 19.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court today disposed of the following cases:

David W. Bartlett vs. Henry Kochell; Warren. Affirmed. Howk, C. J.

Stoughton J. Fletcher et al. vs. Julia Fletcher et al.; Marion. Reversed. Niblack, J.

Levi J. Pipher vs. Nelson Fordyce et al.; Daviess. Affirmed. Elliott, J.

Norman Scott vs. Robert C. Teters; Lake. Dismissed. Howk, C. J.

Rufus J. Scott et al. vs. William S. Temple; Hancock. Motion for leave to substitute record overruled and appeal dismissed.

THE RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

18,546—Union National Bank vs. Daniel A. Epy, assignee of P. H. Tompkins, J. Beidler & Bro. Lumber Company, David City Bank of Nebraska, A. P. Johnson & Co., E. K. Smith, Henry Will & Co., August Strathman, T. Alexander & Co., W. B. Quinn, Lewis Kurtz, C. F. Happel & Co., J. M. Harper, S. H. Worthington & Co., Joseph White, J. M. Dunn, W. V. Tompkins, V. F. Whitaker, and W. G Randall. Bill of interpleader and for injunction to restrain defts. from suing complt. on certain checks drawn on it by P. H. Tompkins. M. W. Fuller, solr.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—Chancery orders—18,476—Davis vs. Upman; order for injunction.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Chancery orders—771, Montrose vs. Angell; defts. defltd., decree for confesso., and ref. to Bishop.—367, Robbins vs. Am. Well-Works; order as prepared.

Law orders—448, Pittsburg B. S. Co. vs. Hinckley; jury waived, sub. to court. by stip. evidence partly heard and postoned to future day.

United States District Court—New Suits.

8,067—Milwaukee Shipyard Company vs. Schooner J. F. Tracy. Libel $32.19. Schuyler & Kremer, proctors.

Bankruptcy—2,001, Great Western Ins. Co.; sale at auction, notice 3 weeks by publication.

Superior Court—New Suits.

86,960—E. R. P. Shurley use, etc., vs. Albert M. Church. Garnishment, $163.02. Flower, Remy & Gregory, attys.

86,961—Elizabeth A. Martin vs. Edwin Martin. Bill to obtain release of dower. C. E. Crafts, solr.

86,962—John Schnoor vs. Charles F. Cordes. Confession of judgment, $160.20. J. S. Cook, atty.

86,963—Cole Bros. Commission Company vs. Edward M. Kidder and Samuel S. Kidder. Asst., $1,000. Wilson, Mason & Mitchel, attys.

86,964—Thomas Lord et al. vs. A. G. Crane and John S. Ritchie. Confession of judgment, $275. E. S. Walker, atty.

86,965—Fred Bush et al. vs. Lazarus Silverman and William R. Manierre, President of the Central Warehouse Company. Replevin, $7,298. Cratty, Abbott & Johnson, attys.

86,966—Fred Bush et al. vs Frank E. Crain. Replevin, $7,273. Cratty, Abbott & Johnson, attys.

86,967—L. Patterson & Co. vs. The Wilmington Coal Company. Asst. $800. H. C. Irish, atty.

86,968—Henry Van Bell vs. Jules Berr and William S. Morse. Creditors' bill on judgment for $1,229.75 against Berr. Miller, Lewis & Bergen, solrs.

86,969—Samuel Einstein et al. vs. Samuel Goldblum. Attcht, $500. Kraus & Mayer, attys.

86,970—John H. Leah vs. Nicholas Bernard, Jennie M. Bernard, Elizabeth Ball, and John B. Mueller. Creditors' bill on judgment for $183.10 against Nicholas Bernard. Morton Culver, solr.

ORDERS.

JUDGE GARY—Orders—8,639, Nat. L.-Ins. Co. vs. Bitlinger; by agreet. time extd. one week.—9,541, Scoville vs. Bushnell; mo. to set aside jugdt. con. until further ord.—83,268, Healy vs. Catholic Bishop of Chicago; lv. to amd. by changing form of action to debt.—9,313, Patrick vs. Ehle; demr. to 2d plea of J. F. and J. H. Ehle sustd. as amounting to gen. issue.

Judgments—7,235, Pagels vs. Delier; ver. for deft. and mo. n. t. by plff.—9,443, Max H. Alexander et al. vs. William T. Allen, Erastus N. Bates, Samuel Barrett, and Charles H. Curtis; judgt., $3,030.35.—1,119 William Fitzgerald et al. vs. Pressley W. Wilborn; mo. n. t. denied and judgt. $1,300; appl.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Judgments—4,547, Edwin Edwards vs. Pa. Co.; mo. n. t. denied and judgt. $231.30; appl.—6,337, D. B. Fonda vs. L. Q. Lowell; same, and judgt. $478.73.—6,205, McDonald vs. C. W. Div. Ry. Co.; mo. n. t. denied and judgt. for costs vs. plff.

JUDGE SMITH—Orders—3,442, Huse vs. Inter-Ocean Pub. Co.; redocketed on mandate from Supreme Court, demr. to amd. narr. overrld and rule to plead in 30 days.—3,528, Ryan vs. Sand Blast Co.; ord. for pluries sums.—Peck vs. Cooper; redocketed.—7,314, Gunderman vs. Stroeber; reinstated.—7,396, Wilson vs. Mangel; n. t. granted and lv. to amd. by making new defts.

Judgments—7,916, Rutherford vs. Baker; mo. n. t. denied and judgt. for costs vs. plff.—7,888, Frederick Breil vs. Metropolitan Grain & Stock Exchange; mo. n. t. withdrawn and judgt. $1,142.90; satisfied.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Orders—9,432, Humphrey vs. C. M. & St. P. Ry. Co.; deft. withdraws demur. and lv. to file plea instr.

Judgments—8,896, Jeremiah A. Quinlan vs. Martin Meyerhoffer; mo. n. t. denied, and judgt. $300; appl.—8,916, Phil Ryan Jr. vs. John L. Tucker and James Killian; mo. n. t. denied, and judgt. $633.62; appl.

JUDGE GARDNER—Orders—3,340, Bastress vs. Pelton; deflt. of cross. want. ans.—1,548, Torrence vs. Shedd; set for calr.—2,221, Marshall vs. Morse; same ord.—2,309, Doty vs. Tillson; same.—220, Johnson vs. Fidelity Bk.; time for creditors to draw div. extd. to June 8.—Brainerd vs. Brainerd; deflt.—2,322, Knapp vs. Grode; F. N. Colby withdraws appr. for deft.—3,364, Hutzenpiller vs. Hutzenpiller; deflt.—3,369, Howard vs. Howard; deflt.—3,368, Stewart vs. Stewart; dis. c. c. without jury.

Decrees—2,038, Sea vs. Zuckerman; hearing and decree.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

44,806—Caroline Berdell vs. Maria Utez. Petition to perpetuate testimony. E. E. Prussing, solr.

44,807—E. L. Prussing & Co., use of Mrs. L. Cratty, vs. International Bank. Appeal.

44,808—Ida Ludwig vs. Addison King. Appeal.

44,809—George Barrie vs. Otto Peltzer. Appeal.

44,810—Frank Hemenway vs. Robert Burrows. Appeal.

44,811—John H. S. Quick vs. George M. Fish. Trespass, $1,000. Quick & Miller, attys.

44,812—W. J. McNamara et al. vs. George C. Hutchinson. Appeal.

44,813—Frank E. Crain vs. Frank W. Robbins, Fred Bush, Thomas Patterson, and John T. Hostler. Asst. $10,000. Francis Lackner and S. C. Eastman, attys.

ORDERS.

JUDGE ROGERS—Orders—3,575, Jackiah vs. Haller; mo. to set aside ord. dismd.—3,497, Slack vs. Brooks; same.—3,731, American Exchange Bk. vs. Otis; trans. to U. S. Cir. Court.—3,610, Hunter vs. McDowell; appl. reinstated by stip. and sub. to court.—3,933, Gray vs. Frendenburgh; deflt.—2,437, Tucker vs. Woolworth; mo. to set aside judgt. as to Woolworth denied and appl.; mo. to set aside as to Tucker garn. rnstd. and ex. by plff.—3,315, Schumens vs. Tedens; mo. con. two weeks.—3,203, Byrne vs. Wasserman; mo. n. t. sustd.—4,218, Lowitz vs. Pope; by stip. time to file bill ex. extd. to June 15.

Judgments—3,464, Reddy vs. Cronin; mo. n. t. by plff. denied and judgt.; appl.—2,471, Eddy vs. Counselman; same ord.—3,444, James Kennedy vs. Charles Fisher and J. Cain; plff. remits $70, mo. n. t. denied and judgt. $200.—3,422, Ferdinand Binginheimer et al. vs. C. & W. I. R. R. Co.; mo. n. t. denied and judgt. $5,000; appl.—3,445, Henry Neerman vs. Thomas and John Tully; same and judgt. $81.50; appl.—2,856, John Chlumickry vs. Frank Polidna; same and judgt. $200; appl.—2,847, William Johnson vs. John Vreeland; same and judgt. $83.09; appl.

JUDGE HAWES—Orders—592, Brown vs. Walker; mo. n. t. by deft.—459, Potter vs. Chicago Lith. Co.; dmr. to addtnl. pleas of Catzhausen overrld. and rule to reply in 5 days.—331, Boller vs. C. & N. W. Ry. Co.; by agreet.; mo. n. t. con. to next Saturday.

Judgments—James Sullivan vs. Richard T., Stephen A., and Charles T. Race; mo. n. t. denied and judgt. $1,874.26; appl.

JUDGE TULLY—Orders—1,934, Mandel vs. Miller; mo. complt. to vacate or modify dec. con. to next term.

JUDGE MORAN—Orders—56, Savage vs. Rappy; consolidated with No. 117 by stip.—1,807, Rankin vs. Reed; demur. withdrawn and lv. to amd. bill instr. by making Laura H. Stuart cocomplt., and lv. to deft. to set up demur. in ans. to amd. bill and 30 days to ans; set for calr.—310, Vaughan vs. Raymond; time for complt. to introduce testimony in chief extd. 10 days by stip.—2,015, Sheldon vs. Braun; time to file inj. bond extd. to Monday.—1,504, Edzcomb vs. Edzcomb; deft. released from imprisonment and ord. for alimony made final so as to make weekly payts. $3 instead of $6.—1,876, Holt vs. Holt; dis. c. c.

Decrees—316, B. R. Atkins vs. Abercrombie; master's rep. confd. and final dec.—423, Larson vs. Lawson; master's rep. contd. and dec.

Divorces—1,875, Kate Lutz vs. John Lutz; decree of divorce on ground of desertion.

County Court—New Suits.

4,036—Petn. to adopt child. (Removed from files.)

4,037—C. & E. R. R. Co. vs. Catholic Bishop of Chicago, Frederick Bristle, Robert Keyes, Arthur and Elizabeth Johnston, and Mary A. Loyd, guard.; petn. for condemnation. Walker & Carter, attys.

4,038—Same vs. Ann and John Krammenacker; same. Same attys.

4,039—Northwestern Transportation Co. of Michigan vs. Richard T. and Albert S. Race; asst. $700. Schuyler & Follansbee, attys.

4,040—Oscar W. Barnett vs. A. E. Stevens; asst. $500. Same attys.

ORDERS.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST.—Orders—4,035, in re petn. of Schock; ord. of adoption and change of name.—3,272, in re Walter; ord. discharging assignee made absolute.—3,626, Bernstein vs. Mead; ord. dismi. set aside.—3,936, in re Hall; mo. for rule on McLean to turn over certn. prop. denied.

Judgments—4,010, Norwestern Electric Gas Lighting Co. vs. John W. Doane; deft. and judgt. for $386.—3,701, Granger vs. Stolba; mo. n. t. denied and judgt. on ver. for deft.; appl. by plff.

The Call.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.
JUDGE BLODGETT—Contested motions.
JUDGE GARY—Nos. 342 to 382 inc. No case on trial.
JUDGE ANTHONY—Cases from Judge Gary's call. No. 313, Miller vs. Poppers, on trial.
JUDGE SMITH—First call, Nos. 599 to 647 inc. Trial call, term Nos. 8,018, 8,020, 8,036, 8,059, 8,052, 8,062, 8,065, and 8,076. No case on trial.
JUDGE WILLIAMSON—No first call. Trial call term Nos. 9,242, 9,248, 9,254, 9,260, 9,274, and 9,154. No case on trial.
JUDGE GARDNER—Contested motions.
JUDGE ROGERS—No first call. Trial call Nos. 368, 377, 373, 374, and 377½. No case on trial.
JUDGE HAWES—No first call. Trial call term Nos. 1884, 586, 596, 597, 598, 602, 604, 609, 612, 615, and 617. No case on trial.
JUDGE TULEY—Contested motions—Nos. 32, 34, and 35.
JUDGE MORAN—Contested motions.
JUDGE PRENDERGAST—In re Wolfsohn; gen. Nos. 3,846, 3,361, 3,560, and 3,415; and term Nos. 130 to 191 inc. No case on trial.
JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—Adjudications.
JUDGE BARNUM—1,100, 1,101, 1,181, 1,186, 1,215, 1,216, 1,190, 1,192, and 1,203.
JUDGE JAMESON—587, 588, 856, 1,284, 907, 1,278, 1,313, 952, 1,000, 1,142, 1,145, 1,146, 1,147, 1,148, 1,157, 1,165, 1,167, and 1,116.
JUDGE BARNUM—1,100, 1,101, 1,181, 1,186, 1,215, 1,216, 1,190, 1,192, and 1,203.

DR. MILLER.

No Place in Eternity for an Omaha Editor.

[Denver *Tribune*.]—A gentleman who came from Omaha yesterday tells a story about Dr. George H. Miller, editor of the Omaha *Herald*, which illustrates the sad condition into which dyspepsia has brought that bright, proud man. Having carelessly eaten a broiled snipe just before going to bed the other night, Dr. Miller dreamed that he was dead and was going to his eternal reckoning. He halted at the gate of Heaven and asked admission of St. Peter. "Who are you?" inquired Peter. "I am Dr. George H. Miller, editor of the *Herald*, Omaha, Neb.," replied the eminent journalist. "Miller, the Omaha Bourbon editor," sneered St. Peter. "Well, I've got strict orders not to let you in here. So move away from the gates as fast as ever you can." Dr. Miller sadly bent his footsteps towards purgatory, but here, too, upon divulging his identity, he was denied admission. As a last resort, he tapped upon the asbestos door of Hell and the archfiend responded. "Who are you?" asked Satan with a bitter leer. "I am Dr. George H. Miller, editor of the *Herald*, Omaha, Neb.," answered the homeless soul. Hearing these words, Satan popped back into his fiery abode, slammed the door quickly, and from the inside informed the journalist that there was no room for him in Hell. Dr. Miller pleaded to be let in, but his pleadings were all in vain. Satan stirred up the fosforous fires tantalizingly and bawled out to him that he'd have to spend eternity somewhere else. Dr. Miller sighed regretfully as he turned away. "It's mighty tuf on a fellow," said he ruefully, "to have to go back to Omaha."

BEN BUTLER.

Does the Governor of Massachusetts Travel as a Deadhead?

The Boston *Journal* of Wednesday evening last has the following:

Passengers on one of the afternoon trains from Providence yesterday enjoyed a little fun at the expense of his Excellency the Governor, who had been in Providence on law business. When the conductor asked for a ticket from the Governor the latter replied that he had a pass. The conductor requested him to show it for punching purposes. The Governor searched high and low for it, but finally admitted that he could not find it. Then the conductor informed his Excellency that, according to the rules of the company, he must have either pass, ticket, or money. As the Governor could find neither of the former two he was obliged to pay his fare, with the additional penalty for those who have not provided themselves with tickets, and also a ticket which, according to the law recently passed by the Legislature, entitled him to recover back the excess of fare. It is said that the Governor was in a rage about the whole affair, though the conductor explained that according to the rules governing him he had no choice in the matter.

We learn from officers of the railroad that although Gov. Butler has before assumed to have a pass, and on that assumption has traveled free over the Boston & Providence Railroad, the fact is that his Excellency is mistaken, and that he has not and never had a pass over that road.

A GOOD STORY, BUT TOO THIN.

[New York *Morning Journal*.]—"Why," said a prominent dentist to a *Journal* reporter, "a beautiful young lady came to me and insisted on having her really fine teeth pulled out and false ones put in their place. I protested that it would be foolish, silly, senseless; but she said no, she would have them out, and if I would not do it some other dentist would. 'My teeth are not fashionable,' said she; 'they are too long, and short little broad teeth, like corn kernels, are all the fashion now, and no one admires my mouth, and I will have them.' So I made her the teeth, and they cost her just $300. She couldn't see any one for two weeks after I pulled out her own. They were the upper ones, and I made them up with gold plates for a handsome young fellow who had his own teeth knocked out in a base-ball game. The worst of it is that he is in love with this very girl whose teeth he wears, and she knows they are hers. Just ponder on that."

A little miss out at Lansing,
While skipping a rope and dancing,
Was thrown on her side,
And would have died—
St. Jacobs Oil sent the pain prancing.

NORTHERN PACIFIC.

Full Text of Secretary Teller's Decision on the Indemnity Lands.

The Whole Subject Placed Within His Official Discretion—Effects of the Law.

Final Decision that the Withdrawal of Lands Must Be Maintained for the Present.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 20.—[Special.]—Following is the text of the recent decision by Secretary Teller on the matters in controversy between the Northern Pacific Railroad and intending settlers, relative to the opening for settlement of pieces of land in the indemnity strip of the land grant to that road:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 17.—*The Commissioner of the General Land Office*—SIR: Your letter of Jan. 22, 1883, after reviewing at length the practice which has prevailed in your office and in this department in reference to the withdrawal of lands within the indemnity limits of railroad grants, submits the following question—viz: "Whether I shall direct the local officers to withdraw from entry and settlement the odd sections within the indemnity limits of the Northern Pacific Railroad, or whether I shall only mark the outer lines of said indemnity limits beyond which the railroad company cannot go, and hold the lands in such limits open to the first legal applicant."

You state "that it has been the uniform practice as to all grants having indemnity provisions, including that of the Northern Pacific Railroad, to withdraw from entry and sale the indemnity as well as the granted lands. It has been the rule, where the maps showing the definit location of a road have been presented to the department, to refer the same to this office without comment, or for appropriate action . . . and the withdrawals have followed as a matter of course and without specific authority from the department."

In some instances cited by you, relating to railroad grants other than that of the Northern Pacific, explicit instructions have been given by this department to your office to cause to be withdrawn lands lying within indemnity limits.

You refer to certain "recent decisions rendered by the department," and seem to be of the opinion that in view of those decisions the practice of withdrawals within indemnity limits cannot be continued, and the terms thereof be "made identical with those heretofore made and now in force." In support of this view the cases referred to by you are Blodgett vs. The California & Oregon Railroad Company (C. L. O., 6, 37), decided by my predecessor, Secretary Schurz, in 1879; Southern Pacific Railroad Company vs. Rosenberg, decided Aug. 18, 1882; and the Southern Pacific Railroad Company vs. McCarty, decided Oct. 31, 1882, by this department.

INSUFFICIENT PRECEDENTS.

The first case—that of Blodgett—goes only to the extent of holding that the preëmption claim, although initiated by settlement made after the withdrawal, might be permitted to remain subject to the right of selection by the company. It says: "Should the tract in question not be required in satisfaction of land lost in place, I see no reason why the claim of Blodgett may not be perfected, upon showing a full compliance with the law; this, however, cannot be done while the grant to the company remains unadjusted."

The case of Rosenberg vs. The Southern Pacific Railroad Company is not an authority upon the question, since in that case it appeared that the settlement was prior to the withdrawal, and it was held that Rosenberg's "preëmption claim was valid and subsisting at the date upon which the company's right attached."

The case of McCarty vs. The Southern Pacific Railroad Company was based upon the effect of the joint resolution of June 28, 1870 (10 Stat., 382), authorizing the company to construct its road on the line of a certain map filed in this department Jan. 3, 1867, and directing an adjustment of the land grant accordingly, but which in express terms saved and reserved "all the rights of actual settlers."

I therefore regard the question submitted by you as fully open for the consideration of this department.

Since the writing of your letter the Northern Pacific Company has filed a brief upon the questions submitted by you and been granted a hearing upon such questions.

THE ACT ITSELF.

The act (13 Stat., 365, Sec. 3) grants to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company "every alternate section of public land not mineral, designated by odd numbers, to the amount of twenty alternate sections per mile, on each side of said railroad line, as said company may adopt, through the Territories of the United States, and ten alternate sections of land per mile on each side of said railroad whenever it passes through any State," to which "the United States have full title, not reserved, sold, granted, or otherwise appropriated, and free from preëmption or other claims or rights, at the time the line of said road is definitly fixed, and a plat thereof filed in the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office; and whenever, prior to said time, any of said sections or parts of sections shall have been granted, sold, reserved, occupied by homestead settlers, or preëmpted, or otherwise disposed of, other lands shall be selected by said company in lieu thereof, *under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior*, in alternate sections, and designated by odd numbers, not more than ten miles beyond the limits of said alternate sections."

The joint resolution of May 31, 1870 (16 Stat., 378), provides that "in the event of there not being in any State or Territory in which said main line or branch may be located at the time of the final location thereof the amount of lands per mile granted by Congress to said company, within the limits prescribed by its charter, then said company shall be entitled under the directions of the Secretary of the Interior to receive so many sections of land belonging to the United States and designated by odd numbers in such State or Territory, within ten miles on each side of said road, beyond the limits prescribed in said charter, as will make up such deficiency on said main line or branch, except mineral and other lands as excepted in the charter of said company of 1864, to the amount of the lands that have been granted, sold, reserved, occupied by homestead settlers, preëmpted, or otherwise disposed of subsequent to the passage of the act of July 2, 1864.

I am advised by your letter that in the case of the Northern Pacific Railroad withdrawals of lands within the indemnity limits have followed the filing of the maps of definit location to the full extent of both acts, within the States; but within the Territories only to the extent provided in the first act. Neither act contains any express provision for the withdrawal of lands within the indemnity limits.

In many instances acts making grants in aid of the construction of railroads provide for an executive withdrawal of the lands within the granted limits. These acts do not, however, generally provide for an executive withdrawal of lands within the indemnity limits, and where such a provision exists it is found in general terms, which declare that it shall be the "duty of the Secretary to withdraw from market the *lands embraced* within the *provisions*" of the act. (13 Stat., 526; 14 Stat., 37.)

THE PROVISION FOR WITHDRAWAL.

The grant to the Northern Pacific does not provide, either specifically or in general terms, for an executive withdrawal of lands within either granted or indemnity limits.

The power of the executive department of the Government, however, to withdraw lands for the benefit of the grant, within the granted limits, without any direction expressed in the act, is now too well settled to be questioned. (8 Att'y Gens. Opin., 244; Wolcott vs. Des Moines, 5 Wall., 681; Wolsey vs. Chapman, 101 U. S., 755.)

Such power had been recognized by Congress (10 Stat., 269), and had been exercised by the Land Department for a long time before the Northern Pacific act was passed, and must have been well understood by Congress at the time of the passage of that act.

This department has held that it had such authority in the case of the Northern Pacific grant. (Copp's P. L. L., 377.)

The object of the withdrawal is to prevent private appropriation of the granted lands, which would defeat the object of the grant. (5 Wall., 688, supra.) By parity of reasoning, the authority to withdraw lands within indemnity limits must follow. Such authority has been repeatedly exercised by the Land Department in reference to the Northern Pacific and other indemnity lands.

It is claimed by the company that the acts already cited, making and defining this grant, operates as an absolute exclusion of the right of entry or other disposal in both granted and indemnity limits from the moment of the fixing of the route of definit location by the filing of the map of such line and its acceptance by this department. If this be so, there is manifestly no discretion vested in me as the executive officer of the law to do more than to decide when such location has been made, and direct the cancellation of all entries from the date of such location, while the matter of preparing the notices and limits of the legislative withdrawal is in progress, and hold all the lands from that date absolutely subject to the right of selection by the company.

That this is true of the granted lands, "in place," is now settled law as construed by the judicial tribunals, the latest decision being that of Van Wyck vs. Knevals (106 U. S., 360). As to these lands there can be no question of the duty of this department to give timely notice of the date and extent of this appropriation by prompt withdrawal, not alone for the protection of the company, but for the protection of settlers, who can no longer acquire them.

THE INDEMNITY BELT.

Respecting the indemnity belt, it is observed that the object of the law is to give within its entire limit just what has been lost in place by other appropriation within the granted limits to the amount of lands intended to be granted, and no more. If, by reason of such appropriation, after the date of the act and prior to definit location, the whole of the first belt shall be exhausted, in that event resort may be had to the second belt under the act of 1870 to supply that particular loss, and no more.

Now, with respect to the definit location, the law makes absolute grant, with precision from that date as to particular lands, because those lands are immediately identified as a whole—being the alternate sections on each side of said road. The circumstances or status of each tract—whether "vacant" or "appropriated"—can then be ascertained. When ascertained it either falls within the grant as of its date, or fails to pass on account of such exception as the law declares.

As to the indemnity the law gives at date of definit location, not title, but a right to acquire title by selection—based on the deficiency ascertained as above. And the provision of 1870 rests on a possibility that at date of definit location there may be in some State or Territory a want of sufficient lands in the limits fixed in 1864, on account of subsequent disposals, to make the full original grant, and allows the deficiency thus caused to be supplied beyond the original limits.

This might seem like a legislative reservation of the first limit or indemnity belt from the date of definit location. But the acts place the whole subject "under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior." The power to direct a proceeding necessarily implies not mere oversight in minor details, but control, supervision, discretion—and in such a matter as the selection and setting apart of public lands for any purpose out of a body of public lands, where the use of the word "select" implies that there is something left after selection, and where other right to acquire the lands already exists by law, it must, I think, be held that the power resides in this department to adjudge when, in what manner, and to what extent the statute requires the exercise of such control and direction, so as to give to the *public* as well as the particular grantee all the rights and privileges granted by law.

EFFECTS OF THE LAW.

While this is so, and while there perhaps may be cases in which a common right of selection with the general public and with settlers would be amply sufficient to enable a company acting with promptness to secure its full grant, thus dispensing with any withdrawal whatever, I am convinced that the persuasive force of the acts passed for the Northern Pacific require such withdrawal to be made as will place beyond reasonable doubt any possibility of a miscarriage of their evident intent with respect to its lands.

The intention of the Legislature, as manifest in these land grant acts, must in good faith be carried out by the Land Department. At the same time the rights and interests of settlers must be regarded, and the policy of the country in respect to speedy settlement of the public lands not unnecessarily restricted.

I cannot shut my eyes to the fact that vast areas of land (public but for the right of selection) lying within indemnity limits, are barred to settlement, and that the area of arable lands open to settlement is not great when compared with the increasing demand, and is rapidly diminishing.

It becomes the somewhat difficult duty of your office and this department to administer the laws relating to these grants and the public lands and to the rights of settlers in such manner as to preserve as far as possible the rights and interests of all parties.

It was clearly the intention of the Legislature that, within the indemnity limits fixed by the Northern Pacific acts, the company should have the opportunity to take lands, acre for acre, for all those lost in place.

A considerable portion of the road has already been built; the remainder is in rapid progress of construction, and the entire road will probably be completed at an early day. The work of ascertaining what lands in place have been lost to the company ought to go forward as rapidly as possible, and the company be enjoined to make selections in lieu of such lost lands without delay.

If the company neglects to make its selections, and takes advantage of the withdrawals heretofore made, or that may be made hereafter, to withhold lands within the indemnity limit from the operation of the settlement laws, not actually needed to make good losses they have sustained, it will be the duty of the department to revoke such order of withdrawal.

WITHDRAWALS MUST BE MAINTAINED.

In reply to your suggestion whether "the withdrawals in the indemnity limits of this grant are to stand so far as made," I say that I am of the opinion that such withdrawals should, at least for the present, be maintained.

I am further of the opinion that, upon filing maps of approved definit location, withdrawals of lands within the indemnity limits should be made by you to the extent of the first indemnity limits. Such action will be in accordance with the practice heretofore pursued by your office in reference to withdrawals under the grant in question.

I must decline to comply with the request of the company to cause a withdrawal of the lands within the second indemnity limits in the Territories. The nearest of these lands are fifty miles, and the farthest sixty miles, distant from the line of the road. As I am at present advised I do not think it probable that the company will ever be obliged to resort to those limits for selection of lieu lands. But if such should be the case there will doubtless be a sufficient quantity of land left within such limits to enable the company to secure the full amount of its grant.

It will be borne in mind that the Northern Pacific company claims that its land-grant, being a grant of quantity "to the amount of twenty alternate sections per mile on each side," is entitled to lands within the indemnity limits in place of all lands disposed of or to which preëmption and homestead rights had attached, as well before the passage of the act as between its date and the time of filing the map of definit location.

This question is not presented by your letter, and I do not deem it necessary now to decide it. If, however, the construction claimed by the company were conceded, I think the indemnity limits withdrawn as indicated herein will afford ample protection to the grant. Very respectfully,

H. M. TELLER, Secretary.

QUAKERISM.

The Firm, Honest, Little Old Sect Dying at the Roots—The Quakers' Children Refusing to Join It.

[New York *Tribune*.]—The Friends this week are holding their great Yearly Meeting in Philadelphia. A Quaker meeting is always earnest and practical, and there is no want of earnestness and practical shrewd common sense in this congress of keen-faced, middle-aged men, and placid, middle-aged women. There are some things lacking, however—the enthusiasm, force, and energy which belong to all growing bodies, physical or social; a want which is explained by the simple fact that the members of this and all the other six Yearly Meetings are almost invariably middle-aged or venerable old people. Most of the time this week was occupied in discussing the causes of the universal decline in attendance at First Day meetings and the general decadence of the society, a decadence reluctantly acknowledged, but too apparent to be longer ignored. The cause is evident; the sect is literally dying out for the want of young blood. All over the country the sons and daughters of Friends, even of the most eminent preachers, have assumed the world's garb. They are seen in the theatre and ball-room, they hang pictures on their walls, are musicians, artists, good or bad, and either remain outside of any religious body or slip quietly into some Protestant sect; usually those whose ritual appeals most strongly to the senses and imagination. Even in the stronghold of Quakerism, Philadelphia, where it once held absolute possession, a young man or woman in the plain dress is now so rare a sight on the streets as to attract remark. Not only in this country are the children of Friends deserting the Meeting, but in England this desertion is so marked that a revision of the large volumes of doctrine, practice, and discipline of the society has been ordered for this year. In this revision the remonstrances with backsliders are energetic with a note of despair. Friends are urged "not to seek help in forms or modes of worship inconsistent with their own"; to "call the months and days by Scripture and not heathen names"; to adhere to "plainness in speech, dress, and behavior"; and to abandon the "pursuit of music, dancing, vain sports, and theatrical entertainments." The rules of the society are relaxed in regard to the report which was exacted of the individual condition of each member, the ceremonies preceding marriage, etc., etc.

There is something pathetic in the sight of this old failing church, composed almost wholly of old and failing people who watch their children go from them and make feeble, useless efforts to keep them in the faith that has strengthened and comforted themselves. If they would face the issue with the keen hard sense that they bring to secular affairs, they would see why it is impossible that the young man and woman of the present day should remain in the society as it is, and also the concessions which if made by it would probably keep them. Quakerism consists of two parts—the spirit or soul of it is a fine pure devotion to the simplicity, the brotherly charity, the truth of Christ; but the body of it is an adherence to a certain costume and peculiarities of speech, and an inexorable prejudice against music, art, and all the softnesses, courtesies and beauty of manner or surroundings which refine and gentle everyday life.

CURIOUS ITEMS FROM RURAL PAPERS.

[*Puck*.]—A mule was born in Akron, O., about a month ago, with a beautiful set of artificial teeth and a full outfit of shoes.—An ostrich swallowed a napkin-ring not long ago, and then went out on the lawn and ate a napkin. Two days after the bird died, and, on being opened, was found to contain the napkin, properly rolled up and in the ring.—An amateur snake-charmer in the Yellowstone region has twenty adders that think so much of him that they follow him around like dogs. On wash-day each one takes the tip of a companion's tail in his mouth, and they allow themselves to be hung up on poles for clothes-lines. In the summertime they braid themselves into a most ingenious hammock, in which the snake-charmer lies and reads novels on the front stoop.—A man out at Oshkosh left that, his native place, when he was but 16 years of age, to seek his fortune. Before leaving he placed a $5 gold piece in a stone wall. After an absence of ten years he returned to his home much better off in this world's goods. Happening to remember the incident of the $5 gold piece, he went to the stone wall and found it just as it had been left, except that it was in the company of three other gold dollars, which constituted ten years' interest at 6 per cent.

PORTER ON POTTERY.

Exposure and Refutation of Porter's Statements Concerning the English Potteries.

[New York *Commercial Bulletin*, May 15.]—Of course it is not to be expected that the New York *Tribune* would condescend to notice the recent exposure, by THE TRIBUNE, of Chicago, of the mendacious fictions which its wandering correspondent, Mr. Ex-Tariff Commissioner Porter, has been publishing in regard to workingmen's wages and the social condition of workmen in England. It is not to be expected, because Mr. Porter evidently was sent over there by the protectionists here to perform a certain specific work, in order to provide new the lying arguments at the next session of Congress against any further reduction of the tariff, on the false assumption that such reductions would degrade our industrial classes to the level of "the pauper labor of Europe." Mr. Porter was sent over to England to show what shocking conditions that "pauper labor" had to contend with in a country where free trade is the rule, so that protectionist doctrinaires might be able to show the industrial classes in the United States how much better they are off under a policy which deprives the consumer of the benefit of foreign competition than under a system which has repudiated that policy as no longer in harmony with the advance of civilization.

Recently, Mr. Porter went on a tour through the Staffordshire potteries, and his picture of the shocking condition of the workmen there, whether as regards wages or social condition, was picturesquely worked up for sensational effect on this side. The Staffordshire *Knot*, however, a journal published at Hanley by workmen in the interests of workmen, now declares that his statements, so far as the potteries are concerned, are largely the product of imagination and "curious fancies." This is not mere declaration. The statements of the veracious Porter are dealt with in detail, and he is put in an extremely awkward position, to say the least of it. He was particularly impressed with the demoralization and ignorance of the potters, and stood aghast at the "old and miserable houses in which the potters live." He "walked up and down scores of these streets, in all the towns, and found them much the same. . . . They live in one room, in which washing and ironing, eating, and not unfrequently sleeping are done," etc., etc. Now hear what these workingmen themselves have to say, quoting their organ above mentioned:

"So far from the potters being the degraded class of beings, as any person would infer from reading the sketch which is given by Mr. Porter, Sir Thomas Brassey, when arbitrating a few years ago, said such a spectacle could not be seen in any of the foreign countries that compete with the trade of the potteries as he had witnessed in the ability of the operative potters to intelligently state their case and advocate their rights. Lord Hatherton paid the same compliment, and Mr. Gladstone quoted the intelligence of the pottery artisan nearly twenty years ago when justifying the extension of the franchise to the working people of this country. As to the houses of this district, Mr. Robert P. Porter must have been conducted down the slums which every large industrial centre can furnish, and New York will be no exception to this rule. Instead of the bulk of the potters residing in badly ventilated small houses, we venture to assert, from an acquaintance with most of the large towns in England, that the operatives of the potteries are at least as well housed as their fellow-workers in other parts of this country or the American cities. That there are squalid houses and dwellings that deserve only to be leveled to the ground we admit, but a visitor with any other object than to 'write down' the potteries would not have fixed his attention upon these comparative exceptions to the exclusion of the brighter features in our local life. Mr. Porter says that working potters 'rarely accumulate anything, and seldom or never own their own houses.' We admit they do not accumulate enough, but *thousands have accumulated sufficient to buy a house of their own*, and there are more building societies in our midst which are directly supported by the working people than Mr. Porter would think possible in a district where he is told the workingman is never able to live under his roof-tree."

If the New York *Tribune* and its correspondent were desirous of eliciting the truth in this matter they would recognize the fact that there are two sides to the story, and that it is due to all their readers and all who are honestly studying the tariff question that both sides should have a hearing. As it is the latter will never hear or see but the protection bosses' side, and even that, as has been shown, is so distorted, and perverted, and overcolored that at best it bears only the faintest resemblance to the truth. It is in this way that ignorance and prejudice are perpetuated; and it is in this way also that unsuspecting statesmen and publicists are provided with arguments for justifying the maintenance of an odius and oppressive system of taxation for the alleged benefit of American home industry. "Knowledge is power," is the proverb of the class books, but its converse, "Ignorance is power," is manifestly the *motif* of Mr. Porter and his school.

Epilepsy (Fits).

successfully treated. Pamphlet of particulars, one stamp. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

ARMY OFFICER'S TESTIMONY.

Captain JOSEPH L. HAYDEN, residing at No. 924 Fourth street, South Boston, Mass., formerly Captain in the army, now with the Walworth Manufacturing Company, South Boston, writes, April 28, 1883: "While living in Cambridgeport my wife was afflicted with terrible pains in her back and sides, accompanied with great weakness and loss of appetite. She tried many so-called remedies without avail, growing rapidly worse, when her attention was called to Hunt's Remedy. She purchased a bottle from Lowell's drug-store, in Cambridgeport, and after taking the first dose she began to feel easier, she could sleep well, and after continuing its use a short time the severe pains in her back and side entirely disappeared, and she is a well woman. Many of our relatives and friends have used Hunt's Remedy with the most gratifying results. I have recommended it many times, and as many times heard the same story. Hunt's Remedy is all that is claimed for it, and a real blessing to all afflicted with kidney or liver trouble."

MADE A MAN OF HIM.

Mr. C. O. WHEELER, No. 23 Austin street, Cambridgeport, Mass., makes the following remarkable statement. On April 27, 1883, he writes as follows: "I have been troubled with kidney disease for nearly twenty years. Have suffered at times with terrible pains in my back and limbs. I used many medicines, but found nothing reached my case until I took Hunt's Remedy. I purchased a bottle of A. P. Gilson, 630 Tremont street, Boston, and before I had used this one bottle I found relief, and continuing its use my pains and weakness all disappeared, and I feel like a new man, with new life and vigor. Hunt's Remedy did wonders for me, and I have no hesitancy in recommending it to all afflicted with kidney or liver diseases, as I am positive that by its use they will find immediate relief. You may use this letter in any way you choose, so that the people may know of a sure medicine for the cure of all diseases of kidneys and liver."

St. Jacobs Oil

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN.
Relieves and cures
RHEUMATISM,
Neuralgia,
Sciatica, Lumbago,
BACKACHE,
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,
SORE THROAT,
QUINSY, SWELLINGS,
SPRAINS,
Soreness, Cuts, Bruises,
FROSTBITES,
BURNS, SCALDS,
And all other bodily aches and pains.
FIFTY CENTS A BOTTLE.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers. Directions in 11 languages.
The Charles A. Vogeler Co.
(Successors to A. VOGELER & CO.)
Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

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MILITIA NOTES.

Items of Special Interest to Citizen-Soldiers.

Company C, Third Regiment, Freeport, has given up the idea of going to Nashville.

Several of the best companies of the Illinois National Guard will not be present at the Nashville tournament, to commence to-day.

Company I, First Infantry, reported 100 per cent present for muster last Monday evening, including the Captain, who was present under arrest.

Capt. Gordon Quinn, Company K, First Regiment, returned from his wedding tour in time to take command of his company at the annual inspection and muster last Monday evening.

The veteran corps of the First Regiment created a new boom by the open meeting held last week, accompanied by a lunch, and many ex-members of the First are now upon the point of joining.

Company K, Second Regiment, South Chicago, was inspected and mustered by Maj. E. Durand, Assistant Inspector-General, last Thursday evening, and Company G, Second Regiment, Roseland, Friday evening.

A number of discharges for the good of the service were recommended by officers of the different companies of the Chicago regiments last week, and many more will follow at the suggestion of the Inspecting Officer.

One of the best open-air drills the First Infantry ever had took place last Saturday night on the Lake-Front. About 150 muskets were in line, and these, with a full complement of officers and non-commissioned officers, made a very respectable showing as regards numbers. Col. E. B. Knox commanded, and the battalion was put through several movements particularly applicable in forming line of battle, with facings to the rear, etc. It was by far the most satisfactory drill executed by the regiment this season.

INSPECTION OF THE FOURTH REGIMENT.

A portion of the companies of the Fourth Regiment will be inspected and mustered by Maj. Elliott Durand this week, as follows:

Regimental headquarters, Company B and Battery C, I. N. G., Joliet, Monday, May 21 (this evening).

Company E, Dwight, Tuesday, May 22, at 1 p. m.

Company H, Piper City, Wednesday, May 23, at 11 a. m.

Company G, Bloomington, Wednesday, May 23, at 8 p. m.

Company A, Streator, Thursday, May 24, at 1 p. m.

Company I, La Salle, Thursday, May 24, at 8 p. m., or Friday, May 25, at 11 a. m.

Company D, Ottawa, Friday, May 25, at 8 p. m.

QUIPS.

When the poet alludes to "April's sweet smiles" he means mint julips.

A "loan widder"—The relict of a dead pawnbroker who still conducts his business.

[*Life*.]—Irish chemist: "No. Glycerine smuggled into harbor under cover of darkness is not night row glycerine."

A mule never kicks the same object twice, probably for the same reason that lightning never strikes twice in the same place—it doesn't have to.

"The largest button house in New York has suspended." Now if the largest suspender house in New York had buttoned, it would not have been so bad.

The unfortunate women who toil at the sewing-machine are confronted with this additional danger: When they get mad at the machine it's certain to bring on a hemmerage.

[*Columbia Spectator*.]—A young lady, being told at a recent fire to stand back or else the hose would be turned on her, replied, "O I don't care; they are striped on both sides, any way."

"Is the howling of a dog always followed by a death?" asked a little girl of her father. "Not always, my dear; sometimes the man that shoots at the dog misses him," was the parent's reply.

It took young Parsonby all aback when, at the theatre the other evening, he whispered to his girl that he guessed he would step out a moment to take the air and she quickly responded: "It is very oppressive, George; I'll go out with you."

[*Norristown Herald*.]—A little sketch going the rounds of the press is headed, "A Young Woman with a History." A female book-agent, we suspect. She frequently visits this town. Sometimes she has a history—in fifty-two parts—and sometimes a volume of poetry, that "should be in every intelligent household."

A bachelor and a spinster, who had been schoolmates in youth and were of about the same age, met in after years; and, the lady chancing to remark that "Men live a great deal faster than women," the batchelor replied: "Yes, Maria; the last time we met we were each 24 years old; now I'm over 40, and I hear you haven't reached 30 yet." They never met again.

On a Boston street-car the other day a half-dozen happy fathers were matching babies. To the anecdotes of prize children a listener whose offspring had grown to the age of talkativeness contributed an account of his boy's experience in peeling an orange with his thumb. With great difficulty the rind was taken off, but to remove the inner lining or film without breaking into the pulp was still harder. Finally, in vexation, the little fellow cried out: "Papa, what makes oranges wear flannels?"

[*Harper's Bazar*.]—Small Ned was reasonably generous with his other goodies, but he could never be induced to part with even a "bite" of molasses candy. So the surprise of the family-circle may easily be imagined when, after retiring one day to a secluded corner with a stick of his favorit sweet, he suddenly emerged and offered to give away a large piece. It had become entangled in one of his long curls, and pulling and twisting it only pulled and twisted the curl; and at last, with tears, partly of pain and partly of vexation, in his eyes, Ned fretfully exclaimed: "O, dear! Whoever'll get this 'lasses candy out of my hair may have it."

PULITZER'S NEW "WORLD."

[*Freund's Daily*.]—A stranger to these shores getting hold of the New York *World* the morning after Joe Pulitzer got hold of it must have come to the conclusion that the Democratic party and the criminal classes were identical. The entire first page of the paper was devoted to murder, arson, suicide, bigamy, rape, incendiarism, execution by hanging, burglary, theft, larceny, absconding with trust funds, and, as the Irishman says, "similar playful divarsions." These various items were duly made conspicuous with appropriate alliterative headings of charming and attractive character for which the journalism of the boundless West has become so famous, whose highest flight was recently attempted by the Chicago *Times* when it headed a column account of an execution with the picturesque and sympathetic title, "Jerked to Jesus!"

If Mr. Pulitzer believes that a daily edition of the *Police Gazette* will pay, all well and done; but why publish such a sheet as a Democratic newspaper, that is unless Mr. Pulitzer be a Republican in disguise, and doeth the deed from motives of what Artemus Ward called "Sarkasm"?

NEIGHBORS.

I've several good neighbors,
And one he has a dog;
Another has a small boy;
Another keeps a hog.

Another has some pigeons;
Another owns some cats;
Another scatters widely
His lately-poisoned rats.

Another comes and borrows
My paper every day;
Another on the cornet
Is learning how to play.

O Boone! heroic Daniel!
O man who got away!
I well know why you ventured
'Mid savages to stray!
—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

BUSINESS.

The Local Money Market Active and Steady—Exchange Firmer.

Stocks Irregular, Opening Strong, and Weakening on Unfounded Rumors.

FINANCIAL.

The local money market was fairly active Saturday. The demand for loans continues good at 6@7 per cent interest. Orders from the interior continue small, and the flow of currency is toward the city.

The New York *Bulletin* in a review of the seventeenth annual report of the National Board of Underwriters gives the following summary of the history of the last twenty-three years of American fire-insurance: Fire risks written, $116,616,350,820; fire premiums received, $975,690,291; fire losses paid, $563,134,742; percentage of fire losses to premiums, 57.71 per cent; percentage of fire losses to each $100 of fire risks written, .4828; amount of fire risks written to $100 loss, 207.08; average rate of premium on each $100 of fire risks, .8366; percentage of expenses to premiums, including inland, 32.7 per cent.

The *Bulletin* says: "If these figures do not prove conclusively that the fire-insurance business is just now 'run' rather in the interest of the public and of the policyholder than of the stockholder we see no sense in doing any figuring about the matter at all. During the period covered by these tables, twenty-three years, more than 500 companies have disappeared from the arena of competition (more than 350 during the last eleven or twelve years), taking with them some $120,000,000 of capital and assets. Meanwhile, the surviving companies have been able to come off something less than 10 per cent ahead on premiums, as against losses and expenses. If any fair-minded business-man can see that fire-insurance is worth investing money and brains in, at this rate of remuneration, all we have to say is that he had better show his faith by his works, and invest liberally in insurance stocks, by way of bringing his views to a practical test."

The following were the quotations on the New York Stock Exchange, with amount of sales during the day:

Description.	Sales.	First	High	Low.	Last—M'y19	Last—M'y18
Alt. & Ter. H.	100	70	70	70	70	70
Can. Pacific	1,200	61¼	61⅜	60¾	60¾	61⅛
Can. Southern	2,500	65⅜	66	65¼	65½	65⅜
Central Pacific	4,500	73	73⅛	72	72	72⅛
C., B. & Q.	1,200	123¼	123⅜	122⅞	122⅞	123⅛
C., C., C. & I.	100	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜	68⅛
Denver & Rio G.	14,600	48	48	46⅞	46⅞	47⅜
Del. & Hud.	1,100	109⅜	109⅜	109	109	109⅛
D., L. & W.	13,000	124⅞	124⅞	123¾	123⅞	124⅜
Erie	13,100	34⅝	35⅛	34⅝	34⅞	34⅞
do seconds	......	97⅜	97⅜	97	97	97⅛
E. Tenn. & Ga	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
do pfd	9,000	19¼	19⅜	18½	18¾	19⅛
H. & St. Jo. pfd.	100	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	95
I., B. & W.	1,200	27⅞	28⅛	27⅞	27⅞	27¾
Illinois Central	600	143½	143¾	143	143	143
Jersey Central	2,700	77¼	77⅜	77⅛	77⅜	77⅜
Kansas & Texas	6,000	28⅞	28⅞	27⅞	28⅛	28⅜
L. E. & West	300	27¼	27¼	27	27	27¼
Lake Shore	7,000	109¼	109⅜	108¾	108⅞	109⅛
Louis. & Nash	9,010	49¼	49⅜	48¾	48⅞	49⅛
Mich. Central	1,200	93⅜	93⅜	93⅛	93⅛	93⅜
Minn. & St. L.	100	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26
do pfd	100	56	56	56	56	55
Mo. Pacific	3,716	102⅛	102⅜	101⅜	102	102⅛
Nash. & Chat.	100	52	52	52	52	52
N. Y. Central	2,605	121	121⅛	121	121	121⅛
N. Y., C. & St. L.	100	11	11	11	11	10½
Nor. & W. pfd.	100	40	40	40	40	40
Northern Pacific	3,305	50¼	50⅛	49⅞	49⅞	50
do pfd	5,250	87⅛	87⅛	85⅞	85⅞	86⅜
Northwestern	4,160	132	132	130⅝	130⅝	131⅝
do pfd	300	149⅛	150	149½	150	149⅝
Ohio Central	600	10⅞	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜	11
Ont. & Western	300	26⅛	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	26
O. Trans-Con	6,310	82⅜	88⅝	81⅝	82	82⅝
Pacific Mail	900	42	42⅜	41⅜	41⅜	42
P., D. & E.	100	19	19	19	19	18⅜
Reading	1,100	53⅜	53⅜	52⅝	52⅝	53⅜
Rich. & Dan	1,200	62¼	62¼	62	62	61
Roch. & Pitts	100	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20¼
Rock Island	400	123⅛	123⅛	123⅛	123⅛	123
St. L. & S. F.	100	32	32	32	32	32
St. Paul	13,620	103⅛	103⅛	102⅛	102⅜	103⅜
do pfd	100	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝	119
St. Paul & O.	3,900	47⅝	47⅝	46	46	47⅜
do pfd	600	104⅛	105	104	104	104⅜
St. P. M. & M.	1,000	126⅜	127	124½	125	127
Texas Pacific	12,000	36⅜	36⅞	35⅜	35⅞	37
Union Pacific	43,240	93⅜	94⅛	92⅞	92⅞	93⅜
Wabash	6,500	27⅞	27⅞	26⅞	26⅞	27⅞
do pfd	11,500	42⅜	42⅜	41⅝	41⅝	42
Western Union	13,450	82⅛	82⅛	81⅝	81⅝	82

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Fargo	128	United States	57
Adams	127	American	92

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

3s	103¼	Con. Virginia	65
5s	102⅜	Union Pac. 1st	114⅜
4½s	113¼	Union Pac. land gra't	107
4s	119⅜	U. P. sinking funds	116
Pacific 6s, 1895	127	St. P. & S. C. 1st	112¼
Central Pacific 1st	114⅛	Tex. Pac. l. g.	60⅞
Erie 2d	97⅜	Tex. Pac. R. G.	81⅛
L. & W. (ofd)	104⅛		

STATE SECURITIES.

Tenn. 6s	39¼	Vir. 6s, defd, asked	10½
Tenn. 6s, new	39¼	Missouri 6s	112
Virginia 6s	40	St. Joe	110¼
Virginia con	38¼	Lousiana con	64⅛

BANK STATEMENT.

Loans, increase	$2,337,000	Deposits, inc	$3,496,400
Specie, increase	536,900	Circulation, dec	87,300
Legal tenders, inc	1,094,500	Reserve, increase	756,800

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 19.—Sight exchange on New York steady and unchanged. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 484½.

FOREIGN.

HAVANA, May 20.—Spanish gold 200. Exchange firmer; on United States, 60 days, gold, 7½ @7¾ premium; do, short sight, 8¼@8¾ premium; on London, 18½@18¾ premium; on Paris, 4¼@5 premium.

COMMERCIAL.

The leading produce markets were active Saturday, and more uniform in tone, though irregular enough per se. All were higher early in the day, and weak afterwards, a regular tornado of depression setting in about 12 o'clock. After that the feeling was steadier. The chief feature of the day was selling by smaller holders, many of whom had been frozen out by the previous decline, which gave the shorts an excuse for calling margins Saturday morning. Some sales were made because correspondents in the country could not be reached by telegraph, the wires being down towards the west and southwest, as a result of the storm of the previous night. Calls for margins could not be responded to in the absence of telegraphic communication, and the same downing of the wires cut off outside business to a large extent, making the trading more nearly local than usual.

The following table shows the range of the day on the leading classes of trade in provisions and grain; also the latest (regular) buyers' price for round lots Saturday, compared with the previous day. A star (*) indicates that sellers asked more than 2½c in provisions or ⅛c in grain above the figures bid:

MESS PORK—PER BRL.

	Closed Friday.	Range Saturday.	Closed Saturday.
May	$19.12½	$.......@19.15	$19.05
June	19.17½	19.05 @19.25	19.07½
July	19.32½	19.25 @19.47½	19.27½
August	19.47½	19.40 @19.67½	19.42½
Year	17.35	17.27½@17.42½	17.32½

LARD—PER 100 LBS.

May	$11.72½	$11.62½@11.65	$11.67½
June	11.75	11.70 @11.77½	11.70
July	11.87½	*11.77½@11.90	11.80
August	11.77½	11.70 @11.82½	11.70
Year	10.70	10.67½@10.72½	10.67½

MEATS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.

S. ribs, May	$10.30	$.......@10.22½	$10.15
Do June	10.32½	10.17½@10.30	10.17½
Do July	10.42½	10.30 @10.45	10.27½
Do August	10.52½	10.37½@10.55	10.40

WHEAT.

No. 2 red, cash	$1.11	$.......@ 1.12½	$1.12½
No. 2 spring	1.08¼	1.08¼@ 1.08¾	1.07⅞
No. 3 spring	94	.......@	93
Regular May	1.08¼	1.07⅛@ 1.09⅛	1.07⅞
Regular June	1.09⅛	1.08¼@ 1.10	1.08⅞
Regular July	1.11⅞	1.11⅛@ 1.12⅜	1.11¼
August	1.12⅝	1.12 @ 1.13⅜	1.12⅛

CORN.

No. 2 cash	56¼	55⅛@ 56⅝	55¼
High mixed	59⅜	59 @ 60⅜	59¼
Rejected	48½	47 @ 50	48
New mixed	55	54⅛@ 55¼	54¼
May	56¼	55⅛@ 56⅝	55⅛
June	57	55⅞@ 57⅛	56
July	58⅛	57⅛@ 59	57⅜
August	59⅛	58⅜@ 59⅞	58⅜

OATS.

No. 2 mixed	41⅜	.......@	41⅜
May	41⅜	41⅛@	41⅛
June	42⅛	42 @ 42⅛	42
July	41⅛	41⅛@ 42⅛	41⅛
August	34⅞	.......@ 34⅞	34⅞

RYE.

No. 2	*63	62⅛@ 63	*62⅛
Rejected	....	.......@	....
May	*63	.......@ 63	63
June	*63⅛	63 @ 63⅛	*63
July	*63⅛	64⅛@ 65	*64⅛

BARLEY.

No. 2 cash	*80	.......@	80
No. 3 cash	*55	.......@	50
No. 3 May	*55	.......@	50

The following were the receipts and partial shipments of leading articles of produce in the city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Saturday morning and for the corresponding time a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1883.	RECEIPTS. 1882.	SHIPMENTS. 1883.	SHIPMENTS. 1882.
Flour, brls	7,829	6,505	8,525	4,400
Wheat, bu	16,719	3,930	19,903	69,335
Corn, bu	54,080	216,747	344,220	81,412
Oats, bu	75,377	93,713	66,398	48,167
Rye, bu	8,571	4,439	4,331	6,840
Barley, bu	43,848	7,570	34,748	4,976
Grass seed, lbs	113,280	109,430	3,360	112,170
Flaxseed, lbs	48,170	236,700	......	2,007,200
Broom-corn lbs	43,100	......	......	14,600
Cured meats, lbs	272,200	202,300	250,570	2,200,172
Canned meats, cases	......	......	565	......
Dressed beef, lbs	......	......	800	......
Beef, tcs	......	......	......	5
Beef, brls	......	......	20	254
Pork, brls	122	882	1,225	1,168
Lard, lbs	191,800	78,450	89,630	223,345
Cheese, lbs	155,030	......	......	......
Butter, lbs	187,88	147,188	48,560	164,380
Live hogs, No	12,397	18,788	3,157	8,136
Cattle, No	5,545	3,419	3,935	3,970
Sheep, No	932	1,409	145	82
Hides, lbs	162,901	202,112	65,200	230,620
Wool, lbs	63,600	64,365	5,737	75,586
Coal, tons	11,877	8,655	1,192	1,088
Lumber, m feet	7,317	6,159	3,884	3,458
Shingles, m	4,610	360	20	27
Salt, brls	3,300	3,942	1,460	3,670

The following grain was inspected as "received" in this city Saturday morning: 30 cars No. 2 wheat; 23 cars lower grades do; 102 cars contract corn; 34 cars new mixed; 44 cars lower grades (180 corn); 35 cars No. 2 oats; 56 cars low grades do; 11 cars No. 2 rye; 6 cars rejected do; 18 cars No. 3 barley; 6 cars lower grades do. Total, 365 cars or, about 215,000 bu. Inspected out: 19,204 bu wheat, 316,705 bu corn, 864 bu oats, 1,519 bu rye, 564 bu barley.

Lake freights were fairly active and steady at 2c for corn and 2¼c for wheat to Buffalo. The engagements announced included 273,000 bu corn, 71,000 bu wheat, and 75,000 bu oats.

Rail freights were quoted steady on the basis of 25c per 100 lbs of grain to New York.

The receipts of wheat reported Saturday at Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Detroit, and Toledo aggregated 68,000 bu. The corresponding shipments were 42,000 bu. The shipments from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore footed up 154,000 bu.

The Chicago Produce Exchange gives the following list of the receipts and partial shipments at this point during last week:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1883.	RECEIPTS. 1882.	SHIPMENTS. 1883.	SHIPMENTS. 1882.
Butter, lbs	967,620	855,257	114,329	788,276
Cheese, lbs	619,704	592,879	208,700	323,741
Eggs, pkgs	4,979	7,389	......	1,646
Potatoes, bu	32,422	36,473	3,490	21,528
Beans, bu	930	2,416	663	2,180
Hay, tons	400	986	......	251

According to the *Northwestern Miller* the flour production of Minneapolis fell off 600 brls per day during the last week, and the receipts of wheat were 88,006 bu short of the week previous. The stock of wheat in the elevators and mills at Minneapolis at the close of the week was 1,708,000 bu.

The following are the aggregates of exports of pork products from the Atlantic seaboard from Nov. 1 to May 12:

	1882-'83.	1881-'82.	Dec. '82-'83.
Pork, lbs	27,152,400	32,433,800	5,301,400
Bacon, lbs	254,756,513	262,604,282	7,847,769
Lard, lbs	134,154,216	149,746,413	15,592,197
Total	416,063,129	444,784,495	28,741,366

The following were the exports of the week ending May 12:

From—	Pork, brls.	Bacon and hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	3,144	2,377,064	2,465,679
Boston	586	628,939	586,546
Montreal	480	400	3,450
Philadelphia	3	800,000	11,600
Baltimore	80	....	42,249
New Orleans	53	3,700	85
Total	4,346	3,805,103	3,109,609
Previous week	2,889	5,897,024	2,555,373
Two weeks ago	4,910	5,816,453	4,640,505
Cor. week in 1882	4,785	6,044,460	3,679,420

The following were the exports of flour, wheat, and corn for the week ending May 12:

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New York	52,322	213,785	484,641
Boston	62,815	68,054	104,068
Montreal	6,331	......	12
Philadelphia	1,263	41,248	163,311
Baltimore	7,162	215,509	141,712
New Orleans	371	......	377,993
Total	130,624	538,596	1,271,727
Previous week	136,544	797,789	1,222,589
Two weeks ago	162,913	937,929	1,332,206
Corresponding week 1882	99,416	282,588	349,436

These were distributed as follows:

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
United Kingdom	82,934	197,384	979,807
Continent	2,435	318,796	242,528
South and Cent. America	12,683	14,616	20,745
West Indies	12,583	......	17,282
British Colonies	18,632	7,800	1,408
Other countries	907	.. ..	9,957
Total	130,624	538,596	1,271,727

The Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department, reports the exports of provisions and tallow for the four months ending April 30, 1883, as compared with the same period the year previous:

	First four months 1883.	First four months 1882.
Fresh beef, lbs	38,673,635	23,815,858
Salted beef, lbs	17,214,203	13,346,408
Bacon, lbs	129,265,609	151,510,362
Hams, lbs	24,521,015	11,122,906
Lard, lbs	76,197,589	86,153,744
Pork, lbs	24,916,112	30,030,757
Tallow, lbs	15,659,078	18,756,912

Of butter there has been shipped abroad the first four months of this year 5,377,032 lbs, against 1,927,543 lbs the same period the year before. The exports of cheese from Jan. 1 to April 30, 1883, have been 10,456,710 lbs, against 19,336,343 lbs in the same time in 1882.

The Toledo *Produce Exchange Circular* says:

The exports for ten months since July 1 have been 98,424,218 bu of wheat and 7,881,335 brls of flour, which equals 133,890,226 bu. These figures include the exports to Canadian ports. It is quite common to estimate our home consumption at 4½ bu per capita, although we do not believe it is much above 4 bu. But at 4½ bu our consumption from July 1 would be for the year 247,500,000 bu. If we estimate 1½ bu per acre for seeding 40,000,000 acres, it is 60,000,000 bu. The Government estimate is now a bushel and 3 pecks. These items make an aggregate of 441,400,000 bu. We have a visible supply of 21,000,000, and deducting 462,000,000 bu from the Government estimate of production, say 500,000,000 bu, there will not be left in farmers' hands on the 1st of July more than farmers in the Atlantic wheat States will be glad to carry, on the prospect of a deficient crop. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE printed an editorial yesterday giving a result somewhat different from the above, but we rely upon the Government export tables.

[The article referred to was also based upon the Government export tables for a series of years, and also on official reports of crop-yield. The comparison shows an average annual consumption of 5.2 bu per capita for bread and seeding, as there stated.]

PROVISIONS AND BREADSTUFFS.

SALES.

FLOUR—On 'Change, 200 sacks springs on p. t.; 150 brls winters on p. t.; 1,000 sacks low grades at $3.55. Total about 1,000 brls.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—On 'Change, 10 cars bran at $10.75 on track and $10.25@11.00 (the former to arrive) free on board; 5 cars middlings at $12.75 on track; and $12.75@13.00 free on board.

WINTER WHEAT—On 'Change, 2 cars No. 2 red at $1.12½; 1 car No. 3 at $1.05; 3 cars by sample at 90c for rejected red, 97c for No. 3 white, and $1.12 for No. 2 red on track; 2 cars do at 87@90c for rejected red free on board. Total about 4,000 bu.

SPRING WHEAT—On 'Change, 11 cars No. 2 at $1.08¼@1.08¾; 9 cars do at 98c@$1.03 for No. 3 on track; 1 car do at $1.03 for No. 3 free on board; 1 car do at 75c for no grade delivered. Total about 11,000 bu.

CORN—On 'Change, 76 cars and 182,000 bu scattered receipts at 55¼@55⅝c; 27 cars high mixed at 59@60¾c (latter in A. D. & Co.'s); 6 cars rejected at 47c, with 50c bid for A. D. & Co.; 8 cars new mixed at 54½@55½c; 7 cars new high mixed at 57@57½c; 6 cars by sample at 45c for no grade; 48@55½c for rejected, and 55½c for new mixed on track; 34 cars do at 50½@55c for rejected, and 55@57c for new mixed free on board. Total about 257,000 bu.

OATS—On 'Change, 23 cars by sample at 41½@42½c for rejected, 44@45½c for rejected white, 42@42¾c for No. 2, and 46@47c for No. 2 white on track; 45 cars do at 41@43c for rejected, 42@46½c for rejected white (former at country point), 42@43c for No. 2, 46½@48c for No. 2 white, and 49c for barley oats free on board. Total about 41,000 bu.

RYE—On 'Change, 12 cars and 5,000 bu No. 2 at 63c for gilt-edged and 62½c for short receipts; 2 cars by sample at 57c free on board. Total about 8,000 bu.

BARLEY—On 'Change, 10 cars by sample at 55@56c for No. 4, and 56@58½c for No. 3 on track. Total about 6,000 bu.

MESS PORK—On 'Change, 1,000 brls seller May at $19.15; 1,500 brls seller June at $19.10@19.25; 32,750 brls seller July at $19.25@19.47½; 24,750 brls seller August at $19.42½@19.67½; 6,500 brls seller September at $19.60@19.80; 6,000 brls seller the year at $17.32½@17.45. Total, 72,500 brls.

LARD—On 'Change, 1,750 tcs seller May at $11.62½@11.65; 5,000 tcs seller June at $11.70@11.77½; 16,500 tcs seller July at $11.77½@11.87½; 4,450 tcs seller August at $11.70@11.82½; 2,750 tcs seller September at $11.62½@11.70; 250 tcs seller November at $10.82½; 3,750 tcs seller the year at $10.65@10.72½. Total 34,750 tcs.

MEATS—On 'Change, 100,000 lbs short ribs seller May at $10.22½; 300,000 lbs do seller June at $10.17½@10.30; 2,050,000 lbs do seller July at $10.30@10.45; 2,750,000 lbs do seller August at $10.37½@10.55; 700,000 lbs do seller September at $10.55@10.65.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM CORN—There is a fair trade at quotations:

Choice hurl and carpet	7 @8
Green, self-working	5 @6
Red tipped, self-working	4½@5½
Inferior and common	3 @4
Crooked	2 @3

BUILDING MATERIALS—A good demand exists for common brick, with other articles active and firm:

Common brick, per 1,000	$ 8.00@ 8.50
Indiana pressed brick	18.00@20.00
Milwaukee pressed brick	21.00@25.00
Philadelphia pressed brick	40.00
St. Louis pressed brick	35.00
Lime, per brl	1.00
Hair, per bu	30
Louisville cement, per brl	1.45@ 1.50
English Portland cement	4.25
White sand, per brl	1.00
Michigan stucco, per brl	1.00
New York stucco	2.00

BUTTER—The situation was unchanged. The demand does not extend beyond meeting actual current needs, and moderate as are the current receipts prices continue weak and declining:

Creamery fancy	23@24	Common grades	12@14
Do, fair to choice	20@22	Packing stock	9@10
Dairy, fancy	20@21	Inferior	8@ 9
Dairy, choice	17@19	Grease	6@ 7
Dairy, fair to good	15@16		

CHEESE—Sales reached only a small aggregate. Prices, though showing much irregularity, were without important decline:

Full cream, cheddar	13 @13½
Full cream, flat, two in a box	13½@14
Flat, slightly skimmed	10½@11
Skim, common to fair	8 @ 9
Low grades	3 @ 6

COAL—Trade remains inactive, with prices unsettled:

	Wholesale.	Retail.
Anthracite, egg	$ 6.16	$ 7.00
Do, grate	6.07	7.00
Do, range	6.38	7.25
Do, nut	6.38	7.25
Erie	5.00	6.50
Youghiogheny, pure	4.25	6.00
Pittsburg	4.00	5.50
Blossburg and Piedmont	4.25	....
Hocking Valley	3.75	4.50
Indiana block	3.00	4.50
Wilmington	3.00	4.00
Minonk	2.75	4.00

EGGS—Were firm at 17c per doz.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Trade is fair, and the general market is firm. We quote jobbers' prices as follows:

FOREIGN.

Dates, light fards	$ 5 @ 5½
Prunes, Turkish, old	6¼@ 6¾
Prunes, Turkish, new	7 @ 7¼
Raisins, layers	1.95 @2.00
Raisins, London, layers	2.30 @2.35
Raisins, Valencias	7 @ 7¼
Raisins, loose Muscatel	1.80 @1.85
Zante currants	6 @ 6¼
Citron	17 @ 17½

DOMESTIC.

Apples, Alden	16½@ 17
Apples, evaporated, boxes	15½@ 16½
Apples, sliced	10 @ 11
Apples, Southern	7 @ 7½
Apples, Eastern, quarters	8¼@ 9½
Peaches, unpaired, halves	8 @ 8½
Raspberries	38 @ 40
Blackberries	9 @ 9½
Pitted cherries	20 @ 20

NUTS.

Filberts	11½@ 12
Almonds, Tarragona	17½@ 18
Naples walnuts	16 @ 16½
California walnuts	13 @ 14
Pecans	8 @ 11

PEANUTS.

Wilmington	5½@ 6
Virginia	8 @ 9
Red Tennessee	6 @ 7

GROCERIES—Met with just a fair demand and nothing more. Prices are well supported all around, and sugars showed an advancing tendency:

RICE.

Carolina	6 @7
Louisiana	5¾@ 6½

COFFEE.

Java	18 @23
Java, choice Mandaling	27 @28
Maracaibo	13 @14
Mexican, prime to choice	12½@14
Mexican, fair to good	10¾@11½
Rio, fancy	12 @12¾
Rio, prime to choice	10½@11½
Rio, fair to good	9¾@10
Rio, common	8½@ 9
Rio, roasting	7¾@ 8¼

SUGARS.

Patent cut loaf	9¾@ 9¾
Powdered	9¾
Granulated, standard	9⅛
Granulated, not standard	9
A standard	8¾
A No. 2	8⅝
C No. 1	8⅜
C No. 2	8¼
C No. 3	8
Yellow	7¾@ 7⅞
Yellow No. 2	7¼

SIRUPS.

Corn	35 @36
Sugar	40 @50
Blackstrap	22 @23
New Orleans molasses	45 @65

GREEN FRUITS—There was a lighter trade, as usual on Saturday, the demand being largely confined to the tropical kinds:

Oranges, Messina, per box	$ 3.50@ 4.00
Lemons, per box	2.50@ 4.00
Apples, per brl	3.50@ 4.50
Cranberries, per box	4.00
Bananas, per bunch	1.50@ 2.50
Cocoanuts, per 100	3.50@ 4.00
Pineapples, per 100	15.00@20.00

HAY—Upland prairie was firm and wanted, timothy being a little easier as the result of fair receipts:

No. 1 timothy, per ton	$13.50@14.50
No. 2 timothy, per ton on track	11.00@11.50
Mixed	10.00@11.00
Upland prairie	14.00@15.00
No. 1 prairie	6.00@ 8.00

HIDES—Dealers continue to report a light trade:

Green-cured, light, per lb	8
Green-cured, heavy	7¾
Part cured	6
Damaged hides	5¾@ 6
Green salted, bulls	5¾@ 6
Calf, per lb	12
Dry salted, per lb	12
Dry flint, No. 1	14 @15
Damaged, dry	11 @12
Sheep-pelts	25 @28

Branded and horn-hooked 15 per cent off from these prices. Long-haired thin skins are classed as damaged hides.

METALS AND TINNERS' WARE—Shelfware continues steady, with an active demand. Bar and sheet iron is firm and higher. An advance of nearly 5 per cent was made in iron a few days since.

Tin-plates, 10x14, IC., per box	$ 6.50@ 6.75
Tin-plates, 10x14, IX	8.75
Tin-plates, 14x20, IC., roofing	6.25
Tin-plates, 20x28, IC., roofing	13.00
Pig-tin, per lb	25@ 27
Bar-tin	27
Solder	13@ 16
Bar-lead	6
Lead-pipe	6¼
Copper-bottoms, per lb	26
Sheathing, copper-tinned, 14 and 16 oz	25
Planished, copper-tinned, 14 and 16 oz	36
Planished, cut to size	38
Sheet-zinc	6@ 6¾
Sheet-iron, Nos. 16 to 24	4.00
Sheet-iron, Nos. 25 and 26	4.20
Sheet-iron, No. 27	4.40
Common bar-iron rates	2.50@ 2.60
Russia iron, Nos. 8 to 13	13
American planished iron, "B"	9
American do, "A"	10½
Galvanized iron, Nos. 14 to 28	12.00@16.00

Discount on galvanized iron is 40 per cent on Juniata and 35 to 40 per cent on charcoal.

NAILS—Remain steady at $3.25 rates.

OILS—The trade in oils was reported more active under the influence of the pleasant weather of the last few days. The only change in prices was a reduction in turpentine of 2c. We now quote:

Carbon, Elaine	$ 18½	Lard, No. 2	$ 67
Carbon, 175 test	13½	Linseed, raw	55
Carbon, 150 test	10½	Linseed, boiled	58
Carbon, 110 test	10	Whale, winter	72
Carbon, snow white and W. W., 150 test	12½	Sperm	1.35
Carbon, Wis., W. W.	12½	Neatsfoot, pure	90
Carbon, Wis., P. W.	10½	Neatsfoot, extra	83
Carbon, Mich., W. W.	15	Neatsfoot, No. 1	77
Carbon, Mich., P. W.	12½	Bank	54
Lard, current make	92	Straits	56
Lard, No. 1	78	Turpentine	44
		Miners', white	57

POTATOES—In fair demand and liberal supply at 40@55c per bu by the car-lot on track. Southern potatoes $4.00@4.50 per brl.

POULTRY—Steady at 12@13c for turkeys, 13@13½c for hens, and $2.00@5.00 for spring chickens.

SALT—A steady trade at quotations:

New York and Saginaw, fine, per brl	$ 1.10
Coarse salt, per brl	1.35@1.40
Dairy, with bags	2.40@2.80
Dairy, without bags	1.75@1.90
Ashton dairy, per sack	3.50
Ground alum	1.10
Liverpool fine, brown	1.50

SEEDS—There were light offerings and little change in prices. Sales were reported of 429 bags timothy seed at $1.60@1.62; 1 car flaxseed at $1.42; 1 car and 31 bags millet at 55c for common and the car German on private terms; 53 bags prime Hungarian at 75c.

TALLOW—Steady at 8¼@8½c for city and 7½@8c for country No. 1; No. 2, 7¼@7½c.

WHISKY—Was steady on a basis of $1.16 for finished goods.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE—Following shows the condition of business at the Produce Exchange Saturday afternoon.

Articles.	Bid.	Asked.
Butter, extras in creamery	19	....
Butter, extras in creamery, seller June	20	20¾
Butter, extras in creamery, seller August	24½	25½
Butter, extra firsts in creamery	....	20½
Butter, extra firsts in creamery, seller June	18	19½
Butter, extras in dairy, seller June	17½	18½
Butter, good roll	9½	12½
Eggs, firsts in fresh, Northern	16¼	16¼
Eggs, firsts in fresh, Southern	15¾	16¼
Eggs, seller the month	15⅛	16
Eggs, seller June and July	15¾	16
Eggs, seller September	18½	21
Eggs, seller October	22	23
Eggs, seller November	23½	25
Eggs, seller December	25¼	26
Eggs, seller the year	15⅛	16
Eggs, buyer the year	26¾	27
Eggs, ice-house, seller December	22¾	23¾

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Received—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	6,302	14,329	1,005
Tuesday	5,708	14,226	1,835
Wednesday	5,653	18,077	2,080
Thursday	8,681	18,905	1,237
Friday	5,470	12,397	932
Saturday	1,500	5,000	100
Total	33,314	82,934	7,198
Same week in 1882	20,487	111,940	6,064
Week ending May 12	26,757	62,029	9,540
Shipments—			
Monday	2,643	3,019	113
Tuesday	2,429	1,547	195
Wednesday	3,430	3,704	......
Thursday	4,624	2,269	1,296
Friday	3,935	3,157	145
Total	17,061	13,696	1,749

CATTLE—Since our last review the cattle trade has averaged dull, with prices weak and irregularly lower. Large receipts, taken in conjunction with unfavorable Eastern and British advices, proved a greater strain than the market could withstand, and prices gradually eased off until the close of Thursday when a decline from the previous week of 20@25c was apparent. Subsequently the market worked into a firm position, but no considerable part of the decline was recovered. Not only were the receipts unusually large for the time of year, but they consisted of a better average class of stock than is often seen in the yards. To the latter fact is chiefly due the depreciation in values; for had the supply included the usual proportion of common grades, such as butchers and canners use, the surplus would not have been so large as to cause any important decline. The great bulk of daily arrivals consisted of fair to choice droves, averaging from 1,050 to 1,500 lbs, for which the prevailing prices were $5.60@6.25. There were a number of sales to exporters at $6.40@6.50, and early in the week $6.60 was reached in two or three instances. The export demand, however, was light all the week, owing to the fact that recent shipments to the English markets have not resulted satisfactorily.

The run of distillery cattle was not as large as generally expected. There were fair receipts early in the week, but after Wednesday none arrived, the break in prices keeping them back. Sales were at $5.05@6.30 for steers and at $4.70@4.90 for bulls.

During the week a few droves of Texans arrived. Some prime corn-fed went at $6.00@6.25, and one lot that had been fed for two years in Kansas sold at $6.50. They averaged 1,557 lbs, and were very fat. Sales of grass Texans were at $4.50@4.90.

Butchers' stock has continued in light supply, and prices have not been subjected to any important change. Canners bought very sparingly, being unwilling to pay the ruling high prices, but the supply of common stuff did not greatly exceed the wants of butchers, therefore sellers were enabled to sustain the market. Scrubs sold at $2.75@3.50, poor to good cows at $4.00@5.00, bulls at $3.50@5.25, and light fleshy steers at $5.00@5.65. A few choice cows reached $5.50@5.75. Veals were in fair supply at $3.75@7.25.

Stockers have averaged a trifle higher than for the previous week. There was not much improvement in the demand, but the offerings were few, and an advance of 15@25c on the prices of ten days ago is apparent. We quote poor to choice at $3.75@4.90. Feeders sold at $5.00@5.50.

Saturday's market was moderately active and steady. The receipts were light, and the yards were cleaned within the range of the following

QUOTATIONS:

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,500 lbs and upwards	$ 6.30@ 6.40
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, and well-formed steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,500 lbs	6.10@ 6.20
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	5.80@ 6.00
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,050 to 1,250 lbs	5.50@ 5.70
Butchers' Stock—Poor to fair steers and common to choice cows for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,100 lbs	4.00@ 5.50
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	2.50@ 3.50
Veals, per 100 lbs	3.75@ 7.25
Milch cows	30.00@65.00

NOTE—All sales of hogs in this market are made subject to a shrinkage of 40 lbs for piggy sows and 80 lbs for each stag. Dead hogs sell at 2c per lb for weights of 200 lbs and over; 1c for weights of less than 200 lbs.

HOGS—The market is 20@25c lower than a week ago. It was reasonably active and steady during Monday and Tuesday, but under the materially increased receipts of the following two days prices rapidly receded. They recovered to the extent of about 5c on Friday, and closed steady. Although the arrivals show a respectable increase on the average of the last few weeks, they continue to fall a long way short of former years at a like period, the difference as compared with the corresponding week last year amounting to nearly 30,000. All but about 16,600 of the hogs were taken by the local packers, some thirteen of whom are now regularly engaged.

There was a good demand Saturday, and the small supply on sale was soon disposed of, prices ruling steady and firm at $6.95@7.25 for poor to prime light; at $6.85@7.25 for inferior to good mixed, and at $7.20@7.55 for poor to choice heavy. Skips and culls sold at $5.00@6.80.

SHEEP—The receipts were the smallest reported for any week since the beginning of the year. They were but little more than equal to the city demands, though there was a good inquiry on Eastern account. Prices have advanced rather more than 25c, and are now quoted at $4.50@6.50 for poor to extra wooled.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 19—CATTLE—Receipts today 4,000; nothing doing; feeling weaker.

SHEEP—Receipts, 5,800; fair demand; lower rates; fair to good clipped, $5.00@5.40; choice, $5.50@5.75; wool Nebraskas, $6.40; clipped lambs, $5.40@6.25.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,600; market dull; prices a shade lower; good to choice Yorkers, $7.25@7.35; light do, $7.00@7.50; butchers' and mediums, $7.40@7.55; one deck good heavy, $7.65; pigs, $5.80@6.90.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 19.—CATTLE—Receipts, 300 head; shipments, 600 head; supply very light; buyers withdrawn; only small retail trade done.

SHEEP—Receipts, 300 head; shipments, 800 head; very light trading; prices nominally unchanged.

HOGS—Scarce and slow; light shipping, $7.00@7.15; packing, $7.00@7.20; butchers' to extra, $7.25@7.40; receipts, 600 head; shipments, 4,000.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 19.—CATTLE—Receipts, 400 head; good shipping steers, $5.60@5.90; cows, $3.50@4.80.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,600 head; steady; extremes, $6.50@7.25; bulk sales, $6.85@7.00.

SHEEP—Receipts, none; nominally unchanged.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., May 19.—HOGS—Quiet; common and light, $6.00@7.25; packing and butchers', $6.80@7.60; receipts, 1,500 head; shipments, 300.

LUMBER.

The cargo-market was quiet and steady, the few sales made being within the range of the previous day—viz.: $9.50@10.00 for piece-stuff; $12.00@14.00 for inch; $2.50@2.75 for shingles; and $2.20 for lath.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, May 19.—PROVISIONS—Bacon—Long clear dull at 55s; short rib dull at 54s 6d; short clear dull at 55s 6d. Beef firmer; mess dull at 94s; India mess dull at 97s. Extra India mess dull at 121s.

GRAIN—Corn—New mixed firmer at 5s 8¼d;

LIVERPOOL, May 19.—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—11s@11s 6d.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, 8s 10d@9s 2d; No. 2 California, 9s 1d@9s 3d; No. 1 do, 9s 4d@9s 8d; spring, 8s 6d@9s. Corn—5s 8d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 82s. Lard, 59s.

LIVERPOOL, May 19—COTTON—Quiet and unchanged; sales, 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 6,000.

CHEESE—Fine American, 66s.

BACON—Long clear, 55s.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—33s.

BUTTER—United States steady and firm at 69s; finest, 94s.

LONDON, May 19—5 p. m.—SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—31s 6d.

HAVANA, May 20.—SUGAR—Firm, with good demand, but sales few, holders being unwilling to sell; molasses sugar, 86 to 89 polarization, 6¾@7¼ reals gold per arrobe; Muscovado, common to fair, 7¾ reals; Centrifugal, 92 to 96 polarization, in hogsheads, bags, and boxes, 8¾@9 reals. Stocks in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 56,850 boxes, 138,800 bags, and 109,400 hhds; receipts during the week, 5,050 boxes, 10,700 bags, and 8,000 hhds; exports during the week, 2,150 boxes, 10,680 bags, and 9,650 hhds, including 100 boxes, 6,300 bags, and 9,300 hhds to the United States.

MOLASSES—Firm; 50 polarization, 4¾@6 reals, gold, per keg.

BACON—$40.00@41.50 currency per cwt.

BUTTER—Superior American, 62@63 currency per quintal.

FLOUR—29@31 currency per brl for American.

PROVISIONS—Jerked beef, 35@36 reals currency per arrobe. Hams—American sugar-cured, 46@48 currency per quintal for Northern and 51@52.50 for Southern. Lard in kegs, 36@37 currency per quintal; in tins, 40@41c.

TALLOW—20@21 currency per quintal.

WAX—Yellow, $11.00@12.50 gold per arrobe.

EMPTY HOGSHEADS—$4.00@4.25 gold.

LUMBER—Dull. Shooks dull.

BEANS—White navy, 26@27 reals currency per arrobe.

TOBACCO—Chewing, 50@56c gold per quintal.

GRAIN—Corn, 9¼@9½ reals currency per arrobe.

HOPS—Quiet.

FREIGHTS—Active; vessels in demand for the United States; loading at Havana for the United States, per hhd sugar, $3.62½@3.75 currency; per hhd molasses, $2.50@2.75; from ports on north coast (outside ports) for United States, per hhd sugar, $4.00@4.50; per hhd molasses, $2.87½@3.00.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 19.—COTTON—Dull; 10 15-16@11 3-16c; futures steady; May, 11.93c; June, 10.92c; July, 10.85c; August, 10.91c; September, 10.55c; October, 10.22c; November, 10.12c; December, 10.14c; January, 10.21c.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged; receipts, 13,675 brls; exports, 800 brls.

GRAIN—Wheat—Car-lots 1@3¼c, options ¾@1c lower; receipts, 161,000 bu; exports, 113,605 bu; ungraded red, $1.05@1.21; No. 3 red, $1.15@1.18¼; steamer No. 2 red, $1.15; No. 2 red, $1.19@1.20; in store, $1.19¼@1.20; elevator, $1.19¼ f. o. b.; ungraded white, $1.05@1.13; No. 1 do, sales 8,000 bu at $1.13¼; No. 2 red May, sales 56,000 bu at $1.19@1.19¼, closing at $1.19; June, sales 648,000 bu at $1.19¼@1.21, closing at $1.19¼; July, sales 2,008,000 bu at $1.20¾@1.21¾, closing at $1.21¼; August, sales 1,565,000 bu at $1.21½@1.22¾, closing at $1.21¾; September, sales 1,864,000 bu at $1.22 5-16@1.23¾, closing at $1.22¾. Corn opened ¼@½c higher, afterwards weaker, reacted 1@1½c, closing dull; receipts, 40,605 bu; exports, 126,000 bu; ungraded, 48@65c; No. 3, 63¾c; steamer, 64@65½c; No. 2, 65@67c; No. 2 red, May, 64¾@65½c, closing at 64⅝c; June, 64½@65⅝c, closing at 64⅝c; July, 66¼@67⅛c, closing at 66¾c; August, 67¾@68½c, closing at 67⅞c; September, 68¾@69⅝c, closing at 68⅞c. Oats weak; receipts, 10,000 bu; exports, 2,200 bu; mixed Western, 48@52c; white Western, 53@60c.

HOPS—Dull and nominal.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar quiet but firm; refined steady; mold, A No. 1, 8⅝c. Molasses quiet but steady; 50-test, 30@33½c. Rice steady, with a fair demand.

PETROLEUM—Quiet; United, $1.03; crude, 6¾@7¼c.

RESIN—Dull.

TURPENTINE—Dull but lower; 39@39½c.

EGGS—Western fresh higher and firm; 17½@17¾c.

LEATHER—Steady; fairly active; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres, and Rio Grande light, middle, and heavy weight, 21@25c.

WOOL—Dull and drooping; domestic fleece, 28@45c; pulled, 18@40c; unwashed, 12@30c; Texas, 14@28c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and weak. Cut meats dull and drooping; clear middles, 11½c. Lard heavy; prime steam, $11.80@11.85; May, $11.80@11.85; June, $11.83@11.94; July, $11.87@11.96; August, $11.85@11.91; September, $11.79@11.89.

BUTTER—Dull and lower; 10@21c.

CHEESE—Dull and easier; Western flat; 10@12¼c.

LEAD—Dull and weak; common, $4.40.

Others unchanged.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., May 19.—[Special.]—GRAIN—The corn market was quiet, with light business doing; prices held generally steady. High-mixed, 75c; steamer yellow, 74c; No. 2 mixed, 72½c; steamer mixed, 71½@72c; no grade nominal, according to quality and color. Oats—Trade dull, and prices only fairly maintained; No. 1 white, 60c; No. 2 white, 56c; No. 3 white, 54@54½c; No. 1 mixed, 54@54½c; No. 2 mixed, 52c. At the call there were sales of No. 1 white at 60c, and July steamer corn, local, at 70½c. The closing bids were as follows: No. 1 white oats, 59½c; May No. 2 white do, 55½c; June, 55½c; July, 56c; cash No. 3 white do, 53½c; May, 53½c; July, 54½c; cash No. 2 mixed do, 50c; July, 51½c; export corn, cash No. 2 mixed, 71c; May, 71½c; June, 70½c; July, 71½c; cash, steamer, 70½c; May, 71c; July, 70½c; local corn, cash, steamer, 70½; May, 70½c; June, 70½c; July, 70½c.

FLOUR—Trade dull, with prices nominal and tending down.

PROVISIONS—Pork—No change in prices, with market fairly active for both export and local trade. Mess, $20.50; prime mess, $21.00@21.50; extra prime, $16.50@17.00. Lard steady, with a quiet movement at 11¾@12c. Hams, 15c. Live hogs, 8c; dressed hogs, 9½@10c. Beef—Market fairly steady, with prices unchanged; mess and extra, $12.00@14.00; plate and extra, $15.00@16.50. Fresh beef—Demand moderate, with prices steady; steers, 9@10c; hinds, 11@12½c; fores, 6½@7½c.

BUTTER—Market dull, with prices tending down; extra Elgin and New York creamery, 24@25c; best Iowa, 23@24c; best dairy, 21@23c; best ladle, 13@15c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,916 brls, 8,163 sacks. Corn, 38,513 bu. Oats, 17,800 bu. Wheat, 22,220 bu.

LEATHER—Hemlock sole continues to move freely, with prices well sustained. Buenos Ayres, light, 21@22c; middle and heavy, 24@25c; good damaged, 21½@22c; common hides, light, 20@21c; middle, 23@23½c; heavy, 23@24c; good damaged, 20@21c; poor damaged, 17@19c; acid light, 20½@21c; middle, 22½@23c; heavy, 23½@24½c; good damaged, 20½@22c. Light tonnages of union tanned are in request, with prices firm; light backs; 34@35½c; middle backs, 35@36c; middle backs, heavy, 37@38c; light crop, 32@33½c; middle crop, 32½@34c. Bellies, 14½@15c. Calcutta buffalo leather sells freely at 20½@21c for light and middle weights, and 16@18c for damaged. Finished calfskins in good demand at 60@90c, as to quality, including tannery skins. The different kinds of finished leather continue in good demand and firm. Rough leather, all weights, are in small stock receipts, and prices are firm, although the demand is only fair; prime lots suited for card at 26½@27½c; adapted for glove grain, 25½@26½c; pebble grain, 24½@25½c; belting and harness, 25@26c; cropping leather, 22½@23½c. There is still an abundant supply of leather of ordinary to poor quality, and with a light inquiry prices continue nominal at 22@24c. Southern rough leather supplies and receipts continue small. The demand is not urgent, but sufficient to keep rates firm for good lots at 22@23c. Rough calfskins are firm at 48@50c, stocks being light, but there is a very moderate inquiry. Sheepskins—Fair request for low-priced stock, and, with only moderate receipts, values are fairly firm; but for better grades there is not much inquiry, and prices are nominal.

HIDES—The market rules quiet and steady, with sales confined to small lots; transactions during the week in foreign include 4,000 dry Montevideo at 23½c, 1,100 dry Sierra Leone at 20c, 2,400 dry salted Majungas at 9½c, 200 dry Bissau at 16c, and other small lots at full prices; domestic sales include 3,000 dry Western at 17c and 14c, and several lots of Western wet salted at 8¼@9c per lb for No. 1. Tanned goat and sheep skins are in moderate demand, with only small sales. Boots and shoes—The fall trade is progressing satisfactorily with the manufacturers, and there is every indication of a large season's business. Prices are on a steady basis, with no prospect of any material change. The South and Southwest have ordered quite liberally. The Northwest is backward owing to the late season, but will probably order later. All kinds of seasonable goods receive attention, and active shipments will begin about the middle of June. The rubber-goods factories are gradually increasing their forces, and have secured some large orders; but the jobbers are still rather careful about operating. The price of the raw material is still held at high figures.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 19.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat lower; unsettled; No. 2 red, $1.11½@1.12¼ cash; $1.13⅝@1.13¾, closing at $1.13, June; $1.13¼@1.12¾, closing at 1.12¾, July; $1.12¼@1.11¾, closing at $1.11¾ August; $1.13⅝@1.12⅝ September; $1.11⅝@1.10, closing at $1.10¾, year; No. 3 red, $1.07 bid. Corn lower and slow; 51⅝@51¾c cash and May; 51⅞@51¾c June; 53⅛@54c July; 54⅜@54⅝c August; 46½@47½c, year. Oats lower and slow; 41⅜@42⅜c cash; 42½c June; 40½c July; 31½c year. Rye nominal. Barley quiet; 55@75c.

LEAD—Slow at 4¼c.

CORN-MEAL—Steady at $2.65.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

EGGS—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady; $1.14.

PROVISIONS—Very slow and easy; only small job trade done.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 15,000 bu; corn, 84,000 bu; oats, 27,000 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 16,000 bu; oats, 6,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, none.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 19.—FLOUR—Quiet but steady; high grades, $5.00@5.85.

GRAIN—Corn quiet, 65@68c. Oats, demand fair and prices higher, 53@55c.

CORN-MEAL—Easier; $2.80@2.85.

HAY—Choice, demand fair and prices higher, $21.00; other grades neglected.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and weak; $20.00. Lard quiet but steady; tierce, 11¾c; keg, 12¼c. Bulk meats quiet and weak; shoulders, $8.60. Bacon, demand good and tending upwards; shoulders, $9.62½@$9.75; sides lower; long clear, $11.50@11.60; clear rib, $11.62½. Hams—Sugar-cured scarce and firm; choice canvased, 13½@14½c.

WHISKY—Firm and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull; Rio cargoes, 7½@10½c. Sugar quiet and unchanged.

MOLASSES—Quiet; centrifugal, 22@30c.

RICE—Quiet but steady; Louisiana, 4¾@6¼c.

BRAN—Dull and lower; 90c.

COTTON-SEED OIL—Prime crude, 40@43c; do summer yellow refined, 45@48c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 19.—FLOUR—Dull and neglected.

GRAIN—Wheat weaker; No. 2, $1.07¼; May, $1.07¼; June, $1.08¾; July, $1.12; September, $1.12. Corn easier; No. 2, 56c; new, 55½c. Oats neglected; No. 2 nominally 41½c; white, 45½c. Rye weaker; No. 1, 63½c; No. 2, 61c. Barley dull; No. 3 spring extra, 55c bid.

PROVISIONS—Drooping. Mess pork, $19.20 cash and June; $19.40 July. Lard—Prime steam, $11.75 cash and June; $11.85 July.

HOGS—Steady; $6.85@7.25.

FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo nominal; 2¾@3c.

BUTTER—Weak.

CHEESE—Quiet.

EGGS—Weaker.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 11,000 brls; wheat, 25,000 bu; barley, 12,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 12,000 brls; wheat, 2,200 bu; barley, 8,000 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., May 19.—GRAIN—Wheat lower; fair demand; No. 2 red, cash or May, $1.12½; June, $1.13¼; July or August, $1.14¾; September, $1.15⅝; October, $1.17; year, $1.12¾; No. 3 red, $1.08¾; rejected, 94@95c. Corn—Dull; little doing; No. 2 cash or June, 58½c; July, 59½c. Oats quiet; No. 2 nominally 43c.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat irregular; No. 2 red winter, cash and May, $1.12½; June, $1.12¾; July and August, $1.14¾; September, $1.15½; October, $1.16¾; year, $1.12¼. Corn dull; No. 2, cash, May, and June, 58c; July, 59c bid; August, 61c asked. Oats quiet; No. 2 July, 43c bid; 43½c asked.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 16,000 bu; corn, 16,000 bu; oats, none.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 2,000 bu; oats, none.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 19.—FLOUR—Weak.

GRAIN—Wheat opened higher and closed weak; No. 1 red, elevator, $1.22@1.22½; No. 2 red, elevator, $1.18¾; No. 3 do, $1.13@1.14; No. 2 red, May, $1.18¾@1.19; June, $1.19¼@1.19½; July, $1.20@@1.20¾; August, $1.20¾@1.20¾. Corn—Options opened higher and closed a shade weaker; car-lots strong; steamer mixed, 67c; No. 2 white, 65c; sail mixed, 68c; sail mixed, May, 66@66½c; June, 65½@66¾c; July, 67¼@67½c; August, 68¼@68½c. Oats quiet but steady; No. 2 mixed, 47¾; No. 3 white, 51½@52c; No. 2 white, 52½c.

PROVISIONS—Steady; hams, smoked, 14@14½c. Others unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,350 brls; wheat, 8,500 bu; corn, 46,800 bu; oats, 7,300 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Corn, 32,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., May 19.—COTTON—Dull and unchanged.

FLOUR—Firmer, but not quotably higher.

GRAIN—Wheat easier; No. 2 red winter, spot, $1.13@1.14; July, $1.12¾@1.13; August, $1.12¼; receipts, 12,000 bu; shipments, 3,000 bu. Corn easier; spot, 55@55½c; August, 59½c. Oats irregular at 45@45½c. Rye dull and lower at 63@63½c. Barley scarce and firm; unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal at $20.25. Lard dull at $11.25. Bulk meats easier; shoulders, 7¾c; clear rib, 10¾c. Bacon quiet; shoulders, 8¾c; clear rib, 11¾c; clear, 12c.

WHISKY—Demand active; $1.13.

BUTTER—Steady and unchanged.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 19.—FLOUR—Quiet and steady.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western inactive; easy; No. 2 winter red, spot $1.18¾@1.18¾; June, $1.19½@1.19¾; July, $1.20¾@1.20¾; August, $1.20¾@1.21; September, $1.21½@1.21¾. Corn—Western dull; firmer; mixed, spot, 65¾@66c; May, 65½c bid; June, 64¾@64¾c; July, 66@66½c. Oats steady; quiet; Western white, 52@53c; mixed, 49@51c; Rye firmer at 72@75c.

HAY—Quiet; unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Steady, without change.

BUTTER—Quiet; Western packed, 17@23c; roll, 14@18c.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 19.—GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 8,000 bu; shipments, 10,000 bu; No. 2 red fall, 94½c cash; 95½c June. Corn—Receipts, 12,000; shipments, 42,000 bu; steady; 43c cash; 43½c bid June; 46c July. Oats—Firmer; 41c bid cash; no options.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., May 19.—WHISKY—Firm at $1.15.

PETROLEUM.

OIL CITY, Pa., May 19.—Opened at $1.03, closed at $1.02¾; transactions 2,500,000 brls at $1.02¼@1.03¾.

BRADFORD, Pa., May 19.—Firm and steady; opened and closed at $1.03; highest, $1.03¾; lowest, 1.02¾; clearances, 3,634,000 brls; shipments, 80,231 brls; no charters reported.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 19.—Petroleum dull; United certificates steady; closed at $1.03¼; refined, 7¾@7¾c Philadelphia delivery. Afternoon session—Very dull; market steady; opened at $1.02¾, declined to $1.02¾, closed at $1.03¼; trading throughout day light.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., May 20.—Opened, $1.03; highest, $1.03¼; lowest, $1.02¼; closed, $1.02¾. Charters, 30,436; shipments, 70,256; runs, 75,596.

COTTON.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 19.—COTTON—Quiet and unchanged; middling, 10¾c; sales, 500 bales; receipts, 300; shipments, 1,000; stock, 30,300.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 19.—COTTON—Quiet at 10¾c; receipts, 645 bales; shipments, 256; stock, 31,370; sales, 875.

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 19.—COTTON—Quiet and unchanged; net receipts, 1,253 bales; gross, 1,257; exports coastwise, 2,300; sales 1,750; stock, 159,945.

GALVESTON, Tex., May 19.—COTTON—Steady and unchanged; net receipts, 282 bales; sales, 700; stock, 44,700.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 19.—TURPENTINE—Steady at 34c.

MONEY EATEN BY ANTS.

[*Rio Janeiro News*.]—A large sum of currency disappeared from one of the public departments not long ago. The explanation of the official in charge is that white ants got into the box containing the money and destroyed it, reducing it even to powder.

Where machinery is used the Drew Oil Cup will save 50 per cent of oil. Write for circular. Borden, Selleck & Co., Chicago, Ill.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, 47 Monroe-st., and depot corner Wells and Kinzie.

	Leave.	Arrive.
San Francisco Fast Line	*12:00 m	‡ 2:15 p m
Omaha Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Denver Express via Cheyenne	*12:00 m	2:15 p m
Denver Short Line Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	*12:00 m	2:15 p m
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Des Moines Day Express	*12:00 m	2:15 p m
Des Moines Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Marshalltown Express	* 8:30 a m	6:30 p m
Cedar Rapids Express	*12:00 m	2:15 p m
Cedar Rapids Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Algona & Webster City Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Webster City & Algona Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Northwestern Iowa Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Rockford & Elgin—Special	§ 7:15 a m	6:50 p m
Rockford Passenger	§ 7:15 a m	6:50 p m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	* 9:15 a m	2:40 p m
Freeport & Rockford	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	*10:15 p m	6:15 a m
St Paul & Minneapolis Express	*11:30 a m	§ 2:00 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
St Paul & Minneapolis, via Milwaukee and Madison	*11:30 a m	2:00 p m
Beloit & Janesville Express	*11:30 a m	§ 2:00 p m
Madison Sunday—Special	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Winona & Dakota Express	† 9:00 p m	6:00 a m
Pierre & Deadwood Express	§ 9:00 a m	7:00 p m
Minnesota & Central Dakota	§ 9:00 a m	7:00 p m
Winona & Dakota	* 7:30 p m	6:00 a m
Milwaukee Express	* 8:00 a m	7:45 p m
Milwaukee Special—Sundays	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Milwaukee & Green Bay	*11:30 a m	2:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 3:00 p m	7:15 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Mil., Green Bay & Marquette	§ 9:05 p m	6:30 a m
Waukesha Express	* 8:00 a m	7:15 p m
Waukesha Express	*11:30 a m	2:00 p m
Waukesha Express	* 3:00 p m	4:00 p m
Green Bay, via Janesville	* 9:30 a m	5:15 p m
Oshkosh, via Janesville	* 9:30 p m	6:15 a m
Lake Geneva	* 4:45 p m	*10:40 a m
Lake Geneva & Elgin	* 5:15 p m	* 9:55 a m
Elgin & Rockford—Special	* 4:15 p m	*10:15 a m
Elgin Express	* 5:30 p m	* 8:45 a m
Elgin Express—Sundays only	9:15 a m	2:40 p m
Elgin Express	1:15 p m	11:10 a m
Elgin Express	*10:15 p m	*10:30 a m
St. Charles Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

Union Depot: Corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. Ticket Offices, 61 and 63 Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:00 p m
Waukesha Express	* 3:05 p m	* 7:00 p m
Milwaukee Express	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Mil., Oconomowoc, Sparta, Winona, St. P., Minne'p'lis, etc.	§11:30 a m / † 9:00 p m	§ 3:00 p m / § 7:00 a m
Green Bay, Menasha & Appleton, Stevens Point & Ashland	*11:30 a m / † 9:00 p m	* 4:00 p m / § 7:00 a m
Waukesha, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Iowa, Dakota, & Min'esota	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Waukesha, Palmyra, Madison, Prairie du Chien, and Way	*11:30 a m	* 7:00 p m
Janesville and Mineral Point	*11:30 a m	* 4:00 p m
Libertyville (Daily)	5:40 p m	8:50 a m
Rockford, Janesville & Madison	*12:05 p m	* 4:30 p m
Dubuque, Cedar Rapids, McGregor, Mason City, Algona & Mitchell	*12:05 p m / † 9:10 p m	* 2:15 p m / ‡ 7:10 a m
Dubuque, Sioux City & Yankton	† 9:10 p m	‡ 7:10 a m
Council Bluffs, Denver & San Francisco Fast Express	§12:05 p m / † 9:10 p m	§ 2:15 p m / ‡ 7:10 a m
Council Bluffs, Omaha & Denver	† 9:10 p m	‡ 7:10 a m
Elgin and Rockford	* 4:00 p m	*10:25 a m
Elgin Special Fast Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Elgin Sunday	4:00 p m	10:25 a m

Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg R. R.

(Pan-Handle Route.)

Tickets, Sleeping-Car Berths, and particular information in regard to time of trains, etc., can be obtained at the Offices of the Company—65 Clark-st. corner Randolph, 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, 47 Monroe-st. (opp. Palmer House), and at Union Passenger Station, Adams and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Columbus, Pittsburg, Philadelphia & New York Express	* 9:10 a m	‡ 6:55 a m
Columbus, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, & New York Fast Line	† 9:00 p m	* 6:00 p m
Cincinnati, Columbus, Louisville & Indianapolis Express	* 9:10 a m	* 6:00 p m
Cincinnati, Columbus, Louisville & Indianapolis Express	§ 9:00 p m	‡ 6:55 a m
Logansport Accommodation	* 4:00 p m	5:10 p m
Logansport Accommodation	* 3:00 p m	*11:25 a m

*Except Sunday. §Daily. †Except Saturday. ‡Except Monday.

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago R.R Company—"Monon Route."

Office, 122 Randolph-st. Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, Palmer House & Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 8:00 a m	* 8:50 p m
Louisville & Florida Express	§ 7:20 p m	§ 7:50 a m

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows:

Leave Chicago 7:55 a. m., Chicago time.

Arrive Chicago 8:00 p. m., Chicago time.

For rates or information call on nearest agent of the company, or address N. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, or CHAS. B. ROW, Agent. Office, 81 Clark-st., Chicago.

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Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, 47 Monroe-st., Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and the Union Passenger Station on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 7:30 a m	[illegible]
Galesburg, Ottawa & Streator Ex	b 8:25 a m	[illegible]
Freeport, Dubuque & S'x City Ex	b10:30 a m	[illegible]
Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	b10:30 a m	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Passenger	b11:35 a m	[illegible]
Council Bluffs Express	b12:15 p m	[illegible]
St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	c12:45 p m	[illegible]
Denver Fast Express	a12:45 p m	[illegible]
Montana & Pacific Express	a12:45 p m	[illegible]
Kansas City & Denver Express	a12:45 p m	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 1:30 p m	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	b 3:30 p m	[illegible]
Downer's Grove & Ottawa Passenger	b 4:00 p m	[illegible]
Mendota & Ottawa Express	b 4:45 p m	[illegible]
St. Louis Express	b 4:45 p m	[illegible]
Rockford & Forreston Express	b 4:45 p m	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	b 5:30 p m	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 6:15 p m	[illegible]
Freeport & Dubuque Express	b 9:30 p m	[illegible]
Des Moines, Omaha, Lincoln & Denver Express	c10:00 p m	[illegible]
Southern Pacific Express	c10:00 p m	[illegible]
Texas Express	c10:00 p m	[illegible]
Kan. City & St. Joseph Night Ex.	c10:00 p m	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Sunday Pas'ngr.	8:30 a m	[illegible]
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:35 p m	[illegible]
*Downer's Grove Theatre Train	b11:30 p m	[illegible]

a Daily. b Daily, except Sunday. c Daily, except Saturday. d Daily, except Monday. *Saturdays to Aurora.

Dubuque, Amboy, Rock Falls, and Sterling trains leave and arrive from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Union Depot, State and Twelfth-sts. All State-st. cars run to the Depot, and Wentworth-av. cars pass within one block. Ticket Offices, 53 South Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st., and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Gulf Express	* 8:45 a m	* 7:35 p m
St. Louis & Gulf Fast Line	§ 9:05 p m	§ 7:[illegible]
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex.	*12:30 p m	[illegible]
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex.	* 8:45 a m	[illegible]
Peoria & Pekin Special	§ 9:05 p m	§ 7:[illegible]
Springfield & Hannibal Fast Line	*12:30 p m	[illegible]

†Daily. *Daily except Sundays.

NOTE—Pullman Sleeping Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches with revolving chairs, Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining-Chair Sleeping Cars, Chicago to Hannibal and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	* 9:45 a m	[illegible]
Council Bluffs & Peoria Fast Ex.	*12:05 p m	[illegible]
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Fast Express	*12:05 p m	[illegible]
Minneapolis & St. Paul Ex.	§11:00 a m	[illegible]
Kansas City, Atchison & Leavenworth Express	§11:30 a m	[illegible]
Peru Accommodation	* 4:45 p m	[illegible]
Council Bluffs Night Express	† 9:15 p m	[illegible]
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	†10:00 p m	[illegible]
Peoria Night Express	†10:00 p m	[illegible]
Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex.	† 9:15 p m	[illegible]

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. ‖Sundays only.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 47 Monroe-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 6:45 a m	* 6:[illegible] p m
New York & Boston Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:[illegible] p m
Fast New York Express	§ 3:30 p m	[illegible]
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 3:40 p m	*10:[illegible] a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	[illegible]
Night Express	† 9:10 p m	[illegible]
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	* 9:00 a m	[illegible]
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	† 9:10 p m	[illegible]
Local Passenger (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sunday excepted. §Daily. †Saturday excepted. aSaturdays leave at 5:15 p. m.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 47 Monroe-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 a m	* 7:[illegible]
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 p m	§ 7:[illegible]
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 a m	* 7:[illegible]
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex.	§ 8:30 p m	§ 7:[illegible]
Springfield Express	* 8:40 a m	[illegible]
bSpringfield Night Express	§ 8:30 p m	[illegible]
bPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:40 a m	[illegible]
cPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§ 8:30 p m	[illegible]
Pontiac Express	* 8:40 a m	[illegible]
Chatsworth Express	* 4:25 p m	[illegible]
Gilman Passenger	* 4:25 p m	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 p m	[illegible]

b—On Saturday night to Gilman only. c—On Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Lake Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. City Offices, 83 Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st. and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	* 8:10 a m	[illegible]
Fast Express	§ 5:10 p m	[illegible]
Night Express	§ 9:40 p m	[illegible]

§Daily. *Sundays excepted.

All the B. & O. trains run via Washington City, and the only line running its entire trains through from Chicago to New York without change.

The new and elegant B. & O. Sleeping-Cars between Chicago and New York daily at 8:10 a. m., [illegible] 9:40 p. m.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern R. R.

Ticket Offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and 47 Monroe-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	* 7:35 a m	* 7:40 p m
Special New York & Boston Ex.	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
New York Fast Express (daily)	§ 3:30 p m	§10:[illegible] a m
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	[illegible]
aNight Express	† 9:10 p m	[illegible]
Michigan Express (daily)	*10:30 p m	[illegible]
Elkhart Accommodation	[illegible]	*11:[illegible]

a—Saturdays leave at 11:30 p. m. §Daily. *Sundays excepted.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-sts. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 39 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and 47 Monroe-st., near State.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Pueblo, Leadville & California Fast Ex	§12:30 p m	[illegible]
Kansas City, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona & California Ex.	§11:30 p m	[illegible]
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a m	[illegible]
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p m	[illegible]
Mobile & New Orleans Express	§ 9:00 p m	[illegible]
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express via Chenoa	* 9:00 a m	[illegible]
Pekin & Peoria Ex., via Joliet	*12:30 p m	[illegible]
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex	*12:30 p m	[illegible]
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	[illegible]

*Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Passenger Station, corner Canal and Adams-sts. West Side. Ticket Offices at 65 Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and in the Station, Chicago.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express	* 8:40 a m	[illegible]
Limited Express	§ 5:00 p m	[illegible]
Atlantic Express	§ 5:40 p m	[illegible]
Express	§11:30 p m	[illegible]

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot corner of Twelfth and State-sts. Ticket Offices 103 South Clark, 47 Monroe-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail & Chicago Passenger	† 9:10 a m	[illegible]
Atlantic & Pacific Ex. (daily)	§ 5:[illegible] p m	[illegible]
Night Day and Expresses	[illegible]	[illegible]
Valparaiso Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
South Lawn Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Blue Island Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

§Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Saturday.

Kankakee Line.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and 47 Monroe-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:25 p m
Do Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Depot corner Twelfth and State-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Huntington Express	* 7:30 a m	* 1:15 p m

Goodrich Steamers.

TIME TABLES.

DAILY for Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Kewaunee, Ahnapee, Sturgeon Bay, Menominee, Ludington, and Manistee (Saturday and Sunday excepted) ... at 9 a. m.

Boat leaves on Saturdays ... at 8 p. m.

TRI-WEEKLY for Grand Haven, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, etc., on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday ... at 7 p. m.

WEEKLY for Green Bay and all bay ports, Escanaba, and all Lake Superior towns, via Escanaba, Fayette, etc., Fridays ... at 7 p. m.

SEMI-WEEKLY for Frankfort, Pierport, Arcadia, etc., on Tuesday at 9 a. m. and Friday ... at 7 p. m.

Office and Docks foot Michigan-av.

Northern Michigan Line.

Taking freight and passengers to and from Chicago, Milwaukee, Manitowoc, Wis., Frankfort, Mich., Grand Haven, Mich., Leland, Mich., Charlevoix, Mich., Petoskey, Mich., Harbor Springs, Mich., Cross Village, Mich., St. James, Mich., St. Ignace, Mich., connecting with D., M. & M. Ry., Mackinac, Mich., Cheboygan, Mich. Boats leave Tuesdays and Fridays at 8 p. m. Office and dock foot of La Salle-av.

HAMBURG AMERICAN STEAMSHIP CO.

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WIELAND......May 31 | SUEVIA......June 7

Rates to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in the south of England:

First cabin, $100; second, $60; steerage, $[illegible]; cabin on Saturday steamers, $65 and $30; round trip at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg or Havre, $24. C. B. RICHARD & CO., General Passenger Agents, 61 Broadway, New York. ROSENTHAL & KOZMINSKI, 80 and 82 Fifth-av., Chicago, Agents. Send for Tourists' Gazette.

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TO CONT

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DRAW YOUR

LAST

By an order entered on ... A. D. 1882, by the Superior ... the case of Albert A. Joh... Savings Bank and Safe ... that all creditors of sai... March 15th, 1883, to draw ... or that they should be fo... from all said dividends a... and from all dividends ... clared therein. And notice is hereby giv... in said cause on the 19th ... that the time within whic... said dividend be extende... Dividends paid at the Illi... 145 Randolph-st. April 12th, 1883. Dupee & Judah, Solicito...

CHICAG... 240 lb. FA... FORG... 40 lb. Anvil...

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A chance for a good p... pronounced best system o... Electric Wires has not be... But is now perfected in ... have been allowed by the... of the State of Illinois ar... wishing for information ... dress A. H. MERSHON, P... Conduit Co. Office 220 So...

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